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THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

OR A VIEW OF THE

HISTORY,

POLITICKS,

AND

LITERATURE,

Of the YEAR 1759.



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PREFACE.

IN our Preface to the REGISTER of laſt year, we fully explained the nature of our deſign; the Book itſelf has ſhewn in what manner we have been able to carry it into execution: It is therefore not neceſſary to detain the reader a long time at the entrance of the volume which we now lay before him. Even at our firſt ſetting out, we employed none of the cuſtomary arts to excite attention, and

ſeduce judgment; and on the preſent occaſion theſe arts would prove as ineffectual, as they would have then been low and illiberal. The favour which the public has ſhewn to our humble labours, without any ſuch helps, encourage us to proceed in the manner in which we originally began.

There is no conſiderable change in the order and method of the work; a ſmall improvement we have indeed made, by claſſing our Miſcellaneous Papers ſomewhat more exactly. Beſides, as a work of this kind depends for its materials on the events and publications of the year, it would be improper ſo ſcrupulouſly to reſtrain ourſelves to one ſet of heads, and to one proportion of matter under each, as

not to conform ourſelves to things as they ariſe. Some years abound in one ſpecies of entertainment, and are barren in another. In our laſt Regiſter we had an article of *Extraordinary Adventures*. This year has produced hardly any thing of that kind, and therefore we have omitted that title; but we have made the reader amends under that of *Characters*; which contains a very great variety of accounts of eminent perſons, good and bad; ſome drawn by very maſterly hands; none in a manner that is contemptible. We are the more pleaſed with our fertility in this part, as we know no kind of reading that can be at once more uſeful and more agreeable.

We

We do not pretend, that with all our care, and with ſomething more of experience, we have been able to avoid all the errors, and to ſupply all the defects which might have been obſerved in our firſt volume. They have in that been overlooked or pardoned by the candour of the public; and we ſhall never, we hope, forfeit our title to that indulgence by laying claim to perfection; we ſhall make the errors of each year leſſons for the enſuing; and when we have done our beſt, we ſhall ſtand in need of pardon.

We have only to add, that we requeſt the favour of the correſpondence of ingenious perſons. It is hoped that the

the choice we have hitherto made will not give any gentleman cauſe to be aſhamed that his performance ſhould appear among the pieces we ſelect, whether in proſe or in verſe. We received indeed ſome papers, but they came too late, our plan having been then unalterably ſettled. We hope that thoſe gentlemen who intend to favour us, will ſend in their letters before November.

THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

For the YEAR 1759.

THE

HISTORY

OF THE

PRESENT WAR.

CHAP. I.

The inclinations of the powers at war at the closing the last campaign. The King of Spain's death apprehended. Condition of the King of Prussia, Empress Queen, Russia, Sweden, Holland, France, and England.

WHOEVER reflects upon the conclusion of the several campaigns since the year 1755, will easily perceive that at the end of the last, the fortune of the several powers at war seemed more nearly upon a ballance, than it had been at the close of any of the former. That campaign was rather less bloody, than that which immediately preceded it; and it was not concluded with any action of such an eclat, as could greatly raise, or depress the hopes of any of the contending parties. All parties became more cautious; because it became every day more evident, that the fortune of war was not to be decided by any single stroke, however considerable. The prize was reserved for the player of the skilful game; for the most attentive patience; for the greatest depth of resources. An equality of this kind seemed at last to promise Europe some repose. All sides might now give and receive honourable and equitable terms; and peace

might be settled on that footing, on which it has been usually made, for some time past, in our part of the world. But the great designs entertained by each power; revenge imbittered by the blows which all had felt in their turns, the consideration of the vast expences that fell upon all, and which a peace at that time would have made fruitless; even the hopes arising from the equivocal appearances of the last campaign estranged every court from the dispositon to peace. Insomuch that there were no terms directly offered by any of the belligerent powers; nor did any of the neutral interpose their mediation. Besides these, another cause operated powerfully; a great event was hourly expected about this time; an event which threatened to involve the Southern parts of Europe in the calamities of that war, that had so long wasted the Northern; and which, whenever it should take place, threatned to render the political system infinitely more intricate, and probably to give the war quite a new turn.

The late King of Spain, by the force of a conjugal affection, rarely seen in that dignity, since the death of his Queen had been given up to a melancholy, which preyed upon his health and affected his understanding. His death, or incapacity, appeared inevitable within a short time. The King of Naples, Don Carlos, was next in the order of succession. In the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, it had been agreed, that the dutchies of Parma, Placentia and Guastalla, should be restored to the house of Austria, in case Don Carlos should ever come to the crown of Spain. These countries were at the end of that war, in the hands of the Empress Queen, or her allies. Her imperial Majesty had set up a claim to the reversion of these dutchies, on the extinction of issue male in the house of Farnese. But the ambition of the Queen of Spain to make all her children Sovereigns, put powerful bars in her way to it. This ambition was one of the causes, which made the last so general a war. The peace of Aix la Chapelle, which put a period to that war, after settling these contested dutchies as an establishment for Don Philip second son to the King of Spain, provided, that whenever the event, which we have mentioned above, should take place, that is to say, the accession of Don Carlos to the crown of Spain, then the kingdom of Naples and Sicily should pass to the Infant Don Philip, and the dutchies which formed his establishment should revert to the house of Austria.

The King of Naples, not without reason, looked upon this article of the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, as injurious to his rights; accordingly he never acceded to it. No method in this case could be seen, which might prevent matters from coming to extremities, except the situation of the Empress, engaged as she was with a powerful adversary, who kept her forces strained to their utmost pitch. She was in no condition to engage in a new war, however interesting the object might be. Her ally France, who so ineffectually assisted her in Germany, could not probably assist her with more effect in Italy; she therefore seemed to have no other part left, than to acquiesce for the present, and wait in silence a more favourable opportunity to assert her claims. The event of the King of Spain's death has since happened. It has pro-

produced none of thoſe immediate effects which were apprehended; and this probably proceeded from the cauſe which we have juſt now hinted. A dead calm at preſent broods over Italy. But in this tranquility and ſilence there are materials gathering, which may on no very diſtant period burſt in a terrible tempeſt over that delightful country. They are very nearly the ſame that produced the laſt troubles there, and may not only revive them, but ſpread the horrors of war once more over all Europe.

Such were the inclinations of the powers at war, at the opening of this year; their ſtrength ſeemed alſo very entire; in particular, the reſources of the King of Pruſſia appeared aſtoniſhing, after the great blows he had ſuffered; and after the advantages he had gained, but gained at ſo high a price. He was ſtill able to ſhew himſelf the father and benefactor, as well as the protector of his people. In the midſt of the devouring waſte of ſuch an expenſive war, from the funds of his œconomy he was enabled to remit the taxes to thoſe parts of his dominions, which had ſuffered from the Ruſſian barbarity; he even advanced money to thoſe which had ſuffered the moſt conſiderably.

To take a nearer view of his ſituation, we muſt obſerve, that the whole kingdom of Pruſſia ſtill remained in the hands of the Muſcovites. The dutchy of Cleves, together with his other poſſeſſions on the Rhine, could yield him nothing; they were held by the French; but in theſe reſpects, his ſituation was not worſe than it had been, almoſt from the beginning of the war. He had to ballance theſe loſſes, the rich country of Saxony, which he had twice in one campaign wreſted from the hands of the Auſtrians. Add to this, the renewal of the ſubſidy treaty with Great Britain, on the advantageous terms of the former year. Theſe were undoubtedly great ſupports; and the King ſeemed as entire in power, and more advanced in reputation than ever.

But to a more critical examination, things had an aſpect not quite ſo favourable. This appearance was rather ſpecious than entirely ſolid; and whilſt all without looked full and fair, within there was a decay of ſubſtance, and an hollowneſs that rung at the ſlighteſt touch. That incomparable body of troops, which at the beginning of the war had given him ſo great a ſuperiority, no longer exiſted in the ſame perſons. If his troops derived advantages from a long ſeries of active ſervice, theſe advantages were qually on the ſide of the enemy. His army had known what it is to be beaten; and it is no wonder, if a ſort of wearineſs and deſpair began to creep upon them, after ſuch an infinite train of unrewarded fatigues, when they ſaw that ſo many wonderful exploits had not yet ended the war in their favour. Many of his beſt generals had been killed in battle, or died, or had retired, or were diſgraced. The hoards which he had amaſſed before the war, by this time muſt have been entirely ſpent; his dominions muſt have been greatly exhauſted, both of men and money. Saxony could no longer yield ſuch ſupplies, as formerly. The indigence of the ſubdued inhabitants, ſet bounds to the rapacity of the conqueror. The ſubſidy from Great Britain did a great deal; but it could not ſupply the deficiencies on this, and on

every other ſide. Theſe circumſtances, probably, made the King of Pruſſia more cautious and dilatory than uſual.

The court of Vienna had as great burthens to ſuſtain as the King of Pruſſia, and ſhe had ſuffered much greater blows. That power has a ſtrength, ſomewhat unaccountable and peculiar to herſelf. More deficient in pecuniary funds, than any other great power in Europe, ſhe is better able to ſubſiſt, and to do conſiderable things without them. For by a long habit, the whole ſtate is formed to its neceſſities; and the ſubject is more ready to ſupply free quarter, and to endure military licence than any other. The country is abundantly fruitful in all its parts. And whilſt the war is carried on near home, an arbitrary government, operating on ſo extenſive an object, can hardly fail of ſuch reſources, as muſt ſerve an Auſtrian army; which is ſtill paid, in a great meaſure, as Tacitus deſcribes the troops of the ancient Germans to have been; *they have a plentiful table in lieu of pay.* *

And indeed it muſt be owned, that there is no Sovereign, who is more highly honoured in his dominions, or obeyed with a greater mixture of love and reverence, by all his ſubjects, than her Imperial Majeſty. So that having a very ample power, very willing obedience, a large territory, and many men, not ſufficiently employed in the arts of peace, it perhaps may be gueſſed, in what manner ſhe has been able to ſupply her many and great loſſes, and to continue a war, like the preſent, better than ſtates more abundant in money. She is beſides, and this is a matter of no ſmall conſequence, ſupported by the countenance, the authority, and the forces of the Empire. And ſhe has for her allies the firſt, and moſt formidable names in Europe. In the wars which this power carried on in the laſt, and in this century, though uſually not very ſucceſful, ſhe has always been the laſt to deſire a peace; though frequently ſlow in her operations, ſhe makes amends by an extraordinary perſeverance.

This ſlowneſs could not eſcape general obſervation, in the actions of the laſt year. That the Auſtrians did not play with ſufficient ſpirit, the great game which was in their hands, after the battle of Hohkirchen and the entry of the Ruſſians into the New Marche of Brandenburgh, ſeems hardly diſputable. Perhaps it was that the court of Vienna, by an error common to many courts, but particularly ſo to this, and often fatal to it, interfered too much and too minutely, in the operations of the campaign.

It is not impoſſible that the character of Marſhal Daun himſelf, might have had ſome ſhare in this inactivity; a character almoſt in all things the direct reverſe of that of his Pruſſian Majeſty. He ſaw that the King, active, reſolute and adventurous, waſted himſelf even by that activity and ſpirit, to which he owed his moſt brilliant ſucceſſes. Should the Auſtrians carry on the war in the ſame ſpirit, they might ſuffer in the ſame manner, without being ever able to equal, much leſs to exceed that great Monarch, in a ſtile of action peculiarly his own. Daun therefore by principle, ſeems to have kept his army from coming to action, in order to oppoſe a ſtrength entire, and recruited by a long reſt, to that of the King of Pruſſia, waſted by the efforts it was obliged to make, inceſſantly and on every

* *Nam epulæ, et quamquam incompti, largi tamen apparatus pro ſtipendio cedunt.* Tacit. de moribus Germ. §. 14.

every ſide. His deſign ſeemed to be, that the iſſue of the war ſhould rather ariſe from the general reſult and concurrence of all the operations, gradually producing a ſolid though a ſlow advantage, than from the effect of a bold, quick, and maſterly ſtroke. In fact, the Auſtrians felt all the benefits, and all the inconveniencies which uſually attend this ſort of conduct, a conduct which probably loſt them Saxony in the laſt campaign, and which has ſecured them the poſſeſſion of what they now hold in that country. The Auſtrians and Pruſſians watched the time and one another, and came very late to action.

The court of Peterſburg ſtill adhered to its old ſyſtem, in ſpite of the late ill ſucceſs of her arms, and all the efforts of the Britiſh miniſter, to withdraw her from her alliance. If ſhe had ſome loſs of men, it was the leaſt loſs ſhe could feel: and ſhe thought that whilſt the war was carried on at the expence of others, the reduction of ſo near, ſo dreaded, and ſo hated a rival as the King of Pruſſia, and the opportunity of the forming her troops to ſervice, and perfecting her officers, were objects of conſequence enough to keep her cloſely attached to her firſt ſentiments.

The Swedes preſerved likewiſe the ſame connexion; but they continued as before, an inconſiderable, and inglorious part of the war.

Holland preſerved her neutrality; but it was a neutrality little reſpected, and indeed in itſelf little reſpectable. Divided in her councils, attentive only to private intereſts, ſhe diſguſted the Engliſh, and neither pleaſed nor ſerved the French. For ſome of the ſubjects that republic had carried on the trade of France in their bottoms, which ſubjected them to frequent captures from the Engliſh men of war and privateers. This produced loud complaints in Holland, and warm remonſtrances to the court of London. Theſe complaints met with little attention, being in many reſpects but indifferently founded. The affair was drawn out in length, until the diſpute was extinguiſhed by the deſtruction of its object; ſome of the French colonies were reduced, and the trade in the others, grown too ſmall and too hazardous to be continued longer with any hope of advantage.

The affairs of France and England were partly connected with the general ſyſtem, and partly diſtinct and independent. France perceived that the ſtrength of the Engliſh, and the exertion of that ſtrength, increaſed continually in America; ſhe knew from the natural inferiority of her colonies, and the feeble ſtate of her navy, that ſhe could not in reaſon hope for great ſucceſs in that quarter; for which reaſon, although ſhe ſent a fleet under Monſ. Bompart into the Weſt Indies, and ſome men of war, with as many ſtore and tranſport ſhips as ſhe could ſteal out of the river St. Lawrence, her great efforts were to be made in Europe; ſhe had two objects, the recovery of Hanover, and the invaſion of theſe iſlands; in either of which if ſhe ſucceeded, there could be no doubt, but that it would prove a ſufficient ballance for all that ſhe had ſuffered, or had to apprehend in any other part of the world.

With regard to the firſt object, though it was difficult to attain it, and though if it ſhould be attained, it did not promiſe to anſwer her purpoſes ſo well as the latter, yet it was upon that ſhe chiefly depended.

hitherto indeed the ſucceſs which France had in Germany, was not at all proportioned to the prodigious efforts which ſhe made; ſhe began to find herſelf much exhauſted. The wants of the French obliged them to pay little reſpect to neutral, or even to friendly powers; ſo that the eſteem and aſſiſtance which they had in Germany, diminiſhed continually. They eat up the country, and ſeized on ſuch towns as were convenient to them, without any ceremony: yet freed from all theſe reſtraints, their army had made very little progreſs; their generals had not diſplayed any great abilities, and their army, in itſelf very badly compoſed, was deficient in diſcipline, to a degree which is ſcarcely credible. They kept neither guards nor poſts, nor centinels; a great part of their troops wandered from the camp into the neighbouring towns, and returned drunk. Their councils of war were held in a tumultuous and diſorderly manner; and all their deſigns were perfectly known in the camp of the allies, where a very different picture was exhibited, with regard to regularity and caution. *

The French troops have ſeveral eſſential defects in their conſtitution, which prevent them from equalling thoſe of Germany, and other nations. Several regiments are in a manner hereditary in great families, who placed at their firſt outſet at a very high point of military rank, think it unneceſſary to attain the qualifications, which lead others to it ſtep by ſtep. As to the reſt of the officers, as their pay is ſmall and their hopes little, few ſtudy the art military, as a profeſſion: they ſerve becauſe it is the faſhion to do ſo, and that it is thought neceſſary to a gentleman. Thus they diſpatch their buſineſs as a diſagreeable taſk; and having little to loſe in the ſervice, it is almoſt impoſſible to preſerve a due ſubordination. The common men are little more than abject vaſſals, and therefore want that high ſpirit which in their gentry makes ſome amends for the want of knowledge and aſſiduity. And as they are corrupted by the example of their ſuperiors, ſo by their negligence they are left without any reſtraint. The officers do not chuſe to incur the ill will of their men, or to give themſelves trouble, by exerciſing that wholeſome ſeverity in which the health and vigour of military diſcipline conſiſts.

The German common people are indeed in a ſtill lower ſtate of vaſſalage than the French, and might therefore be ſuppoſed naturally, no better ſoldiers; but their bodies are more robuſt and hardy; their treatment is ſevere and rigorous, their ſubordination is moſt exact, which makes their diſcipline perfect; and Germany is ſo habituated to war, that all the people may be ſaid to be born ſoldiers. Theſe things give the Germans a great ſuperiority over the French; a ſuperiority which was more viſible in this, than in any former war.

Theſe defects in their army were increaſed by the low ſtate of their finances, which cauſed their troops to be very ill paid. The French court made ſome attempts to keep up their credit, by changing their former methods of raiſing money. Mr. Silhoute was made controller of the finances, and the farmers general were removed from their former employment of finding the ſupplies. New methods were deviſed, which might ſtave off the entire ruin of their finances, until their armies in Germany could ſtrike ſome effective blow, or their project of an invaſion, which quieted the minds of the

* *See Lettres de M.* Belleiſle.

the people in ſome degree, ſhould be put in execution.

With regard to the latter project, France had formerly found that the bare report of ſuch a deſign had ſerved many material purpoſes; but in England things had ſince then, been greatly changed. The threats of an invaſion increaſed our internal ſtrength, without raiſing any apprehenſions; they in a great meaſure executed the militia act, which hardly any thing elſe could have put in execution; they increaſed the regular troops, both in their number and their ſpecies. England for the firſt time ſaw light horſe and light foot. There reigned in both houſes the moſt perfect and unprecedented union. Among the great men there was no difference that could in the leaſt affect the conduct of the war. The diſpute concerning the preference of the continental and the marine ſyſtem, was entirely ſilenced; becauſe a ſyſtem took place which comprehended both, and operated in both as fully as the warmeſt advocates of either could deſire. Never did England keep a greater number of land forces on foot, on the continent of Europe, in England, in America, when ſhe turned all her power to her land forces only. Never did ſhe cover the ſeas with ſuch formidable fleets, when her navy alone engaged her attention. Such is the effect when power and patriotiſm unite; when *liberty and order kiſs*; and when a nation ſits with a happy ſecurity under the ſhade of abilities which ſhe has tried, and virtues in which ſhe dares to confide.

CHAP. II.

The allied army moves. Succeſsful ſkirmiſhes on the ſide of the allies. Battle of Bergen. Prince Ferdinand retires to Windeken. Plan of the campaign. General Woberſnow's expedition into Poland. Prince Henry's into Bohemia and Franconia. General Macguire defeated. Bamberg pillaged. Prince Henry returns to Saxony. Heſſe abandoned by the allies.

THE ſeizing of Francfort in the laſt year, by a moſt flagrant violation of the liberties of the Empire, had given the French and their allies the moſt material advantage they had acquired in the campaign; for it ſecured to them the courſe of the Maine, and the Rhine, and made it eaſy to them to receive every kind of reinforcement and ſupply. It ſecured likewiſe that communication between them, the Imperial, and the Auſtrian armies, and formed that chain, from which they derived no ſmall benefit of mutual ſuccour and concurrence in their operations. Much depended upon their being diſlodged from that poſt; as well with regard to the fortune of his Britannic Majeſty's army, as to that of the King of Pruſſia. Such a ſtroke muſt neceſſarily have the greateſt influence on the events of the whole enſuing campaign. Prince Ferdinand, ſenſible of this, as ſoon as the ſeaſon permitted him to enter upon action, drew his troops out of their cantonments; and at the head of thirty thouſand men, prepared to diſlodge them, before they could receive the ſupplies, of which they were in daily expectation. The reſt of his army, conſiſting of about ten or twelve thouſand men, were left to guard the electorate, and to watch the biſhopric of Munſter. Some detachments of Hanoverians and Pruſſians had, in the latter end of February, driven the Imperialiſts

and Auſtrians from the poſts, which they occupied at Erfurth and Eiſinach, and ſome places in the country of Heſſe; this drew a ſtrong body of the enemy into that part, which puſhed them back; but the hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, who led the army of the allies through ways, before deemed impaſſable to an army, defeated them in ſome ſevere ſkirmiſhes; ſeveral places of importance were taken; ſeveral whole battalions were made priſoners, with their officers. The French, alarmed at the vivacity of this beginning, judged it but the prelude to ſomething more deciſive. Accordingly the Duke of Broglio took an advantageous poſt, near Bergen, at a village between Francfort and Hannau, which it was neceſſary that the allies ſhould maſter, before they could penetrate to his line. This place he had made his right, and ſecured his flanks and center in ſuch a manner, that the attack could only be made at that village.

In this diſpoſition was the French army when the allies approached; they formed themſelves under an eminence, and began the attack on the village of Bergen, between nine and ten in the morning, with great intrepidity. They were received with a very ſevere fire, which the enemy had prepared for them; they made three attacks in the ſpace of about two hours, and were every time repulſed.

Prince Ferdinand now obſerved that the enemy ſtill kept a good countenance in their poſt, and that his own troops began to fall into ſome diſorder. This able general, who never riſques his fortune on a ſingle throw, began to think of a retreat, whilſt his loſs was yet inconſiderable, and the diſorder of his men eaſily to be repaired. But a retreat in the face of a victorious enemy, was hazardous; and the day was not yet above half ſpent. In this exigence he made ſuch movements, as ſtrongly indicated a deſign of falling once more upon the village, in the enemy's right, and of making at the ſame time a new attack upon their left. Theſe appearances were farther countenanced by a cannonade, on both theſe poſts, ſupported with an uncommon fury. The French, deceived by theſe manœuvres, kept cloſe in their poſts; they expected a new and a lively attack every moment; they returned the cannonade as briſkly as they could; and in this poſture things continued until night came on, when the Prince made an eaſy retreat, without diſorder, or moleſtation, and halted at Windeken.

In this action the loſs of the allies was about two thouſand in every way; that of the French was by no means leſs conſiderable. The allies indeed ſuffered nothing in their reputation; their countenance through the whole action having been excellent. Prince Ferdinand gained as much honour, and diſplayed as much ſkill, as could have been obtained, or ſhewn upon a more fortunate occaſion. The event however was, in its conſequences, far from indifferent; for the allies having miſſed this blow, the French ſtill kept Francfort, and all advantages which they drew from that ſituation; they had time and means to receive their reinforcements; and they acquired in a ſhort ſpace ſuch a ſuperiority, as obliged Prince Ferdinand to content himſelf with acting on the defenſive, for a long time after.

The advantages which would have ariſen

riſen from another iſſue of that battle appeared more fully, from the operations which were carrying on on the ſide of Bohemia, and which probably were deſigned to concur with thoſe of the Prince, in ſome grand and comprehenſive ſcheme. There is no doubt, that the army of the allies, and thoſe of his Pruſſian Majeſty, had determined to act in concert, and had ſettled ſome plan for that purpoſe; and though it ſhould not be diſcovered with equal certainty, what that plan was, it may not however be unpleaſant to trace it; as far at leaſt, as a reaſonable conjecture, guided by the lights derived from the tendency of each operation, may lead us. For if we ſucceed at all, in ſuch an attempt, it diffuſes a wonderful clearneſs over the whole narrative.

It is not impoſſible then, that it was deſigned in the firſt place, to keep the Ruſſians at a diſtance, until the latter end of the ſummer, by the deſtruction of their magazines in Poland. That on the other ſide, Prince Ferdinand ſhould attempt to drive the French towards the Rhine, and to get between them and the army of the Empire; which having thus loſt its communication with the French, Prince Henry ſhould ruſh out of Saxony, and fall upon them in Bohemia and Franconia, and cut off alſo their communication with the great body of the Auſtrians. Then the Imperialiſts would find themſelves ſituated between two hoſtile and ſuperior armies; whilſt in Bohemia, Marſhal Daun would be either obliged to try his fortune ſingle handed, with the King of Pruſſia, or totally to abandon that kingdom, into which it was in the power of the Pruſſians to enter, in oppoſite parts at once.

The firſt part of this plan was executed with great ſpirit and ſucceſs. So early as the 23d of February, the Pruſſian general Woberſnow marched into Poland, from Glogau in Sileſia, with forty-ſix ſquadrons, and twenty-nine battalions, where they routed ſome bodies of Coſſacks; and after having deſtroyed ſeveral immenſe magazines, particularly one at Poſen, ſaid to be ſufficient for the ſubſiſtence of fifty thouſand men for three months, they returned without any loſs into Sileſia, on the 18th of April.

As for the ſecond act of this military drama, it was executed with as great ſucceſs, and with ſome advantages more ſtriking than the firſt. Prince Henry commanded the Pruſſian troops in Saxony, which the public accounts called forty thouſand men. He had certain intelligence, that ſome movements, which had purpoſely been made by the King of Pruſſia, had drawn the greateſt part of the Auſtrian troops, which had been poſted as a watch upon Saxony, towards the frontiers of Sileſia. He immediately took advantage of this opening, and entered Bohemia in two columns; one marched towards Peterſwade; the other, which was commanded by General Hulſen, made its way by Paſberg and Commottau. The firſt penetrated as far as Loboſchutz and Leitmeritz, the enemy flying before them, and every where abandoning or burning the vaſt magazines which they had amaſſed in all thoſe parts. Ap. 15.

The body under General Hulſen did as much ſervice, and it had a more active employment. The paſs of Paſberg, ſtrong in itſelf, was defended by a conſiderable body of Auſtrians. General Hulſen having conducted his calvary by another way, ſo as to fall directly on their rear,

rear, attacked them with his infantry in front, and drove them out of all their intrenchments; one general, fifty-one officers, and no less than two thousand private men, were made prisoners on this occasion. The Prussians lost but seventy men killed and wounded. They returned into Saxony with hostages for the contributions they had exacted.

Ap. 22.

After this fatiguing expedition, the Prince gave his troops a few days to rest, and then led them once more to action. He directed his march through the Voigtland, towards the army of the Empire; they entered Franconia by the way of Hoff; they attacked General Macguire, who commanded a body of Austrians and Imperialists. Here they were bravely resisted for the whole day; but the numbers and spirit of the Prussians prevailing, Macguire gladly took advantage of the night to make a retreat, having lost about five hundred men. A few skirmishes more decided the fate of Franconia. The army of the Empire retreated, as the Prussians advanced, and abandoned the rich bishoprics of Bamberg and Wurtzburg to contribution. The town of Bamberg surrendered upon terms; but some confusion happening before the capitulation was compleatly finished, a party of Croats came to blows with a party of Prussians, who had by this time possession of one of the gates; this was resented as an infringement of the capitulation. A pretence was given to plunder the place; it was given up to pillage, by order of the commanders, for two days, in a very unrelenting and licentious manner. This produced loud and just complaints against the Prussians, and in due time a severe retaliation.

May 16.

Prince Henry had pushed back the army of the Empire, as far as Nuremberg; he had disabled a great part of the circle of Franconia from giving them assistance; and thus far he had accomplished the objects of his expedition. But as that part of the plan, which Prince Ferdinand was to have executed, had failed, it was impossible on one hand to hinder the French army from succouring that of the Empire, or on the other, to prevent a body of Austrians from availing themselves of his absence, to penetrate into Saxony. In these circumstances any farther stay in Franconia was useless, and might be dangerous. His army, loaded with booty and contribution, returned to their old situation. The Austrians retired into Bohemia at their approach.

Appearances were hitherto favourable enough to the Prussians; however none of the great ends proposed by the general plan were fully answered. The Russians, notwithstanding the destruction of their magazines, continued their march towards Silesia. Count Dohna, who had raised great contributions and levies in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, was preparing to oppose them on the side of Brandenburgh; other parties under other commanders, were posted at those places where their irruption was the most apprehended. The approach of this army brought things nearer and nearer to a crisis. The eyes of all Europe were fixed with anxiety and expectation on their progress. It appeared the more formidable, because the progress of the French arms was very rapid after the battle of Bergen.

Prince Ferdinand finding that another attack was not advisable, retreated continually. The French pos-

poſſeſſed themſelves of Heſſe without oppoſition; they met as little in making their way through the biſhopric of Paderborn; and whilſt their grand army, under Marſhal de Contades, puſhed the allies in that quarter and on the ſide of Heſſe, M. d'Armentieres was poſted by Weſel, to advance on that ſide as occaſion ſhould require. The condition of the allied army was extremely dubious; whilſt the French increaſed in their numbers and ſpirit. Their new ſucceſs gave them reaſon to hope for a campaign as fortunate as that of 1757.

CHAP. III.

Expedition to the Weſt Indies under Hopſon and Moore. Account of Martinico. Failure there. The Cauſes of it. Guadaloupe invaded. Deſcription of that iſland. Baſſe Terre attacked and burned. General Hopſon dies. Operations againſt Grand Terre. Several paſſes forced. The inhabitants capitulate. Bravery of a French lady. Marygalante taken.

GREAT Britain was not content with the efforts which ſhe had made in Germany: America, the intereſts of which had given riſe to the war, was the object which principally engaged her attention. This was indeed the proper object of her natural ſtrength, and by her ſucceſs in this quarter, ſhe moſt effectually laid the ax to the root of the enemy's naval power, and cut away one great part of the reſources which fed the war. A ſquadron of nine ſhips of the line, with ſixty tranſports, containing ſix regiments of foot, in the end of the laſt year ſailed for the Weſt Indies, in order to attack and reduce the French Caribbee iſlands. General Hopſon commanded the land forces; the fleet in the expedition was to be under the orders of Commodore Moore, then in the Weſt Indies.

Nov. 1758.

Their firſt object was Martinico, the firſt in reputation of the French Caribbees, the ſeat of government, the center of all the trade which France carries on with thoſe iſlands; ſtrong both by nature and art. This iſland lies in the 15th degree N. lat. The ſhore is on every ſide indented with very deep bays, which they call Cul de ſacs, and the ſands, only diſcoverable at low water, form in many places a hidden, and almoſt inſurmountable barrier. A lofty ridge of almoſt impaſſable mountains, runs north weſt and ſouth eaſt quite through the iſland; all the ſpace on both ſides is interſected at inconſiderable diſtances with deep gullies, through which the water pours down in the rainy ſeaſons, with great impetuoſity. In other reſpects the iſland is pleaſant and fruitful; well watered, and well cultivated, abounding with plantations and villages all along the ſea coaſt. The two principal places are St. Pierre, and Port Royal; both towns conſiderable in this part of the world, for their magnitude, trade, and ſtrength.

By this ſhort deſcription may be diſcerned, how deſireable ſuch a conqueſt was, and the difficulties which naturally oppoſed themſelves to it. They were the greater, becauſe at this time there was in the iſland a conſiderable number of regular troops. They have at all times a numerous and well armed militia, not contemptible for their diſcipline, and well

well ſuited to the ſervice of the country; add to this, that they can bring into the field a large body of negroes, habituated to arms, and in general well affected to the intereſt of their maſters.

The Engliſh forces landed without oppoſition, on the weſt ſide of Port Royal harbour, after the men of war had driven the enemy from their batteries and intrenchments. But on their landing, they found that the nature of the country proved a greater obſtruction to their progreſs, than the ſtrength of the enemy. Theſe profound gullies, incloſed by ſteep, and almoſt perpendicular precipices, proved an unſurmountable obſtacle to the regular march of the troops, or the conveyance of cannon. The enemy had broken up the roads; and five miles of ſuch roads, and through ſuch an impracticable country, were to be paſſed before Port Royal could be attacked by land. The commander therefore of the forces, judged the difficulties on the land ſide inſurmountable; the naval commander held it impoſſible to put the cannon aſhore nearer to the fort. Some jealouſy ſeems to have ariſen. The reſult of the whole was, that the forces were reimbarked on the day of their landing. Jan. 6.

Very little was done at Port Royal; but it was hoped that more would be done at St. Pierre. They accordingly ſet ſail for that place; but when they had arrived before it, and examined the coaſt, new difficulties aroſe, which produced a new deliberation. They determined that the fort could not be reduced, without ſuch detriment to the troops and the ſhipping, that they could afterwards make little uſe of their ſucceſs; and in this they had probably good reaſon. The conduct of the officers afterwards plainly demonſtrated, that no mean views had any influence on their councils; they agreed to abandon their enterprize againſt Martinico. But having been foiled in this their firſt attempt, they reſolved not to return with the diſgrace of having done nothing worthy of the greatneſs of the armament, and the expectation of their country. They conſidered that the iſland of Guadaloupe was an object, though not of ſuch an eclat, of full as much real conſequence as Martinico; and they knew that it was neither ſo ſtrong in troops or fortifications. Their firſt failure might lead to an advantage, as conſiderable as that which they had miſſed. In purſuance of theſe reſolutions, they ſet ſail for Guadaloupe. 19.

This iſland is called Guadaloupe, from a reſemblance which it bears to a chain of mountains of the ſame name in Old Spain. To ſpeak with exactneſs, Guadaloupe is rather to be conſidered as two iſlands, divided from each other by a ſmall arm of the ſea, or ſalt water river, not above three hundred feet over where it is wideſt. One of theſe iſlands is called the Grand Terre; the other more particularly and by diſtinction, Guadaloupe; they are together in circuit about ninety leagues. The firſt is nearly deſtitute of freſh water, and not perfectly cultivated; but it is otherwiſe with Guadaloupe. No part of the world is furniſhed with more or better. No leſs than fifty rivers in that ſmall circuit, throw themſelves into the ſea; many navigable by boats, for two, ſome even for three leagues into the country. Not to mention

mention the numberleſs ſprings which riſe among the rocks, and after a thouſand beautiful meanders, loſe themſelves in the larger ſtreams. The firſt accounts which we have of that country, are laviſh in the deſcription of its beauties; and the lateſt agree with them, that no part of the Weſt Indies, perhaps of the world, affords more agreeable and romantic ſcenes. It is full of high mountains; one of which towers far above the reſt, and is a volcano, continually emitting ſmoke and fire. From hence they have conſiderable quantities of ſulphur. They have alſo hot baths, fit for all the medicinal purpoſes in which ſuch waters are uſed. The land in the valleys is extremely fertile; it produces the uſual Weſt India commodities, ſugar, indigo, coffee, cotton and ginger: the mountains abound with game: ſo that there is nothing in the iſland wanting, for the convenience and delight of life, in an air more temperate and ſalubrious than is commonly breathed between the tropics.

The French began to plant colonies in this iſland as early as the year 1632. But for a long time this, together with all their other colonies, continued in a languiſhing condition. It was in the beginning of the preſent century, that they began to emerge. After the peace of Utrecht had gave France time to breathe, ſhe turned her attention ſtrongly to theſe iſlands; Guadaloupe partook however leſs of this care than Martinico; and yet by its natural advantages, it does not fall ſhort of that iſland, either in the quantity, or the goodneſs of its produce; if it does not greatly exceed it in both; as it certainly does in its capacity to receive all ſorts of improvement. The importance of this iſland, until its late conqueſt, was very little known in England. The reaſon was this. By an old regulation, the people of Guadaloupe were forbid to trade directly with Europe, but were obliged to ſend all their produce to Martinico, from whence alſo they had all their European commodities. A ſtrange regulation, to be continued in an age ſo enlightened as this, by a nation ſo enlightened as France.

The Engliſh made attempts upon this iſland in 1691, and 1703; but they were neither powerful enough, nor conducted with ſufficient ability to produce any permanent effect; the troops waſted the country, and retired with their booty. But on the occaſion, of which we are going to ſpeak, they were more able, ſtrong and fortunate.

On the 23d of January the fleet came before the town of Baſſe Terre, the capital of the iſland; a place of conſiderable extent, large trade, and defended by a ſtrong fortreſs. This fortreſs, in the opinion of the chief engineer, was not to be reduced by the ſhipping. But Commodore Moore, notwithſtanding this opinion, brought four men of war to bear upon the citadel; the reſt were diſpoſed againſt the town, and the batteries which obſtructed the landing. About nine in the morning a fire from all ſides began, which continued with the utmoſt fury until night, when the citadel, and all the batteries, were effectually ſilenced. During this cannonade the bombs, that were continually ſhowered upon the town, ſet it on fire in ſeveral places. It burned without interruption the whole of this and the following day; when it was almoſt totally reduced to aſhes. The loſs was prodigious from the number of warehouſes in the town, full of rich, but combuſtible materials. Nothing could be more ſtriking, than

then the horror of the ſpectacle, from the mutual and unremitted fire of ſo many great ſhips and batteries, heightened with a long line of flames, which extended along the ſhore, and formed the back ground of this terrible picture.

In this lively engagement, our loſs was very inconſiderable. The next day the forces landed Jan. 24. without oppoſition, and took poſſeſſion of the town and citadel. Notwithſtanding this ſucceſs, the iſland was far from being reduced. The country is rugged and mountainous, and abounded with paſſes and defiles, of a difficult and dangerous nature. The inhabitants had retired with their armed negroes into the mountains; and all ſeemed prepared to defend their poſſeſſions bravely, and to the laſt extremities.

General Hopſon died on the 27th of February, and General Barrington ſucceeded him. He embarked part of his forces for the Grand Terre, where Colonel Crump attacked and reduced the towns of St. Anne, and St. Francois; whilſt this attack diverted the enemy's attention, the general fell upon the ſtrong poſt of Goſier, and poſſeſſed himſelf of it; and thus the Grand Terre was in a manner reduced, and diſabled from ſending any relief to the other part.

There is a conſiderable mountain, not far from the town of Baſſe Terre, called Dos d'Aſne, or the Aſſes's Back; thither a great part of the enemy had retired. It is a poſt of great ſtrength, and great importance, as it keeps a watch upon the town, and at the ſame time forms the only communication there is between that town, and the Capes Terre, the plaineſt, pleaſanteſt, and moſt fruitful part of the whole iſland. It was not judged practicable to break into it by this way; and all the reſt of Guadaloupe was in the enemy's poſſeſſion. Therefore a plan was formed for another operation, by which it was propoſed to ſurprize Petit Bourg, Goyave, and St. Mary's, and by that way to march into Capes Terre, which might be eaſily reduced. But this deſign failing, it was neceſſary to attempt thoſe places by plain force. Col. Claverring and Col. Crump landed near Arnonville, and attacked the enemy, ſtrongly intrenched at a poſt ſtrong by nature, called Le Corne. This was forced; another intrenchment at Petit Bourg had the ſame fate; a third near St. Mary's yielded in the ſame manner. An opening being at laſt made into the Capes Terre, the inhabitants ſaw that the beſt part of the country was on the point of being given up to fire and ſword; they came in and capitulated; their poſſeſſions, and their civil and religious liberties were granted to them. May 1.

Three ſmall iſlands, near Guadaloupe, Deſeada, Santos and Petite Terre, ſurrendered a few days after, and on the ſa meterms. 9th.

This capitulation was hardly ſigned, when the French ſquadron under M. Bompart appeared before the iſland, and landed at St. Anne's, in the Grand Terre, the general of the French Caribbees, with ſix hundred regular troops, two thouſand buccaneers, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The capitulation was made at the moſt critical time; for had this reinforcement arrived but a day ſooner, the whole expedition had probably been loſt.

Thus came into the poſſeſſion of Great Britain, this valuable iſland, after a campaign of near three months,

months, in which the Engliſh troops behaved with a firmneſs, courage and perſeverance, that ought never to be forgotten. Intolerable heat, continual fatigue, the air of an unaccuſtomed climate, a country full of lofty mountains and ſteep precipices, poſts ſtrong by nature and by art, defended by men who fought for every thing that was dear to them; all theſe difficulties only increaſed the ardour of our forces, who thought nothing impoſſible under commanders, who were not more diſtinguiſhed for their intrepidity and ſkill, than their zeal for the ſervice of their country, and the perfect harmony and good underſtanding that ſubſiſted between them. There is nothing perhaps ſo neceſſary to inſpire confidence into the ſoldier, as to obſerve that the officers have a perfect confidence in one another.

It muſt not be omitted, that many of the inhabitants exerted themſelves very gallantly in the defence of their country. A woman, a conſiderable planter in the iſland, particularly diſtinguiſhed herſelf; ſhe was called *Madam Ducharmey:* this amazon put herſelf at the head of her ſervants and ſlaves, and acquitted herſelf in a manner not inferior to the braveſt men.

Soon after the reduction of Guadaloupe, the iſland of Marigalante ſurrendered itſelf upon terms ſimilar to thoſe which were granted to the former iſland. This is a ſmall place, but the conqueſt is of conſequence, as the French by this are left no footing in the Leeward iſlands: Martinico is one of thoſe to the windward. Theſe beginnings were happy omens to the ſucceſs of the more important undertaking, which was to be carried on in another part of America. The reputation of our arms there, except in the reduction of Louiſbourg, had hitherto not been very great. But other commanders were now appointed, and other maxims prevailed. However, we poſtpone the narrative of theſe very intereſting events, to conſider thoſe which intervened on the continent of Europe, in which too we are to ſee our arms no leſs diſtinguiſhed; and to behold England emerging from the rubbiſh of low principles and timid conduct, once more become the pride and terror of Europe, and acting in a manner not unworthy the moſt illuſtrious periods of her hiſtory. May 26.

CHAP. IV.

Progreſs of the French after the battle of Bergen. Munſter and other places taken. Situation of the French, and of the allies. Motions of Prince Ferdinand. Battle of Minden. Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick defeats the Duke of Briſac. The French paſs the Weſer. L. G. S. reſigns the command of the Britiſh forces; Marquis of Granby ſucceeds him. The French driven to Marpurg. Siege of Munſter. M. d'Etrees arrives at the French camp. Project of France for an invaſion. Havre bombarded. Action off Cape Lagos. French fleet defeated.

WE left the army of Prince Ferdinand upon the retreat, ever ſince the battle of Bergen. The French advanced with great vivacity; their light troops made incurſions almoſt to the gates of Hanover. The Prince ſtill continued to retire, but he left garriſons in Lipſtadt, Ritberg, Munſter and Minden, in order to retard the enemies

enemies progreſs: their principal deſign ſeemed to be to cut off his retreat to the Weſer, to which he kept very cloſe, as he knew the infinite conſequence of that communication. However, if the enemy failed to compaſs that object, all the precautions of the Prince proved alſo ineffectual to retard the progreſs of their arms. Ritberg was ſurpriſed, Lipſtadt was blockaded, Minden was taken by aſſault, where a garriſon of 1500 men were made priſoners, and where immenſe magazines fell into their hands. D' Armentieres advanced againſt Munſter; he attempted to take the place by a coup de main. Though foiled in this attempt with conſiderable loſs, he did not deſiſt; he drew up his cannon from Weſel, and after a ſhort ſiege, made himſelf maſter of the city; the garriſon of 4000 men became his priſoners. Nothing ſeemed able to withſtand the rapid torrent with which the French over-ran the whole country; they no longer hoped, the conqueſt of Hanover; it was with them an abſolute certainty. Elated with the fair appearance of their fortune, they kept no bounds. The French miniſter, the Duke of Belliſle, in his letters to the Marſhal Contades, ſpeaks only of the means of ſecuring their conqueſt, and preventing another expulſion from Hanover; and for this end propoſed the moſt cruel and unwarrantable expedients. Nor was there leſs dread and dejection viſible on the ſide of the allies, than pride and confidence on that of the French. The archives and moſt valuable moveables were ſent off from Hanover to Stade. All things ſeemed haſtening to the ſame poſture which drew on the famous capitulation of Cloſter Seven.

July 25.

In this general gloom that overſpread the fortune of the allies, the Prince kept himſelf unmoved and attentive to his deſigns. He did not ſuffer himſelf to be diſconcerted by blows, which he had probably foreſeen, and the ill conſequences of which he knew how to prevent. The body of the French army after the taking of Minden, had poſted themſelves near that city, to which the right of their army extended; their left was protected by a very ſteep hill; in their front was a large moraſs; and a rivulet covered their rear. Nothing could be more advantageous than this ſituation; and whilſt they continued in it, nothing could be enterprized againſt them. The army of the allies after a continued retreat, began at laſt to advance, and fixed their camp altogether as advantageouſly at Peterſhagen, a place about three leagues from the enemy.

Things were brought to that paſs, that nothing but a battle could hinder the French from taking winter quarters in the electorate. There was no poſſibility of attacking them with any hope of ſucceſs in the camp which they then occupied. The point was to draw them from that poſt into the plain; but the movements neceſſary to effect this were extremely hazardous to an inferior army, in ſight of the enemy. The operations of Prince Ferdinand, on this occaſion, diſplayed ſo penetrating and uncommon a genius, ſuch a guarded boldneſs, ſuch a certainty of the grounds he went upon, ſuch a perfect poſſeſſion of himſelf, that perhaps there is no inſtance in hiſtory of generalſhip ſo compleat and finiſhed; for which reaſon we ſhall endeavour from the beſt lights we have, to draw out at length the ſeveral parts that concurred

curred to form this remarkable piece; we could indeed wish that the authentick accounts of so very memorable an event, had been more clear and explicit, but we must content ourselves with the materials we have.

On the 29th of July, Prince Ferdinand forsook his camp on the Weser, and marched toward Hillen, a village considerably to his right, with the greatest part of his army: however he took care to leave on the brink of that river, a body under General Wangenheim; which extended to the town of Thornhausen, where they were intrenched, and supported by a considerable artillery. He had the day before detached the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, with 6000 men, to make a compass towards the enemies left flank, and to post himself in such a manner, as to cut off the communication of their convoys from Paderborn. July, 28.

The French were not inattentive to these movements; their generals immediately held a council of war; and the result was, that they gave compleatly into the snare that was laid for them. They saw, as they imagined, the allied army divided and disjointed; and now the happy moment presented itself, for the attack of General Wangenheim, who they knew was not strong, and who seemed at a great distance from the rest of the army, so that it appeared impossible that he could be relieved. This body being routed, as it easily might, it was obvious that they should then be able to place themselves between Prince Ferdinand's army and the Weser, and cut off his communication with that river; the great object at which they aimed, through the whole campaign, and in which was involved the certain destruction of the allies.

Full of these ideas they left their advantageous post, and in eight columns passed the morass, in their front, and advanced into the plain. The Duke of Broglio was to lead the attack, by falling upon that body that lay near the river, which seemed to present him an assured and easy victory. He marched on therefore, with great confidence; but as soon as he had gained an eminence which lay along his front, he was struck with the utmost surprize, when instead of a few posts weakly guarded, he beheld the whole army of the allies drawn up in excellent order, extending from the banks of the Weser, quite to the morass, in the front of the late French camp. This was a stroke entirely unexpected: they believed the Prince to have been at Hillen; but he had marched up, and the whole army was joined in the night. This discovery for a while put a stop to the motions of the French; they were hemmed in between the allies, the morass and the river. Their situation was disagreeable, but it was now impossible to recede. Aug. 1.

The allies finding the French slower than they expected, began to advance, and threatened the enemies center. This was composed almost wholly of horse; but it was the flower of their cavalry, who anticipated the shock of the allies, and began the engagement. The brunt of the battle was almost wholly sustained by the English infantry, and some corps of Hanoverians, which stood the reiterated charges of so many bodies of horse, the strength and glory of the French armies, with a resolution, steadiness and expertness in their manœuvre, which was

never exceeded, perhaps never equalled. They cut to pieces or entirely routed these bodies. Two brigades of foot attempted to support them, but they vanished before the English infantry. Waldgrave's and Kingsley's regiments distinguished themselves in a particular manner this day, nor were their commanders less distinguished. The enemies horse which composed their center, being entirely discomfited, and their right which attacked Wangenheim, having made no sort of impression, they thought of nothing but a retreat.

At this point of time the Prince sent orders to L. George Sackville, who commanded the whole British, and several brigades of the German cavalry, to advance. That cavalry formed the right wing of the allies, extended to the morass, and if it could have charged at the instant of the enemies retreat, such a shock at that time, and in that situation, would in all probability have left the French without an army in Germany. But the orders were not sufficiently precise, or they were not sufficiently understood by the English commander, so that there was some delay in waiting for an explanation. The critical minute passed away; the British cavalry lost their share in the glory of the action; and the French retreated in some order, favoured by the spirited and well judged efforts of the Duke of Broglio, and the advantages which the possession of Minden gave them.

What is remarkable, the French attributed their misfortune in this battle to the same error in their disposition, which lost them the battle of Blenheim; that of composing their center almost wholly of cavalry, without any proper support of foot.

The battle was over; but then it was that the effects of Prince Ferdinand's admirable dispositions appeared in their full lustre. The French not having been molested by the British cavalry in their retreat, had an opportunity of regaining their former advantageous post. They had indeed lost the honour of the day, and missed the stroke which they had meditated. They had likewise lost a great number of men. But all these losses and disgraces might be repaired, and there seemed nothing decisive in the day of Minden. It had certainly happened, as it then appeared, if the Prince who foreseeing this, and neglecting nothing which could be provided, had not formed the plan of detaching away the Hereditary Prince in the manner already related. At five in the morning of that day, this young hero attacked a large body of the French under the Duke de Brisac; this body, though posted in a most advantageous manner, he intirely defeated, and obliged them to take refuge in Minden. The news of this blow came with an ill omen to M. de Contades, in the instant when the English infantry began to engage his center. The enemy himself could not help admiring the dexterity of the stroke under which he sunk: and full of astonishment at a conduct at once so daring and judicious, paid the just applause to a general who could detach with security so large a body from his army, when he was going to attack an enemy already much superior to him in numbers.

This happy stroke decided the affair, all the passes through which the

the French could draw ſuccour or proviſion, were ſeized. They relinquiſhed their ſtrong poſt; they fled through Minden, and paſſing the Weſer, retreated to the eaſtward of that river; thus loſing all the advantages which they had made in the campaign, and forced to retreat through a country different from that through which they had advanced, and in which they had taken no meaſures to procure ſubſiſtence.

The loſs of the French in this action amounted to about ſeven thouſand men killed, wounded and priſoners; among whom were many officers of conſiderable rank. The loſs of the allies was not more than two thouſand. The Engliſh as they gained the greateſt glory, ſo they were the greateſt ſufferers. Twelve hundred of the killed and wounded were of that nation. The Prince on the day after the battle paid the due honours to theſe illuſtrious corps, as well as to ſeveral of the Hanoverians who had behaved in the ſame gallant manner. He did juſtice to the merit of the officers; he diſtinguiſhed their names; and even particulariſed ſo low as captains. To ſome in the moſt obliging manner he ſent conſiderable preſents; and he omitted nothing to ſhew that he knew what it is to be well ſerved, and how to encourage the troops and officers to do their duty with ſpirit and cheerfulneſs.

Although the Engliſh had the greateſt ſhare in the honour of this ſignal day, and that the Prince acknowledged their merit in the ſtrongeſt terms, yet a cloud was caſt over their triumph. There were ſome expreſſions in the orders for the rejoicing, which were ſuppoſed to convey a very ſevere reflection on Lord G. S. commander in chief of the Engliſh forces. The Prince required with an emphaſis, which ſeemed particularly pointed, that his orders by his aids de camps for the future ſhould be more exactly obeyed. In a manner ſtill leſs to be miſunderſtood, he expreſſed his concern that the Marquis of Granby had not had the command of the Britiſh cavalry. Had he commanded, his highneſs made no doubt that the ſucceſs of the day had been much more compleat and brilliant. The ſevere inſinuation concerning the diſobedience to orders, and the invidious compliment to a ſubordinate officer, were clear declarations.

The news of a victory ſo glorious to our troops, and of a cenſure ſo diſgraceful to their commander, came at once to England. In proportion to the joy which filled all hearts, in proportion to their opinion of the great general to whom they owed ſo ſeaſonable an advantage, was their indignation againſt the unfortunate commander to whom it was attributed that this advantage was not greater. The public as uſual judged definitively upon the firſt charge. They never pardon a general whoſe error it is to fall ſhort. In vain they are prayed to ſuſpend their judgment, and to wait for a full diſcuſſion; the matter is already decided; they have a fact againſt an officer, and they look upon all reaſoning in his favour, not ſo much as a defence of his conduct, as the exertion of eloquence and artifice to palliate a neglect of duty. This indeed makes the caſe of officers particularly hard; but then it always ſhews them what they have to do.

The merits of the matter are

ſtill regarded in the ſame light by the public. But the heat, the eagerneſs, and curioſity of the firſt movements being over, the matter will be heard whenever it comes to be again diſcuſſed with leſs attention, but with leſs paſſion too. It is not for us to deliver any opinion in ſo nice a controverſy. We have in points of leſs moment hitherto declined it; and we ſhall always decline it until the proper judges before whom it probably will come, ſhall have taught us what to think. There is indeed no doubt that if the cavalry of the allies right wing, ſituated as it was, had been brought to act at the critical time when it had orders to move, the battle of Minden had proved as deciſive as that of Hocſtet. But whether it was a fault in the giving or the delivering of the orders, or whether it was ſome miſapprehenſion in him who received them, we cannot but ſincerely pity a commander of ſuch admirable talents, who by the error or the misfortune of a moment, loſt an opportunity that would have ranked him for ever with the Marlboroughs and the Brunſwicks.

A few days after the battle his lordſhip reſigned his command and returned to London. He was but a few days in London when he was deprived of all his military employments. The Marquis of Granby, whom the opinion of Prince Ferdinand, and the deſires of the whole army had pointed out, ſucceeded him in his command. A generous and ardent courage, an affability of manners that flowed from no artifice, a manly freedom and openneſs of ſoul, a chearful and unreſerved converſation, a munificence that knew no bounds, ſo many qualities of the man and of the ſoldier, endeared him to the whole army, and rendered Engliſh and foreigners, his inferiors, his equals and his ſuperior in command, unanimous in his favour.

Whilſt theſe changes were making, Prince Ferdinand loſt no time to improve his victory, by the purſuit of the French who retired in the utmoſt diſtreſs. The allies were not indeed able to overtake the main body of their army, but they harraſſed them extremely, and the French were obliged to ſacrifice a great part of their army piecemeal to preſerve the reſt entire. The neceſſity of providing ſubſiſtence drove them towards Caſſel. The Prince purſued them, obliged them to evacuate that place, and once more freed that poor diſtreſſed country from the French tyranny. The caſtle of Ziegenhayn after an hour's defence gave the allies about four hundred priſoners. Aug. 23. After this the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, equally conſpicuous in the greater and the leſſer operations of war, made a private march at night in order to ſurprize a corps of French irregulars commanded by the famous partizan Fiſcher, which were poſted at Wetter, where it was convenient for the allies to encamp. This corps he entirely routed, killing a great number and taking four hundred. The French threw a garriſon into Marpurg, in hopes of putting ſome ſtop to the rapid career of the allies. In effect this did prove an obſtacle for ſome days, but at length the caſtle ſurrendered, and the garriſon conſiſting of between eight and nine hundred men, became priſoners of war. 27. Sept. 11.

Here a bound was ſet of the progreſs

greſs of the allied arms. Not that they were ſtopped by any conſiderable obſtruction from the main body of the French in that quarter, but from ſome effects in another quarter of the unſucceſsful beginning of the campaign, from which the battle of Minden had not yet perfectly diſengaged them. Munſter was ſtill behind them, and ſtill in the hands of the enemy, who had a powerful garriſon in that city. M. de Contades, who even after his defeat exceeded the allies in numbers, and had now no further view of an offenſive campaign, ſent a a ſtrong body under d'Armentieres, which was reinforced by ſome troops from the Lower Rhine, to near fifteen thouſand men, to cover that place. Prince Ferdinand had before detached General Imhoff from Caſſel in order to reduce it. On the approach of d'Armentieres, Imhoff was obliged to raiſe the ſiege. But being ſoon after reinforced, the French commander retired in his turn towards Weſel, the poſſeſſion of which place has all along proved of infinite importance to the French in all their operations. The ſiege of Munſter was again reſumed, but the buſineſs threatened to be difficult and tedious. This however was the only rub which the allies encountered. In all other reſpects they were perfectly fortunate. They had driven their enemy two hundred miles before them, and at the end of the campaign, after all their efforts, and all their ſanguine hopes of conqueſt, ſet them down juſt where they had began it.

Sept. 6.

The event of the battle of Minden, and the ſubſequent misfortunes of the French arms, threw Verſailles into the utmoſt confuſion. The news of that defeat arrived juſt as the King was taking horſe to hunt. He retired ſilent and dejected into the apartment of Madam de Pompadour, and for ſome time ſaw none of his miniſters. The Duke of Broglio and M. de Contades mutually accuſed each other, for the ill conduct of that day. The public acquitted Broglio. Belleiſle and his general Contades loſt all reputation: but the duke ſtill preſerved his employment and a conſiderable part of his influence at court.

As ſoon as the firſt confuſion and ſurprize of ſo unexpected an event was a little abated; it was reſolved to ſend reinforcements to their army in Germany, and at the ſame time to ſend thither ſome officer of experience and authority, who might judge, and compoſe if poſſible, the differences which ſubſiſted between the commanders; as well as to aſſiſt in the deliberations for retrieving their affairs. Public misfortunes call great men from their obſcurity. M. de Etrees was choſen on this occaſion, and inveſted with an authority which he unwillingly accepted. When he arrived at the French camp, he could not avoid a ſigh on viewing of the ruins of that army, which had triumphed under his command at Haſtenback. However, his behaviour to M. de Contades was polite and generous. The old Marechal told him that he was not come to take his command, but to ſerve under him; and whilſt he aſſiſted him with his advice, he would receive his orders.

Sept. 25.

Whilſt the French endeavoured to piece up their broken fortune in Germany, they made ſome ſhew

of puſhing the other part of their ſcheme with vigour. All their ports were full of the preparations for an invaſion of the Britiſh dominions. Men of war, tranſports and flat bottomed boats, now almoſt a word of ridicule, were prepared with great diligence. They talked of a triple embarkation. M. Thurot was to command a ſmall ſquadron and ſeveral tranſports from Dunkirk, which it was believed were intended for Scotland. This man from a maſter of a merchant ſhip became a captain of a privateer, in which capacity he greatly annoyed the Engliſh trade, and acquired a reputation. At a time when France does not abound with great men, his ſervices in this way and his daring ſpirit, recommended him to a command in the King's ſervice.

The deſign againſt England, as the voyage hither is the ſhorteſt, was to be attempted from Havre, and ſome other ports of Normandy, in flat bottomed boats. The third embarkation, which was ſuppoſed againſt Ireland, was to be made from Vannes in the Lower Brittany, where a large body of troops was aſſembled, commanded by the Duke d'Aguillon governor of that province. This embarkation was to be covered by the fleet under M. de Conflans, which was preparing with great diligence in Breſt. Had this deſign been ſuch as it was repreſented, and had it been put into execution, there is no doubt but ſuch an attempt upon both kingdoms, at three different places at once, muſt have thrown the whole into no ſmall confuſion. But excellent meaſures were taken on the part of England to fruſtrate their deſigns, whatever they might have been.

A ſquadron under Commodore Boys was ſtationed before Dunkirk. Admiral Rodney was ſent to bombard Havre, which ſervice he performed with ſucceſs. Admiral Hawke blocked up the harbour of Breſt with a ſtrong ſquadron, whilſt a leſſer kept a watch upon that of Vannes. Theſe precautions were continued the whole ſummer, during which time the French proceeded rather ſlowly, but after the battle of Minden had deſtroyed their hopes in Germany, they turned to this object with the greater attention. What iſſue it had we ſhall relate in its proper place. But their firſt attempts on the ocean proved as unſucceſsful as their arms on land.

A great fleet was equipped at Toulon, which ſome deſtined for America, whilſt others believed it was deſigned to unite itſelf with that of Breſt to favour the invaſion. Admiral Boſcawen who commanded in the Mediterranean, blocked up this ſquadron, until ſome unfavourable weather and the foulneſs of his ſhips obliged him to return to Gibraltar to refit. The French took this opportunity to ſail out, and they proceeded with great diligence to the ſtreights. Aug. 14.

They had arrived very near Gibraltar before the admiral had notice of their approach; but notwithſtanding that our ſhips were not perfectly prepared to ſail, the admiral uſed ſuch great expedition that in two hours after the account arrived the Engliſh fleet was out at ſea.

The Engliſh fleet was compoſed of fourteen ſhips of the line beſides frigates. The enemy had twelve of the line. They were ſuperior in the bulk of their ſhips and in the

the

number of men, if they were inferior in the number of veſſels; and it is the opinion of many perſons of judgment, that if they had formed a line of battle and fought Mr. Boſcawen in order, they might very well have hoped for a better iſſue of this matter than they found. But the evil genius of France operating on the cowardice or incapacity of their commander, induced them to ſeparate their fleet and fly. The Engliſh ſhips were newly refitted; they proved better ſailors, and the men animated with the ſpirited example of their admiral, engaged the French ſhips as they could overtake them; and they overtook ſome of them off Cape Lagos in Portugal. A briſk engagement enſued. Two of the enemies ſhips, the Ocean and the Redoutable, were run on ſhore and burned. The firſt was the ſhip of M. de la Clue the French admiral, who eſcaped to land; but being grievouſly wounded, and as it is ſaid having loſt both his legs, he died ſoon after. Two other capital ſhips, the Centaure and Modeſte, were taken.

The ſcattered remains of their fleet with difficulty got into the harbour of Cadiz, where they were ſoon after blocked up, and where they ſtill remain. This action happened on the 18th of Auguſt; and it gave a great eclat to the Britiſh arms, which in the ſame month had triumphed ſo ſignally both by ſea and land.

CHAP. V.

Count Dohna diſgraced. Wedel ſucceeds him. The Ruſſians enter Sileſia. Battle of Zulichau. Ruſſians take Frankfort on the Oder. General Laudon joins them. King of Pruſſia joins Wedel. Battle of Cunnerſdorf. King of Pruſſia repaſſes the Oder. Soltikoff and Daun communicate. King of Pruſſia detatches General Wunſch into Saxony. Parallel of the King of Pruſſia and Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick.

AS the King of Pruſſia's victory at Roſbach had given the Hanoverians an opportunity to free their country, it might be expected that the affair at Minden would have ſerved to free his Pruſſian Majeſty from ſome of the numerous armies that oppreſſed him. But as this battle was fought in the middle of the ſeaſon for action, and as Munſter ſtill continued in the poſſeſſion of the French, Prince Ferdinand could not venture at that time, to make any detachment from his army in the King's favour, without riſquing all the advantages which he had obtained from his victory. The King of Pruſſia was therefore left alone to ſtruggle with Auſtrians, Ruſſians, Imperialiſts and Swedes.

The Ruſſians, whoſe motions gonerned thoſe of all the other armies, left their camp at Poſna in Poland, and quitting the Viſtula, drew near to the banks of the Oder. They were under the command of a Ruſſian nobleman, Count Soltikoff. Count Dohna who had been ordered to oppoſe them, ſaw that their numbers were too conſiderable, and their poſts too ſtrong to be attacked with any proſpect of advantage, ſo that he contented himſelf with obſerving their motions, and harraſſing their march. This conduct ſeemed more dilatory and timid than the circumſtances, or the in-

clinations of the King could bear. He is said to have reproached that general in so severe a manner, for a conduct in which he was in all probability very justifiable, that he took the first opportunity to resign his command, and under a pretence of recovering his health, retired to Berlin. The King immediately put General Wedel into his place, with positive orders to engage the Russian army at all events. To enable him to obey his commands, he reinforced him with several detachments from his own army. The positiveness of the King's orders on this occasion may perhaps be censured, but it must be owned that the time required a course next to desperate. His hereditary dominions were in the utmost danger, and nothing but some great and fortunate stroke could effectually prevent the junction of the Austrian and Russian armies, an event which of all others he had the greatest reason to dread.

Fortified in some measure by the reinforcements he had received, and in consequence of his orders, General Wedel resolved to attack the Russians on their march. They had got to Zulichau and directed their course to Crossen in Silesia, to get before the Prussian army and to make good the passage of the Oder. The situation of the Russians was very advantageous; posted upon eminences, defended by a powerful artillery, and near seventy thousand strong. The Prussian army fell short of thirty thousand; and they had greater disadvantages than their inferiority of number to get over. They had a bridge to pass, and such a narrow defile to struggle through, that scarce a third of a battalion could march in front. The ground was such that the cavalry could not support their infantry. Yet with all these difficulties the attack was long and resolute. But this resolution made their repulse, which all these disadvantages had rendered inevitable, far more bloody and distressful. Four thousand seven hundred were killed or prisoners; the wounded came to three thousand. General Woberſnow, an officer of great ability, was killed, and General Manteuffel was wounded. The Prussians were obliged to retire, but they were not pursued, and they passed the Oder without molestation. The Russians seized upon the towns of Crossen and Frankfort on the Oder.

July 23.

The King of Prussia since the beginning of the war, had never hitherto obtained an advantage where he was not personally present. His presence now became more necessary than ever. Since the action at Zulichau the Russians had penetrated a considerable way into his territories, and had taken possession of the important city of Frankfort upon the Oder. He therefore marched with ten thousand of his best troops, to join the broken army of Wedel, in order to drive this formidable and determined enemy from his country. Prince Henry commanded the remainder of his army, which was too well posted to fear any insult during his absence. The eyes of all were fixed upon his march, and his soldiers who remembered Zorndorf eagerly longed to try their strength once more with the same antagonists.

M. Daun was not unapprised of the motions of the Russians, or the designs of the King of Prussia. He knew that the great fault of the Russian

Ruſſian troops, was the want of a regular and firm cavalry, which might be depended upon in a day of action. This defect was a principal cauſe of their misfortune at Zorndorf in the laſt year; a misfortune which diſconcerted all the operations of that campaign. As this was the only want which the Ruſſians were under, ſo it was that which Daun was beſt able to ſupply at a ſhort warning. With this view he ſelected about twelve thouſand of his horſe, and there is no better horſe than that of the Auſtrians, which with about eight thouſand foot he placed under the command of General Laudon, one of the ableſt officers in that ſervice. This body was divided into two columns, one of which marched through Sileſia, and the other through Luſatia. By extreme good fortune and conduct with little loſs or oppoſition, they both joined the Ruſſian army, and were received with tranſports of joy.

In the mean time the King of Pruſſia, who was unable to prevent this ſtroke, joined General Aug. 4. Wedel at Muhlroſe, and took upon him the command of the united armies. But ſtill finding himſelf too weak for the deciſive action he was preparing to attempt, he recalled Gen. Finck, whom he had ſent ſome time before into Saxony with nine thouſand men, in order to oppoſe the Imperialiſts in that country. With theſe reinforcements he was not able to raiſe his army to fifty thouſand compleat. That of the Ruſſians ſince the junction of Laudon, was upwards of ninety thouſand. They had beſides taken a poſt which they had ſo ſtrongly entrenched, and defended with ſuch a prodigious number of cannon, that it was extremely difficult and hazardous to attempt them, yet under theſe accumulated diſadvantages, it was abſolutely neceſſary that he ſhould fight. The detachments from Count Daun's army already menaced Berlin; Saxony which he was obliged to leave expoſed, had become a prey to the Imperialiſts; and the Ruſſians united with the Auſtrians encamped before his eyes in Sileſia, the beſt and richeſt part of his dominions. In ſhort, his former reputation, his preſent difficulties, his future hopes, every motive of honour and of ſafety demanded an engagement; the campaign haſted to a deciſion, and it was evident that nothing farther could be done by marches and choice of poſts. The ſanguine temper of other generals has often obliged them to fight under diſadvantages; but the King of Pruſſia's circumſtances were ſuch, that from the multitude of his enemies, he was neither able to conſult times nor ſituations. Raſhneſs could hardly dictate, any thing which in his condition, would not have been recommended by prudence.

When the attack was Aug. 12. reſolved, the King's troops put themſelves in motion at two in the morning, and having formed themſelves in a wood, advanced towards the enemy. It was near eleven before the action began. The principal effort of the King of Pruſſia was againſt the left wing of the Ruſſian army. He began according to their uſual method, with a fierce cannonade, which having had the effect he deſired from it, he attacked that wing with ſeveral battalions diſpoſed in columns.

The Ruſſian entrenchments were forced with great ſlaughter. Seventy-two pieces of cannon were taken.

taken. But ſtill there was a defile to be paſſed, and ſeveral redoubts to be maſtered which covered the village of Cunnerſdorf. Theſe were attacked with the ſame reſolution, and taken one after another. The enemy made another ſtand at the village, and endeavoured to preſerve their ground there, by puſhing forward ſeveral battalions of horſe and foot; but their reſiſtance there proved not more effectual than it had done every where elſe; they were driven from poſt to poſt quite to the laſt redoubts. For upwards of ſix hours Fortune favoured the Pruſſians, who every where broke the enemy with an unparalleled ſlaughter. They had driven them from almoſt all the ground which they had occupied before the battle, they had taken more than half their artillery; ſcarce any thing ſeemed wanting to the moſt complete deciſion.

The King in thoſe circumſtances wrote a billet to the Queen to this effect, "Madam, we have beat "the Ruſſians from their entrench-"ments. In two hours expect to "hear of a glorious victory." This news arrived at Berlin, juſt as the poſt was going out, and the friends of the King of Pruſſia throughout Europe, exulted in a certain and concluſive victory. Mean time Fortune was preparing for him a terrible reverſe.

The enemy, defeated in almoſt every quarter, found their left wing ſhattered as it was, to be more entire than any other part of the army. Count Soltikoff therefore aſſembled the remains of his right, and gathering as many as he could from the center, reinforced that wing, and made a ſtand at a redoubt which had been erected on an advantageous eminence, in a place called *the Jews burying ground.* Nothing was wanting to finiſh matters in favour of the King, but to drive the Ruſſians from this their laſt hope. But this enterprize was difficult. It is confidently ſaid, that the Pruſſian generals were unanimous in opinion, that they ſhould not endeavour at that time to puſh any further the advantages they had obtained. They repreſented to the King, that the enemy was ſtill very numerous, their artillery conſiderable, and the poſt which they occupied of great ſtrength; that his brave troops who had been engaged for ſo long a time, in the ſevereſt action perhaps ever known, and in one of the hotteſt days ever felt, were too much exhauſted for a new attempt; an attempt of ſuch extreme difficulty as might daunt even troops that were quite freſh. That the advantage he gained would be as deciſive in its conſequences as that at Zorndorf; and whilſt the enemy filled the gazettes of their party, with frivolous diſputes of the field of battle, he would be reaping as he did then, all the effects of an unqueſtioned victory. That the enemy would be obliged to retire immediately into Poland, and to leave him at liberty to act in other quarters, where his preſence was full as neceſſary.

Theſe reaſons were very cogent; and for a few moments they ſeemed to have ſome weight with the King. But his character ſoon determined him to a contrary reſolution. He could not bear to be a conqueror by halves. One effort more was alone wanting to that victory, which would free him for ever from the adverſary, which had leaned heavieſt on him during the whole war.

Once more he put all to the hazard.

zard. His infantry ſtill reſolute and ſupported by their late ſucceſs, were readily brought to act again. They drew on their bodies fainting with heat and labour to a new attack. But the enterprize was beyond their ſtrength. The ſituation of the enemy was impregnable; and their artillery, which began to be ſuperior to that of the Pruſſians, on account of the difficulty of the ground, which made it impoſſible for the latter to bring up any other than a few ſmall pieces, repulſed theſe feeble battalions with a great ſlaughter. With an aſtoniſhing, perhaps with a blameable perſeverance, the Pruſſian infantry was brought to a ſecond attack, and were a ſecond time repulſed, and with a loſs greater than at firſt. Theſe efforts being unſucceſsful, the affair was put to the cavalry. They made redoubled but uſeleſs attacks; the horſes were ſpent as well as thoſe they carried.

It was juſt at that time when the Pruſſian horſe was waſted by theſe unſucceſsful efforts, that the greateſt part of the Ruſſian, and the whole body of the Auſtrian cavalry, which had been hitherto quite inactive, and which was therefore quite freſh, ruſhed down upon them, broke them to pieces, forced them back upon their foot, and threw the whole into irreparable diſorder. The whole army was ſeized with a panic; and in a few minutes thoſe troops ſo lately victorious and irreſiſtable, were totally diſperſed and defeated. The King did every thing to reſtore the field, hazarding his perſon even beyond his former daring, and prodigal of a life which he ſeemed to think ought not to be ſeparated from conqueſt. Thrice he led on his troops to the charge; two horſes were killed under him; ſeveral balls were in his cloaths. The efforts of ſkill, courage and deſpair were made, and proved ineffectual; a ſingle error outweighed them all. Scarcely a general, hardly an inferior officer in the army was without ſome wound. That of General Seidlitz was particularly unfortunate; for to that wound the failure of the horſe which he commanded was principally attributed. It was to the ſpirit and conduct of this able officer, that a great part of the ſucceſs at Zorndorf was owing, in the laſt campaign. It is known, that if it had not been for a ſeaſonable movement of the horſe, the whole Pruſſian army had then been in great danger of a defeat.

The night and the prudent uſe of ſome eminences, which were defended as well as circumſtances would admit, preſerved the Pruſſian army from total deſtruction. However, their loſs was far greater than any which they had ſuſtained from the beginning of the war. All their cannon was taken. The killed, wounded and priſoners, by the moſt favourable accounts were near twenty thouſand. General Putkammer was killed on the ſpot. Theſe generals whoſe names are ſo diſtinguiſhed in this war, Itzenplitz, Hulſen, Finck, Wedel, and Seidlitz, were among the wounded; as was the Prince of Wurtenburg, and five major generals. The enemy could not have fewer than ten thouſand killed on their ſide. For hardly ever was a more bloody battle.

When the King of Pruſſia found himſelf obliged to quit the field, he ſent another diſpatch to the Queen expreſſed in this manner, "Re-" move from Berlin with the roy-" al family. Let the archives be " carried

"carried to Potzdam. The town "may make conditions with the ene- "my." We ſhould in vain attempt to draw the picture of the court and city, on the receipt of ſuch news in the midſt of the joy, which they indulged for that which they had received but a few hours before. The terror was increaſed by the indiſtinct relation that ſoon followed, which gave them only to underſtand that their army was totally routed; that there was no account of the King, and that a Ruſſian army was advancing to take poſſeſſion of their city.

The day after the battle the King of Pruſſia repaſſed the Oder, and encamped at Retwein. From thence he moved to Fuſtenwalde, and placed himſelf in ſuch a manner, that the Ruſſians did not venture to make any attempt upon Berlin. He continually watched their army; a part of which inſtead of turning towards Brandenburgh marched into Luſatia, where it joined that of the Auſtrians. Here the victorious General Soltikoff, for the firſt time, met M. Daun, and amidſt rejoicings and congratulations, conſulted about the meaſures for improving their ſucceſs.

The Ruſſian and Auſtrian armies thus united, ſcarce ſeemed from their ſtrength and their victories to have any other deliberation left, than of what part of the Pruſſian dominions they ſhould take immediate poſſeſſion. The King was twice defeated with a vaſt loſs. He was cut off from all communication with the army of his brother Prince Henry; yet to the aſtoniſhment of all the world, the ſuperior, the victorious and united army acted upon the defenſive, and were curbed in all their motions, and fruſtrated in all their deſigns by the inferior, the beaten and divided. Nothing ever ſhewed the genius of the King of Pruſſia more fully than his conduct after the battle of Cunnerſdorf. In a few days after ſo terrible a defeat, every thing was in order in his camp. He ſupplied the loſs of his artillery from his ſtores in Berlin. He recalled General Kleiſt with about five thouſand men from Pomerania; in preſence of two ſuch armies as thoſe of M. Daun and Count Soltikoff, he detatched ſix thouſand men from his ſmall body, to the relief of Saxony, where the army of the Empire had availed itſelf of his abſence ſo reduce the whole country. Hall, Wittemberg, Leipſic, Torgau, and at laſt Dreſden itſelf had opened their gates to the Imperialiſts. With the remainder of his troops he put himſelf between the Ruſſians and Great Glogau, covered that city which was the object of the enemy's deſigns, and ſaw them ſoon after, notwithſtanding their two victories, obliged to return again into Poland; and to leave him free for the reſt of the campaign.

What was done by the King of Pruſſia ſince that time, will be the ſubject of another chapter; after we have related the proceedings of the Engliſh and French in America, to which the order of time directs our preſent attention. But we cannot diſmiſs the affairs of Germany, in which two ſuch battles as thoſe of Minden and Cunnerſdorf were fought, with events ſo different for the common cauſe, without obſerving ſomething concerning the two generals who conducted them.

They are certainly in reputation the firſt in Europe, which probably never

never produced two greater men; Tho' they differ as much in their characters, and in the kind of talents they poſſeſs, as they agree in the greatneſs of their abilities for war. The King of Pruſſia rapid, vehement, impatient, often gives deciſive blows; but he often miſſes his ſtroke and wounds himſelf. Prince Ferdinand is cool, deliberate, exact and guarded; he ſees every poſſible advantage, he takes it at the moment, purſues it as far as it will go, but never attempts to puſh it further. Nothing in the man diſturbs the commander. In him we do no ſee a perſon who is a great ſoldier; it is the idea of a perfect general; it is a general in the abſtract. Ferdinand ſuffers his temper to be guided by his buſineſs. He never precipitates matters; he takes them in their order and their courſe, and truſts nothing to fortune. The King on the other hand leads, and even forces circumſtances; he does not endeavour to remove but to overleap obſtacles; he puts all to the riſque; and by ſuffering Fortune to play her part in his deſigns, he acquires a ſplendor and eclat in his actions, which mere wiſdom could never give them. Prince Ferdinand is famous for never committing a fault. The King of Pruſſia is above all the world in repairing thoſe he has committed. Like ſome of the great maſters in writing, whenever he makes or ſeems to make a miſtake, it is a ſignal to the obſerver to prepare for ſome great and admirable ſtroke of ſpirit and conduct. His errors ſeem to be ſpurs to his abilities. He commits an error, he repairs it; he errs again; and again aſtoniſhes us by his manner of eſcaping. We ſhould often condemn the commander, but that we are always forced to admire the hero.

CHAP. VI.

Plan of the campaign in North America. Three expeditions. Ticonderago and Crown Point abandoned. Col. Townſend killed. Expedition to Niagara. Col. Prideaux killed. Sir William Johnſon defeats the French. Takes the Fort of Niagara. Conſequences of this.

THE theatre of our operations in America is of ſuch a vaſt extent, that if we had perſevered in the courſe we purſued for ſome time, in attacking but one place at once, the war would inevitably be ſpun out to an extreme length, without bringing on any thing deciſive; and it would have rendered our natural ſuperiority of little uſe, by ſuffering the French to collect, as they had hitherto done, their ſtrength into one ſingle point, which enabled them to contend with us, with a force ſufficient for the ſervice in that country. This year another method was followed. It was propoſed to attack the French in all their ſtrong poſts at once; to fall as nearly as poſſible at the ſame time upon Crown Point, Niagara, and the forts to the ſouth of Lake Erie, whilſt a great naval armament, and a conſiderable body of land forces ſhould attempt Quebec, by the river St. Lawrence.

This plan was very adviſable, as it tended to weaken by diſtracting the reſiſtance of the enemy, and whilſt we adhered to it, it was clearly impoſſible for the French to maintain their ground in any of thoſe places,

places which were attacked, without very weakly defending, or even deſerting ſome of the others; and if by the means of ſuch diverſions any one of thoſe places ſhould fall into our hands, the campaign could not be ſaid to be ſpent to no purpoſe. But beſides the end in diſtracting the enemies defence, there was another propoſed of no leſs conſequence; which was to make a concurrence in all the various operations, ſo that whilſt they divided the enemy, they might mutually ſupport one another.

General Amherſt who commands the American forces in chief, with the moſt conſiderable body, amounting in regulars and provincials to about twelve thouſand men, was to attack Ticonderoga and Crown Point by Lake George; the reduction of thoſe forts would naturally lay open the Lake Champlain, where having eſtabliſhed a ſufficient naval force, he was by the river Sorel, which forms the communication between this lake and the great river St. Lawrence, to proceed directly to Quebec the capital of Canada. Here he was to make a junction with General Wolfe and Admiral Saunders, who having entered the river St. Lawrence at the oppoſite quarter, would probably have commenced the ſiege of Quebec, by the time that General Amherſt might find it practicable to join them. It was not doubted that if this junction could be effected, the reduction of that city would follow of courſe.

The third of the grand operations was againſt the fort, near the falls of Niagara; a place of very great conſequence both in war and in peace. The reduction of this was committed to Brigadier General Prideaux, under whom Sir William Johnſon commanded the provincials of New York and ſeveral Indians of the Five Nations, who were engaged in our ſervice by the credit that gentleman has obtained among their tribes.

The object of this operation lay too remote from the others, to expect with any great confidence, that they could be aſſiſted by its ſucceſs in any other manner than by weakening the enemies forces. However it was hoped that if they ſhould be fortunate enough to take Niagara, early in the ſeaſon, the troops might be embarked on the Lake Ontario, and finding no longer any obſtruction from Fort Frontenac, which was deſtroyed laſt year, might fall down the river St. Lawrence, and poſſibly either make themſelves maſters of Montreal, or by their approach at leaſt, draw ſuch a force to that part as greatly to facilitate our deſigns upon Quebec and Crown Point. But if this ſcheme in addition to its own end, ſhould not facilitate either of the other two capital undertakings, it would probably, as it was the moſt important place the French had in that part of the world, draw all the troops they had upon the lakes to attempt its relief, which would leave the forts on thoſe lakes expoſed to a fourth though inferior expedition, which was made againſt them under General Stanwix. In reality it afterwards had that effect.

The army under General Amherſt was the firſt in motion. The Lake George, or as the French call it, Lake Sacrament, is a long but in proportion narrow water, about forty miles in length, and encloſed on either ſide with marſhy grounds. This communicates by

by another long and very narrow ſtreight with Lake Champlain. This ſtreight is ſecured at each ſide by a fort; that to the ſide of Lake George is called Ticonderoga; that to the Champlain Lake is called Fort Frederick, or Crown Point; both extremely ſtrong in their ſituation; and the former of which had repulſed our troops with a very conſiderable ſlaughter, as has been related amongſt the events of the laſt year.

Amherſt after he had paſſed Lake George, arrived with very little oppoſition from the enemy before Ticonderoga; at firſt the French made ſome appearance, as if they meant to defend the place; but as they knew the ſtrength of our forces, as they ſaw that the preparations for the attack were making with as much judgment as vigour, and as the enterprize which was preparing againſt Quebec did not leave them a force ſo conſiderable as they had there in the preceding campaign, they abandoned their fort in the night, having damaged it as much as they July 7. could, and retired to Crown Point.

General Amherſt immediately ſet himſelf about repairing the fortifications of this poſt, which effectually ſecured the Lake George; covered our colonies, and was of ſuch vaſt importance to enable him to puſh forward his offenſive operations, or to favour his retreat in caſe of a reverſe of fortune. The only loſs of any conſequence which the Engliſh army ſuffered, in making this valuable acquiſition, was the death of Col. Townſend, who was killed in reconnoitring by a ſhot from the fort. The ſteady bravery, the promiſing genius, and the agreeable manners of this officer, cauſed this loſs to be conſidered as a very great one. They compared this melancholy event with the death of Lord Howe; they remembered how much theſe young ſoldiers reſembled each other, both in their virtues and in the circumſtances of their fate. Both dear to the troops, and having both loſt their lives on an expedition againſt this place.

Although the general had reaſon to imagine, that the ſame reaſons which had induced the enemy to abandon their fort and lines at Ticonderoga, would perſuade them alſo to relinquiſh Crown Point; he took all his meaſures with the ſame care, as if he expected an obſtinate defence at the fort, and attempt to ſurprize him on his march. He remembered how fatal ſecurity had proved to us in that part of the world upon many occaſions.

The French abandoned the fort as it had been foreſeen. The general retired with about three thouſand five hundred men to the bottom of Lake Champlain, and poſted himſelf at the iſland called Iſle du Noix. He was ſtill pretty ſtrong on the lake, having ſeveral armed boats and ſloops, with which he hoped to prevent the progreſs of the Engliſh into the interior parts of Canada. Amherſt as ſoon as he had taken poſſeſſion of Aug. 14. Crown Point, uſed every endeavour to attain a naval ſuperiority on the lake, and in the mean time began to fortify this poſt as he had that at Ticonderoga. To this time the French were actually eſtabliſhed in the heart of our territories; ſo that during a war of three years, we had in effect been only acting on the defenſive. It was on the day on which Mr. Amherſt took poſſeſſion

poſſeſſion of Crown Point, that he received the agreeable news of the reduction of Niagara by the troops under Sir William Johnſon; and he had the pleaſure and encouragement of ſeeing two of the great objects of the campaign accompliſhed, whilſt he prepared himſelf to co-operate in the accompliſhment of the third, which was to be deciſive of the whole. The body which had been appointed for Niagara under General Prideaux, without any accident arrived at the fort, which lies at the bottom of the lake towards the ſouth-weſt.

This is without exception the moſt important poſt in America, and ſecures the greateſt number of communications. For it is ſituated at the very entrance of a ſtreight, by which the Lake Ontario is joined to that of Erie, which is connected with the other three great ſeas of freſh water, by the courſe of the vaſt river St. Laurence, which runs through them all, and carries off their ſuperfluous waters to the ocean. A little above the fort is the cataract of Niagara, which is eſteemed the moſt remarkable in the world, for the quantity of water and the greatneſs of the fall. This fall would interrupt the commerce between the lakes, but for a road which the French have made up the hilly country that lies by the ſtreight; ſo that there is here a good carrying-place, and not very tedious; for after a portage of about eight miles you reimbark again, and proceed without any interruption to the Lake Erie.

As the great communication of thoſe who go by water is along this ſtreight, and carrying-place, ſo thoſe who travel by land are obliged to croſs it. The lakes are ſo diſpoſed, that without a ſomewhat hazardous voyage, the Indians cannot any otherwiſe paſs from the north-weſt to the ſouth-eaſt parts of N. America for many hundred miles. The fort of Niagara thus naturally commands all the Five Nations, and all thoſe Indian tribes that lie to the northward of the lakes, as well as thoſe that are ſcattered along the banks of the Ohio, Ouabache and Miſſiſippi, and according as it is poſſeſſed by the Engliſh or the French, connects or disjoints the colonies of Canada and Louiſiana, protects or lays open our own, and is in all reſpects of ſo much conſequence, that it was the opinion of perſons the moſt converſant in American buſineſs, that this attempt ought to have been made much earlier; and that if ſuch an attempt made at ſuch a time had ſucceeded, it would have contributed very much to the ſecurity of thoſe parts of our colonies which were the moſt expoſed, and would have at the ſame time greatly facilitated all our offenſive meaſures, and ſhortened the war.

From the time that the French were acquainted with this place, they were fully poſſeſſed with an opinion of its importance, both with regard to commerce and to dominion. They made ſeveral attempts to eſtabliſh themſelves here; but the Indians, who ſeemed more ſenſible of the conſequences than we were, conſtantly oppoſed it. They obliged them to relinquiſh a fort which they had built, and guarded this ſpot for a long time with a very ſevere and prudent jealouſy.

But whilſt we neglected, confiding in our ſtrength, to cultivate the Indians, and the French ſenſible of their weakneſs, omitted no endeavour to gain theſe ſavage people to

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their intereſts, and they prevailed at laſt, under the name of a trading houſe, to erect a ſtrong fort at the mouth of the ſtreight, on the very beſt harbour, not only on this but on any of the lakes; an harbour which is ſafe from every wind, and open for the whole year. A French officer, an able and enterpriſing man, had been a priſoner among the Iroquois for a long time, and having, according to their cuſtom, been naturaliſed, he grew extremely popular amongſt them, and at laſt acquired his liberty. He communicated to the then governor of Canada, the plan of an eſtabliſhment at Niagara, and he himſelf undertook to execute it. He returned amongſt the Iroquois, and pretending great love for their nation, which was now his own, told them that he would gladly come to make frequent viſits to his brethren; but it was proper for that purpoſe, that they ſhould allow him to build an houſe, where he might live at eaſe, and according to his own manner: at the ſame time he propoſed to them advantages in trade from this eſtabliſhment. A requeſt which ſeemed a compliment to thoſe to whom it was made, was readily granted. The houſe was built. By degrees this houſe extended itſelf; it was ſtrengthened by various additions; and it grew at laſt to a regular fortreſs, which has ever ſince awed the Five Nations, and checked our colonies.

July 20. The ſiege of this place had not been long formed before general Prideaux was killed in the trenches by the burſting of a cohorn. As ſoon as this accident happened, which threatened to throw a damp on the operations, an expreſs was ſent to General Amherſt, who always attentive to the ſervice, loſt no time to ſend an officer of character to command in his place. But the command which in the interim devolved upon Sir William Johnſon, could not have been better beſtowed. He omitted nothing to continue the vigorous meaſures of the late general, and added to them every thing his own genius could ſuggeſt. Reſpected by the regular troops, dear to the provincials, almoſt adored by the Indians, poſſeſſed of that genius for acquiring popularity amongſt all kinds of men, and that verſatile diſpoſition, which we ſo ſeldom ſee united with diſintereſtedneſs and integrity, he employed thoſe talents ſolely for the benefit of his country. The troops remembering that it was under that general, the firſt advantage had been obtained over the French, puſhed on the ſiege with ſo much alacrity, that in a few days they had brought their approaches within an hundred yards of the covered way.

The French were alarmed at the imminent danger of this intereſting place. They therefore collected all the regular troops and provincials, which they could draw from all their poſts about the lakes, and to thoſe joined a large body of ſavages, in order to give the Engliſh battle, and to raiſe the ſiege. They amounted in all to 1700 men.

When General Johnſon was apprized of their approach, he ordered his light infantry, ſupported by ſome grenadiers and regular foot, to take poſt on the road to his left, by which the French were to take their route. He placed his Indians on his flanks. Whilſt he took meaſures to receive the French, who came to relieve the place, he poſted

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a ſtrong body in ſuch a manner as to ſecure his trenches from any attempt of the garriſon during an engagement.

July 1. In this diſpoſition he waited to receive the enemy. At nine in the morning the engagement began by a violent and horrid ſcream of the enemies ſavages, according to their barbarous cuſtom. It was this ſcream, perhaps the moſt horrid ſound that can be imagined, which is ſaid to have ſtruck a panick into the troops of General Braddock, and was one of the principal cauſes of that defeat, by which our endeavours in America were ſo long fruſtrated; but on this occaſion it had no effect. The enemy was ſo well received by the troops in front, and by the Indians on their flanks, that in leſs than an hour's time their whole army was ruined. The purſuit was hot and bloody; and it continued for five miles. Seventeen officers were made priſoners, among whom were the firſt and ſecond in command.

July 25. This action was fought in ſight of the fort; and it was no ſooner concluded in favour of our troops, than the general ſummoned the garriſon to ſurrender; ſending in a liſt of the priſoners, and remonſtrating on the ill effects of their holding out longer, particularly with regard to the Indians. The capitulation was ſigned that night. The garriſon, conſiſting of about 600 men, ſurrendered priſoners of war, and were conducted to New-York. The fort and ſtores were given up to the Engliſh troops.

This was the ſecond very important ſervice performed by General Johnſon in this war, and a ſecond time he had the good fortune to make the commander in chief of the enemy his priſoner. It muſt not be omitted to the honour of this gentleman, that though he was not regularly bred a ſoldier, the moſt compleat officer could not have made more excellent diſpoſitions for the battle, or have conducted the ſiege from the beginning to the end, with a more cool and ſteady reſolution, or with a more compleat knowledge of all the neceſſary manœuvres of war. The taking of Niagara broke off effectually that communication, ſo much talked of and ſo much dreaded, between Canada and Louiſiana, and by this ſtroke, one of the capital political deſigns of the French, which gave occaſion to the preſent war, was defeated in its direct and immediate object.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

The expedition againſt Quebec. The Iſle of Orleans occupied. Deſcription of the town and harbour of Quebec. Situation of the French army. Action at the Falls of Montmorenci. General Wolfe ſickens. The camp removed to Point Levi. The troops go up the river. The battle of Quebec. General Wolfe killed. French defeated. M. de Montcalm killed. Quebec ſurrenders. Movements of General Amherſt on Lake Champlain.

THE conſequences which attended the reduction of the fort of Niagara, as well as thoſe upon Lake Champlain, were very intereſting; but the great and central operation to which all the reſt tended, and to which even thoſe were to be only ſubſervient, was that againſt Quebec, the capital of Canada; and as this was to be the deciſive ſtroke, it was proper that the greateſt force ſhould have been employed againſt it. If we reckon the maritime force, there is no doubt that we employed a greater number of men againſt Quebec, than againſt the Champlain forts; but the land forces, from ſome cauſe, fell much ſhort of the number originally propoſed, for they did not exceed 7000 men, regulars and provincials, though the original plan intended 9000 for that expedition, independent of the junction of thoſe under General Amherſt, whoſe aſſiſtance on the occaſion was taken for granted. In this expedition General Wolfe commanded the land forces. The fleet was under Admiral Saunders.

26th. The whole embarkation arrived in the latter end of June at the Iſle of Orleans, a few leagues from Quebec, without any accident whatſoever, notwithſtanding the ill fame of the river St. Laurence, and the reports of its dangerous navigation, probably ſpread for political purpoſes. They landed upon the Iſle of Orleans, which is formed by the branches of the river St. Laurence. This iſland is about twenty miles in length, and ſeven or eight in breadth, highly cultivated, and affording every kind of refreſhment to the ſoldiers and ſailors after their tedious voyage.

As this iſland extends quite up to the baſon of Quebec, it was neceſſary to poſſeſs it in order to act againſt the town; for the moſt weſterly point of this iſland advances towards an high point of land on the continent, called Point Levi. Both of theſe ſhut up the view of the northern and ſouthern channel, which environ the Iſle of Orleans, ſo that the harbour of Quebec appears to be a baſon land-locked upon all ſides. The poſſeſſion of both theſe points were neceſſary, as they might be employed either with great advantage againſt the town, or much to the annoyance of the beſiegers; for whilſt the enemy continued maſters of thoſe, it was impoſſible for a ſhip to lie in the harbour of Quebec. When theſe poſts were poſſeſſed, which was done with little difficulty, the harbour and town of Quebec appeared full to the view, at once a tempting and a diſcouraging ſight.

For no place ſeems poſſeſſed of greater benefits of nature; nor none of which nature ſeems more to have conſulted the defence.

Quebec, ſays F. Charlevoix, can boaſt of a freſh water harbour, capable of containing an hundred men of war of the line, at one hundred and twenty leagues diſtance from the ſea. It lies on the moſt navigable river in the univerſe. The river St. Laurence up to the Iſle of Orleans, that is for about a hundred and twelve leagues from its mouth, is no where leſs than from four to five leagues broad; but above that iſle it narrows, ſo that before Quebec it is not above a mile over. Hence this place got the name of Quebeis or Quebec, which, in the Algonquin tongue, ſignifies a ſtrait.

The city is the ſeat of the governor and the intendant, and the ſupreme tribunals of juſtice for all the French North America; it is alſo an epiſcopal ſee, and a place of conſiderable trade. It is large in extent, and elegant in many of its buildings both public and private. It conſiſts of an upper and lower town; the lower, which is narrow, is built upon a ſtrand, at the foot of a lofty rock, upon which the upper town ſtands. This rock extends itſelf, and continues with a bold and ſteep front, weſtward along the river St. Laurence for a conſiderable way. Another river from the north-weſt, called St. Charles, falls here into the former, waſhing the foot of the rock on which Quebec ſtands; the point on which the town is built thus becomes a ſort of peninſula by the junction of theſe rivers; ſo that whoever attacks Quebec, muſt either make his approaches above the town, and overcome the precipice which I have mentioned, or croſs the river St. Charles, and attempt it upon that ſide. The former of thoſe methods muſt appear to a prudent commander wholly unadviſeable, and the latter extremely difficult. If the former method ſhould be attempted, they would have that dangerous precipice to overcome, defended by the enemies whole force, which the attack would draw to this quarter. On the other hand the country from the river St. Charles to the northward for more than five miles is extremely rough, broken and difficult, full of rivulets, gullies, and ravines, and ſo continues to the river of Montmorenci, which flows by the foot of a ſteep and woody hill. On the ſide of the river St. Laurence is a bank of ſand of great extent, which prohibits the approach of any conſiderable veſſel.

In this advantageous ſituation was the French army poſted, upon what was deemed the only acceſſible ſide of Quebec, all along from the river St. Charles to that of Montmorenci, entrenched at every attackable ſpot, with the river and ſandbank above-mentioned in their front, and thick impenetrable woods upon their rear. It is impoſſible to imagine a ſtronger poſt; a poſt at once more defenſible in itſelf, or better calculated for ſuccouring the city, on which ſide ſoever it ſhould be attacked. Thus poſted, they greatly exceeded in number the beſiegers, being about ten thouſand men, under an able, and hitherto fortunate commander, M. de Montcalm, who, though he was ſuperior in number to the Engliſh, reſolved to riſque nothing, and wiſely relied on the natural ſtrength of the country.

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When Wolfe ſaw the ſituation of the town, the nature of the country, the number of the troops, and their poſition, though of a ſanguine temper and highly adventurous, he began to deſpair; but, however another commander might have thought inaction in ſuch circumſtances juſtified to himſelf, or even to the world, by ſuch ſtrong appearances, Wolfe reſolved to leave nothing unattempted, but amidſt the choice of difficulties which lay before him, to pitch upon thoſe where the valour of his troops might be employed with the beſt proſpect of ſucceſs.

As ſoon as he had ſecured the weſt point of the iſle of Orleans, and that of Levi, he erected batteries there of cannon and mortars, on the high ground, from the point of Levi, which looks towards the town; theſe fired continually upon the place; Admiral Saunders was ſtationed below in the north channel of the iſle of Orleans, oppoſite to Montmorenci; Admiral Holmes was ſtationed above the town, at once to diſtract the enemies attention, and to prevent any attempts from the enemy againſt the batteries that played upon the town.

After this wiſe diſpoſition was made of the fleet, General Wolfe cauſed the troops to be tranſported over the north channel of the river St. Laurence, to the north-eaſt of Montmorenci, with a view of paſſing that river, and bringing the enemy to an engagement. Some heights which commanded the enemies intrenchments, and a ford above, and another below the falls, encouraged him to this attempt; but, upon reconnoitring the ground, the oppoſite ſhore was found ſo ſteep and woody, that he could not hope to put his deſign in execution, which was by moving towards the enemies flank, to draw them to an engagement. To bring the French to an action was his ſingle object. He had found that any attempts to aſſault the city would prove to no purpoſe, whilſt the fleet could only batter the lower town, and muſt ſuffer greatly by the cannon and bombs of the upper, whilſt they were employed in this ineffectual ſervice; for after the reduction of the lower town, the paſſages to the upper were extremely ſteep, and moreover ſo well entrenched, that this advantage would prove little towards the reduction of the place.

The only point left therefore, was by every means to entice or force the enemy to an engagement; and to this end no means were omitted, by ſending detachments up the river, and by every appearance of a deſign to attack the town on that ſide. But the Marquis de Montcalm, in chuſing his poſt, was well appriſed of its importance. He knew ſufficiently the nature of the country up the river, and he truſted to it; and therefore kept himſelf cloſely in his poſt, diſpoſing his parties of ſavages, in which he was very ſtrong, in ſuch a manner, as to make any attempt upon him by ſurprize abſolutely impoſſible. In the mean time, from the town, fireſhips and boats were let down the ſtream to deſtroy the ſhipping, which, as they almoſt wholly filled the channel, were greatly endangered. But by the extraordinary ſkill and vigilance of Admiral Saunders, every veſſel of this kind ſent againſt them was towed aſhore without doing the leaſt miſchief.

The general finding that all his efforts to decoy the enemy to an engagement had proved unſucceſsful, and, ſenſible that they deſired nothing more than to act defenſively,

until the ſeaſon itſelf ſhould fight for them, and oblige the Engliſh to retire, he came at laſt, in ſpite of all difficulties, to the reſolution of attacking them in their entrenchments on the ſide of Montmorenci. The place where the attack was to be made, was choſen with great judgement, as the only place thereabouts in which the artillery could be brought into uſe; as there, and there only, the greateſt part, or even the whole of the troops, might act at once, and that there the retreat in caſe of a repulſe was ſecure, at leaſt for a certain time of the tide. Having determined upon the place where the attack was to be, which was at the mouth of the river Montmorenci, the beſt diſpoſitions for it were made, both on the part of the admiral and of the general. But notwithſtanding that the whole was conducted with equal vigour and prudence, it was totally defeated by one of thoſe accidents which ſo frequently interpoſe to the diſgrace of human wiſdom, and which demonſtrates that ſhe is far from being the ſole arbitreſs of war.

July 30.

The Engliſh grenadiers, who led the attack, had orders, immediately after their landing, to form themſelves on the beach; but inſtead of forming themſelves as they were directed, from the hurry and noiſe of their landing, or from an ill-governed ardor, they ruſhed impetuouſly towards the enemies entrenchments in the utmoſt diſorder and confuſion, without waiting for the corps which were to ſuſtain them, and join in the attack. In this diſorder, they were met by a violent and ſteady fire from the entrenchments, by which they were thrown into more confuſion, and obliged them to ſhelter themſelves behind a redoubt, which the French had abandoned on their approach.

The general perceiving that it was impoſſible for theſe grenadiers to form under ſo ſevere a fire, that the night drew on, a violent tempeſt was gathering, and the tide began to make, ſaw clearly that he had nothing further left, than to order a retreat, with as little diſadvantage as poſſible. He therefore called off thoſe troops, and having formed them behind Brigadier Monkton's corps, which was on the beach in excellent order, the whole repaſſed the river without moleſtation, the general expoſing his perſon with that intrepidity, which diſtinguiſhed him both during the attack, and the retreat.

The loſs in this check was not inconſiderable; and the event on the whole was ſuch, as to diſcourage any further attempts upon that ſide. They returned to the old meaſures. The general again ſent ſome bodies above the town, and ſome men of war ſailed up the ſtream for more than twelve leagues. They received intelligence that the enemy had amaſſed ſome magazines of proviſions in the interior country, and they propoſed by getting between them and the town, to draw the French army from their entrenchments, to the long-deſired engagement; but if they failed to compaſs this, they might at leaſt deſtroy the ſhips of war which the enemy had in the river, and help to open a communication between them and General Amherſt, on whom their laſt expectations were fixed, and who, they flattered themſelves, was on his march to their aſſiſtance.

But though they ſucceeded in deſtroying ſome of the enemies magazines, there was nothing of great

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moment in this. They could not come near the men of war. However they received intelligence from ſome priſoners, of the ſucceſs of Sir William Johnſon againſt Niagara; they learned likewiſe, that the French had ſmoothed the difficulties in the way of General Amherſt, by abandoning Crown Point and Ticonderoga. But this intelligence, otherwiſe ſo pleaſing, brought them no proſpect of the approach of any aſſiſtance from that quarter. The ſeaſon waſted apace. The general fell violently ill, conſumed by care, watching, and a fatigue, too great to be ſupported by a delicate conſtitution, and a body unequal to that vigorous and enterpriſing ſoul that it lodged. It was not enough for him to eſcape from ſo great an expedition uncondemned and unapplauded; to be pitied, was he thought but a milder cenſure; and he knew that no military conduct can ſhine, unleſs it be gilded with ſucceſs. His own high notions, the public hope, the good ſucceſs of other commanders, all turned inward upon him, oppreſſed his ſpirits, and converted diſappointment into diſeaſe. As ſoon as he had a little recovered, he diſpatched an expreſs with an account of his proceedings to England, written indeed in the ſtile of deſpondency, but with ſuch perſpicuity, clearneſs, and elegance, as would have ranked him among our beſt writers, if his military exploits had not placed him among our greateſt commanders.

He reſolved, when he ſent away his account, to continue the campaign to the laſt poſſible moment; and after a deliberation with his officers, determined, that any further attempts at Montmorenci were to little purpoſe, and that their principal operations ſhould be above the town, in order, if poſſible, to draw the enemy to an action. But the deſign of Wolfe was deeper, and more particularly directed than it had been before. The camp at Montmorenci was broke up, and the troops were conveyed to the ſouth-eaſt of the river,, and encamped at Point Levi. The ſquadron under Admiral Holmes made movements up the river for ſeveral days ſucceſſively, in order to draw the enemies attention as far from the town as poſſible. This ſucceeded in ſome meaſure; for, though it could not perſuade the Marquis de Montcalm to quit his poſt, it induced him to detach M. de Bougainville with 1500 men to watch their motions, and to proceed along the weſtern ſhore of the river, whilſt the Engliſh army directed its march the ſame way on the eaſtern bank.

When General Wolfe ſaw that matters were ripe for action, he ordered the ſhips under Admiral Saunders to make a feint, as if they propoſed to attack the French in their entrenchments, on the Beauport ſhore below the town, and by their motions to give this feint all the appearance of a reality which it poſſibly could have. This diſpoſition being made below the town, the general embarked his forces about one in the morning, and with Admiral Holmes's diviſion went three leagues further up the river than the intended place of his landing, in order to amuſe the enemy, and conceal his real deſign. Then he put them into boats, and fell down ſilently with the tide, unobſerved by the French centinels poſted along the ſhore. The rapidity of the current carried theſe boats a little below the intended place of attack. The ſhips followed

them, and arrived juſt at the time which had been concerted to cover their landing. Conſidering the darkneſs of the night, and the rapidity of the current, this was a very critical operation, and it required excellent heads both on the part of the marine, and the land ſervice, to preſerve a communication, and to prevent a diſcovery and confuſion.

As the troops could not land at the ſpot propoſed, when they were put on ſhore, an hill appeared before them extremely high and ſteep in its aſcent; a little path winded up this aſcent, ſo narrow that two could not go abreaſt. Even this path was intrenched, and a captain's guard defended it. Theſe difficulties did not abate the hopes of the general, or the ardor of the troops. The light infantry under Colonel Howe laying hold of ſtumps and boughs of trees, pulled themſelves up, diſlodged the guards, and cleared the path; and then all the troops ſurmounting every difficulty, gained the top of the hill, and as faſt as they aſcended formed themſelves, ſo that they were all in order of battle at day break.

Montcalm when he heard that the Engliſh had aſcended the hill, and were formed on the high ground at the back of the town, ſcarcely credited the intelligence, and ſtill believed it to be a feint to induce him to abandon that ſtrong poſt, which had been the object of all the real attempts that had been made ſince the beginning of the campaign. But he was ſoon, and fatally for him, undeceived. He ſaw clearly that the Engliſh fleet and army were in ſuch a ſituation, that the upper and lower town might be attacked in concert, and that nothing but a battle could poſſibly ſave it. Accordingly he determined to give them battle, and quitting Beauport paſſed the river St. Charles, and formed his troops oppoſite to ours. Sept. 13.

He filled the buſhes that were in his front with detachments of Indians and his beſt markſmen, to the number of about 1500; his regular forces formed his left; his right was compoſed of the troops of the colony, ſupported by two battalions of regulars. The reſt of the Indians and Canadians extended on that ſide, and attempted to outflank the left of the Engliſh, which was formed to prevent that deſign, in a manner which the military men call *Potence*; that is, in a body which preſents two faces to the enemy. Here Brigadier General Townſhend commandud ſix regiments, and the Louiſbourg grenadiers were diſpoſed in a line to the right of this body, extending to the river. A regiment was drawn up behind the right for a reſerve. It was formed in eight ſubdiviſions with large intervals. The light infantry under Colonel Howe protected the rear and the left. The diſpoſitions on both ſides were judicious, and the engagement on both ſides began with ſpirit.

The Engliſh troops were exhorted to reſerve their fire; and they bore that of the enemies light troops in front, which was galling, though irregular, with the utmoſt patience and good order, waiting for the main body of the enemy, which advanced faſt upon them. At forty yards diſtance our troops gave their fire, which took place in its full extent, and made a terrible havoc among the French. It was ſupported with as much vivacity as it was begun, and the enemy every where yielded to it; but juſt in the moment when the fortune of the field began to declare itſelf, General Wolfe, in whoſe life every thing ſeemed included,

cluded, fell; General Monkton, the next to him in command, fell immediately after, and both were conveyed out of the line; the command now devolved on General Townſhend. It was at a very critical time. For, though the enemy began to fall back, and were much broken, the loſs of the two generals was a very diſcouraging circumſtance, and it required great temper and great exertions to ſupport the advantages that had been gained, and to puſh them to their proper extent. General Townſhend ſhewed himſelf equal to ſo arduous a duty; the troops preſerved their ſpirit, and each corps ſeemed to exert itſelf with a view to its peculiar character. The grenadiers with their bayonets, the Highlanders with their broad ſwords, and the reſt of the forces, with a ſteady and continued fire, drove the enemy in great diſorder from every poſt, and compleated their defeat. During the whole action, Colonel Howe with his light infantry covered the left wing in ſuch a manner, as entirely to fruſtrate the attempts of the enemies Indians and Canadians upon that flank.

The field now ſeemed to be compleatly decided, when a new enemy appeared, which threatened to bring on a freſh engagement, and to put all again to the hazard. M. de Bougainville, whom the feigned movements of the Engliſh troops had drawn up the river, turned back on diſcovering their real deſign, and now appeared on the rear of the army, with a body of 2000 men. But fortunately the main body of the French was by this time ſo broken and diſperſed, that the general was able to eſtabliſh his rear, and to turn ſuch an oppoſition on that ſide, that the enemy retired after a very feeble attempt.

In this deciſive action our troops loſt about 500 men; on the ſide of the enemy, at leaſt 1500 were killed. But however glorious this victory was, and however important in its conſequences, it muſt be admitted that it was very dearly bought. Soldiers may be raiſed; officers will be formed by experience; but the loſs of a genius in war, is a loſs which we know not how to repair. The death of Wolfe was indeed grievous to his country, but to himſelf the moſt happy that can be imagined; and the moſt to be envied by all thoſe who have a true reliſh for military glory. Unindebted to family, or connections, unſupported by intrigue or faction, he had accompliſhed the whole buſineſs of life at a time, when others are only beginning to appear; and at the age of thirty-five, without feeling the weakneſs of age or the viciſſitude of fortune, having ſatisfied his honeſt ambition, having compleated his character, having fulfilled the expectations of his country, he fell at the head of his conquering troops, and expired in the arms of victory.

The circumſtances that attended the death of ſuch a perſon, are too intereſting to be paſſed over in ſilence, and they were indeed ſuch as ſpoke the whole tenor of his life. He firſt received a wound in the head; but, that he might not diſcourage his troops, he wrapped it up in his handkerchief, and encouraged his men to advance; ſoon after he received another ball in his belly; this alſo he diſſembled, and exerted himſelf as before; when he received a third in his breaſt, under which he at laſt ſunk, and ſuffered himſelf, unwillingly, to be carried behind the ranks. As he lay ſtruggling with the anguiſh and weakneſs of

of three grievous wounds, he ſeemed only ſollicitous about the fortune of the battle. He begged one, who attended him, to ſupport him to view the field; but as he found that the approach of death had dimmed and confuſed his ſight, he deſired an officer, who was by him, to give him an account of what he ſaw. The officer anſwered, that the enemy ſeemed broken; he repeated his queſtion a few minutes after with much anxiety, when he was told that the enemy was totally routed, and that they fled in all parts. Then, ſaid he, "I am ſatisfied;" and immediately he expired.

Without the ſame advantages, the enemy alſo had an heavy loſs in this battle, which, no doubt, contributed to their defeat. M. de Montcalm, commander in chief, was killed on the ſpot; an officer who had done the higheſt ſervices to his country, throughout the whole American war, and perfectly ſupported his reputation in this laſt ſcene of it, having made the moſt perfect diſpoſitions that human prudence could ſuggeſt, both before the battle and in the engagement. It is ſomething remarkable that in both armies, the firſt in command ſhould be killed, and the ſecond dangerouſly wounded. But General Monkton happily recovered, the French officer died a little after the battle.

Five days after the action, the enemy ſeeing that the communication between the town and the army was cut off, and that the Engliſh fleet and troops were preparing with all vigour for a ſiege, ſurrendered the city of Quebec upon terms of honour to the garriſon, and advantage to the inhabitants, who were preſerved in the free exerciſe of their religion, and the poſſeſſion of their civil rights, until a general peace ſhould decide their future condition. The fortifications of the city were in tolerable order; the houſes almoſt totally demoliſhed. A garriſon of 5000 men under General Murray, were put into the place, with a plenty of proviſions and ammunition for the winter. The fleet ſailed to England ſoon after, fearing leſt the ſetting in of the froſts ſhould lock them up in the river St. Laurence.

Sept. 18.

Thus the capital of French America was rendered to the Engliſh, after a moſt ſevere campaign of near three months; and perhaps, if the whole be conſidered, there never was an enterpriſe of ſuch difficulty carried on with a more gallant perſeverence, or accompliſhed with more vigour and ability. A city ſtrong in ſituation and fortifications, was to be attacked. An army greatly ſuperior in number to the beſiegers, was poſted under the walls of that city in an impregnable ſituation. That army was to be forced to battle againſt the inclinations of a wiſe and cautious commander. A theatre of more than five leagues was to be filled, and operations of that extent to be carried on in the eye of the ſuperior army, by leſs than 7000 men. In this conteſt with ſo many difficulties, one may ſay with nature itſelf, the genius of the commander ſhewed itſelf ſuperior to every thing. All the diſpoſitions to that daring but judicious attempt, near Sillery, which at laſt drew Montcalm from his entrenchments, were ſo many maſter pieces in the art of war. But it is certain, that theſe things, notwithſtanding the extraordinary abilities of the general, could never have been compaſſed, had not the marine co-operated with an unanimity,

mity, diligence, and ſkill, which never could have taken place, but from that perfect love to their country, that animated all thoſe that were concerned in this expedition. Here was no murmuring nor diſcontent, nor abſurd jealouſy; no mean competition between the land and ſea-ſervice; but the moſt zealous endeavours to ſecond each others efforts, and the moſt generous inclinations on each ſide, to give a due praiſe to their mutual ſervices.

When the news of this deciſive action arrived in England, we all remember, though it is very difficult to deſcribe, the various and mixed emotions with which every one was affected. But two days before this came, was received the expreſs which General Wolfe had ſent off after the affair of Montmorenci. When, the general doubted, the public thought they had reaſon to deſpair. But whilſt this gloom was freſh, and in the midſt of the general deſpondency, a ſecond expreſs arrives, and brings all at once an account of the victory, the taking of Quebec, and the death of General Wolfe. The effect of ſo joyful news, immediately on ſuch a dejection, and then the mixture of grief and pity, which attended the public congratulations and applauſes, was very ſingular and affecting. The ſort of mourning triumph, that manifeſted itſelf on that occaſion, did equal honour to the memory of the general, and to the humanity of the nation.

A little circumſtance was talked of at that time, and it deſerves to be recorded, as it ſhews a fineneſs of ſentiment, and a juſtneſs of thinking, in the lower kind of people, that is rarely met with even amongſt perſons of education. The mother of General Wolfe was an object marked out for pity by great and peculiar diſtreſs; the public wound pierced her mind with a particular affliction, who had experienced the dutiful ſon, the amiable domeſtic character, whilſt the world admired the accompliſhed officer. Within a few months ſhe had loſt her huſband; ſhe now loſt this ſon, her only child. The populace of the village where ſhe lived unanimouſly agreed to admit no illuminations or firings, or any other ſign of rejoycing whatſoever near her houſe, leſt they ſhould ſeem by an ill-timed triumph, to inſult over her grief. There was a juſtneſs in this, and whoever knows the people, knows that they made no ſmall ſacrifice on this occaſion.

The nation, which never ſuffers any public ſervice to paſs unrewarded, proceeded to honour the merits of the living and of the dead. The miniſter himſelf made the motion for this purpoſe in the houſe of commons, and all the force of eloquence was diſplayed in ſetting off theſe ſervices in their proper light. A magnificent monument was voted for the deceaſed general in Weſtminſter Abbey; the living generals and admirals received the greateſt of honours, the thanks of their country by their repreſentatives.

It is not known with certainty in what manner the French diſpoſed of the remainder of their army after the battle of Quebec. It is probable that they retired towards Montreal and Trois Rivieres, the only places of any conſequence which they have left in Canada. In order to deprive them of ſubſiſtence

ſiſtence in any attempt they might be induced to make towards the recovery of Quebec in the winter, the country along the river was laid waſte for a very conſiderable extent. A meaſure, which for the ſake of humanity, we could have wiſhed not to have been found neceſſary.

Whilſt the operations were thus ſucceſsfully carried on in the river St. Laurence, General Amherſt was not wanting in his endeavours on the ſide of Lake Champlain. Though the retreat of the French from Crown Point and Ticonderoga had left him entirely maſter of Lake George, he found that the command of Lake Champlain was ſtill an object of ſome difficulty. Mr. Bourlemaque, who commanded in that part, had retired to the Iſle de Noix, at the bottom of the lake, where he had three thouſand five hundred men ſtrongly entrenched; he had likewiſe four ſtout armed ſloops, by which he could eaſily defeat any attempt by boats.

General Amherſt found it neceſſary to attain a naval ſuperiority upon the Champlain, before he could hope to puſh his operations any further; but this was a work of ſo much time, that it made it abſolutely impoſſible to attain the great end of the campaign, the communication with General Wolfe, who was left in the manner we have ſeen to the exertion of his ſingle ſtrength. The naval preparations were not perfectly accompliſhed before the 10th of October. They conſiſted of a great radeau, eighty four feet in length, and twenty in breadth, which carried ſix twenty-four pounders; the reſt conſiſted of a brigantine and a ſloop.

Covered by theſe the army was embarked in boats Oct. 11. in a moſt excellent diſpoſition, and proceeded a conſiderable way upon the lake; but as the ſeaſon was far advanced, and the weather growing cold and tempeſtuous, he judged it highly dangerous to venture his troops much upon the water in open batteaux; for the waves run as high on this lake as at ſea in an hard gale of wind. Beſides, he could not hope at this advanced ſeaſon to act at ſuch a diſtance as the Iſle de Noix with any effect; he therefore wiſely poſtponed his operations on that ſide to another year, and contented himſelf for the preſent with the efforts of his little marine, which exerted itſelf with great activity; they blocked up two of the enemies ſtrongeſt veſſels in a bay, but the French Oct. 15. abandoned them in the night, and ſunk them in a deep water, the crews making their eſcape; theſe they were in hopes to weigh up. The French appearing no where to oppoſe them, the armed ſloops returned to Crown Oct. 21. Point ſoon after the troops, which were diſpoſed in winter quarters.

The memorable and vigorous campaign of 1759, which made full amends for the inactivity of the former, was thus happily cloſed. By the taking of Niagara, Ticonderoga, and above all Quebec, the French, in the little remaining part of Canada, are inveſted upon every ſide. The troops which they have under Mr. Levy at Montreal, and thoſe under Mr. Bourlemaque at Iſle de Noix, can neither be recruited with men, nor properly ſupplied with military ſtores, all communicaion with France being cut off. So that in the opening of the

the next campaign, if they are attacked with vigour from the ſide of Quebec, whilſt General Amherſt advances with his body by Lake Champlain, of which he has now the entire dominion, the reſiſtance will be no more than ſufficient to give reputation to the conqueſt; and it will depend more upon our own ſentiments of convenience what part of North America we ſhall leave to France, than to any efforts they may make in that part of the world; happy if our European ſyſtem ſhould ſo far concur, as to leave us free to conclude a peace in America upon its own merits.

CHAP. VIII.

Prince Henry's march into Saxony. Pruſſia enters Saxony. Pruſſians at Meiſſen. M. Daun occupies the camp at Pirna. Munſter ſurrenders to the allies. Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick defeats the Duke of Wurtemburg at Fulda. March of the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick to Saxony. General Vehla defeated. King of Pruſſia defeated at Maxen. Again defeated

WE took notice in the preceding part of our narrative of that movement of the King of Pruſſia, by which he got between the Ruſſians and Great Glogau, and thereby baffled their deſign upon that important place. This movement, at once daring, prudent, and neceſſary, hindered the Ruſſians from taking winter quarters in his dominions; but at the ſame time it unavoidably cut off all communication with the army of Prince Henry.

That Prince ſeeing that he could not ſecond the operations of the King his brother on the ſide of Sileſia, contrived another expedient of co-operating with him, which was immediately to direct his march towards Saxony. There was no object, the poſſeſſion of which was more intereſting; on that account it was very proper; but this march anſwered alſo another end; for it drew the attention of M. Daun to the ſide of Saxony, and diſabled him from aſſiſting the deſigns of the Ruſſians againſt Glogau, either with his whole army, or with any conſiderable detachment from it. The whole country of Luſatia, through which this projected march lay, was in a manner overſpread with the enemy. M. Daun with the main army of the Auſtrians lay at a place called Sorau, oppoſite to the Prince's camp. Five bodies of Ruſſians occupied as many advantageous poſts between the Bober and the Neiſs. General Laudohn poſſeſſed the whole country along the Spree with ſeveral Auſtrian corps. To get round M. Daun it was neceſſary to make a vaſt circuit, and to march between the Auſtrian and Ruſſian armies for more than ſixty Engliſh miles.

Before the Prince entered upon this arduous deſign, by ſeveral bold movements he obliged M. Daun to retreat from Sorau to Gorlitz, and from Gorlitz as far as Bautzen, keeping himſelf as much as poſſible between the Prince and Saxony. But his royal highneſs having perceived the direction in which M. Daun was moving, made a com-

a compaſs to the northward of the Auſtrians, into the Lower Luſatia, paſſed the Neiſs at Rothenburg, and marching with the utmoſt expedition arrived at HoyersWerda in two days from his leaving his poſts near Zittau. This rapid march brought them quite unexpected upon a body of five or ſix thouſand Auſtrian irregulars, commanded by General Vehla, who were ſituated in all ſecurity behind the town. They were routed with no ſmall ſlaughter. Having diſlodged this corps, the Prince's army had leiſure to repoſe themſelves after ſuch a fatiguing march, for two days; and then continued their progreſs towards the Elbe, which river they croſſed at Torgau, having received notice that M. Daun had croſſed it before them near Dreſden. Thus was the grand theatre of the war once more transferred into Saxony, and that miſerable country, continually haraſſed, continually toſſed from hand to hand, the ſport of violence and fortune, ſuffered equal diſtreſſes from its deliverers and its enemies.

Sep. 25.

Oct. 2.

The Pruſſian army from the beginning of this war has been particularly diſtinguiſhed for its marches; and there is certainly nothing in all the various operations of war, which more particularly diſtinguiſhes good troops and able and ſpirited leaders. But this march of Prince Henry over ſuch a tract of country, almoſt every where occupied by the enemy, in ſo ſhort a time, and with ſo little loſs, is perhaps one of the moſt extraordinary, and the beſt conducted, of the marches that have been made by the Pruſſian, or any other army.

This fortunate ſtroke, together with the retreat of the Ruſſians, afforded ſome hope, that notwithſtanding his repeated diſaſters, the King of Pruſſia might ſtill conclude the campaign to his advantage. The detachments under Finck and Wunſch had no ſooner entered Miſnia, than they attained a ſuperiority over the united armies of Auſtria and the empire; all the places which in ſo ſhort a time they had ſeized, in as ſhort a time were reduced to the obedience of their former maſters. Wunſch had engaged their army, and defeated one of its wings. This victory gave them the poſſeſſion of every thing to the gates of Dreſden, the only town which remained to the enemy of all thoſe they had taken. They found themſelves unable to prevent Prince Henry from paſſing the Elbe; they found themſelves unable to prevent General Hulſen from coming to his relief with a conſiderable detachment; they found themſelves unable to prevent the King from joining himſelf to thoſe; when after obliging the Ruſſians to evacuate Sileſia, he marched to their relief, leaving General Itzenplitz with a part of his army, to keep the Ruſſians from availing themſelves of his abſence. On this the army of the empire retired. M. Daun fell back towards Dreſden. All the King of Pruſſia's poſts were left unmoleſted, and after all his loſſes, and all his neceſſary detachments, he ſtill ſaw himſelf at the head of a gallant army of ſixty thouſand men, in high ſpirits, and ready to execute the moſt deſperate of his orders, notwithſtanding the advanced ſeaſon, and the great extremity of the cold.

Nov. 12.

It

It is true that M. Daun was ſuperior to him in numbers, and yet more ſo in ſituation. He could at any time take poſſeſſion of the famous camp at Pirna, where he could not be attacked with any proſpect of ſucceſs; but then the freezing of the Elbe, the ſnow on the mountains which divide Bohemia from Saxony, and the continual moleſtations which might be expected from the Pruſſian parties, made this ſituation as dangerous, in ſome reſpects, as it was deſirable in others.

It was the opinion of many, that theſe advantages on the ſide of the King of Pruſſia, well purſued without aiming at more, would in a ſhort time infallibly have obliged M. Daun to relinquiſh his ſtrong poſt, and to retire into Bohemia, abandoning Dreſden, and with it all the fruits of his victorious campaign. But the King, poſſeſſed by an idea of the ill ſituation of the Auſtrians, thought that advantages of greater moment and more deciſive, might be drawn from it. He knew that the paſſes into Bohemia were ſo difficult, that by ſome poſts properly choſen and ſtrongly guarded, the ſubſiſtence of the Auſtrians might be made impracticable, and that even their retreat rendered ſo difficult, that M. Daun would find himſelf compelled to fight at a diſadvantage, and to put to the hazard of the field all that his caution and prudence had been ſo long and ſo painfully procuring.

Upon this plan, the King having obliged M. Daun to retreat as far as Plauen, advanced himſelf as far as Keſſeldorf; and ordered General Finck with a ſtrong corps to turn the Auſtrians, and ſeize the defiles of Maxen and Ottendorf, through which alone it ſeemed poſſible for the Auſtrians to communicate with Bohemia. This was ſo ſucceſsfully executed, that there appeared no doubt that the King had effectually ſecur'done of his principalobjects,and had placed Daun between two fires.

Whilſt the Pruſſians enjoyed this ſecurity, M. Daun, who was aware of their deſign, had ſo occupied all the eminences about this rough and dangerous place, and all the paſſes into it, that the Pruſſians were hardly attacked, when their defeat ſeemed inevitable. It is probable that they had got too far into theſe defiles, and had not taken proper meaſures to ſecure a retreat, or any ſort of communication with the grand army. They became too late ſenſible of their ſituation, and they made, for a whole day, the moſt intrepid efforts to diſengage themſelves from it; but they were foiled in every attempt, with conſiderable loſs of men, and of the moſt part of their artillery.

Night put a ſtop to the engagement; the Auſtrians employed it, effectually to entangle the Pruſſians, by guarding with double ſtrength and vigilance, every avenue through which it was poſſible for them to eſcape. So that when the morning appeared, they ſaw the Nov. 26. hills covered upon every ſide with great bodies of their enemies, and every defile preſented a wall of bayonets, through which it was impoſſible to penetrate. Thus galled with the loſſes of the preceding day, in which it is ſaid they had exhauſted almoſt all their ammunition, ſtripped of the greateſt part of their cannon, ſurrounded by the enemy on all quarters, no reſource, no proſpect of relief appearing, the army loſt all hope, and all ſpirit. To make any efforts in this condition,

General

General Finck thought would only be to throw away unprofitably the lives of many brave men, which might be reſerved for a more hopeful occaſion; he therefore, notwithſtanding the known rigour of his maſter, the apparent ſhame of the thing, and the thouſand circumſtances of embarraſment that muſt have ariſen to a man of honour at ſuch a juncture, came to a reſolution of ſurrendering the whole army priſoners of war. Nineteen battalions and thirty-five ſquadrons, compoſing near twenty thouſand men by the Auſtrian account, above twelve by the Pruſſian confeſſion, ſixty-four pieces of cannon, many ſtandards and colours were taken on this occaſion.

It was unqueſtionably the greateſt blow which the Pruſſians had felt from the beginning of the war; conſidering the critical time, the numbers taken, and the loſs of reputation, which aroſe from the manner in which they were taken. It is no wonder that ſuch an extraordinary advantage, thus cheaply obtained, ſhould greatly have elevated the friends of the houſe of Auſtria. They had put the change upon the Pruſſians, they had caught their enemy in the very trap which they had laid, as they thought, with ſuch addreſs for them. They had now received a full indemnification for the capture of the Saxon army, which had ſurrendered in much the ſame manner, and very near this place, in the year 1756.

The King of Pruſſia had not time to recover from this ſtroke, under which he was yet ſtaggering, when he received another blow, and a ſevere one. General Durceke was poſted at the right of the Elbe, oppoſite to Meiſſen, but on the approach of a large body of Auſtrians, they prepared to retreat over the river into that place into which they thought their retreat ſecure; but having been obliged by an hard froſt to withdraw their bridge of boats, a thaw ſupervening, when they attempted to lay a bridge of pontoons, ſo many great fragments of ice floated in the river, that they found it impracticable; they were therefore under the neceſſity of paſſing over their army in boats. Whilſt they ſtruggled with theſe difficulties, their rear guard was attacked by the Auſtrians with great fury, and all the men that compoſed it, together with the general, were killed or made priſoners. The loſs of the Pruſſians on this occaſion is ſaid to have been three thouſand killed and taken; and this ſecond ſurprize brought a new diſcredit, as well as a great detriment to the Pruſſian arms.

Dec. 4.

M. Daun was not ſo carried away with this flood of ſucceſs, as to depart in the leaſt degree from his uſual cautious management. Two advantages were now obtained, which, with a very few efforts, might be improved, to the entire deſtruction of the King of Pruſſia. At leaſt, many generals would have thought ſo, but M. Daun thought, that the ſame conduct, which, with no riſque, and with little loſs, had reduced the King ſo low, was the moſt likely, if purſued, to bring on his entire ruin. He reſolved to give that monarch no ſort of chance to recover his fortune; Daun, after the two great victories of the Ruſſians his allies, after the two great victories he had himſelf newly obtained, retired behind Dreſden; and as if he had been beaten, as often as he was victorious, he took refuge in the impregnable camp at Pirna, having

having ſo diſpoſed matters, that the King of Pruſſia, now too weak to ſend out any great detachments, could not prevent his communication with Bohemia.

Whilſt the King of Pruſſia carried on his unſucceſsful campaign in Saxony, through all the rigours of the ſevereſt winter for many years felt in Europe; the army of the allies kept the field with better fortune. It is true, things had been ſo diſpoſed by the obſtinate reſiſtance of Munſter, and the reinforcements which arrived in the French army, that Prince Ferdinand did not find himſelf in a condition to force them to a deciſive action; and therefore the ſituation of the two armies had continued much the ſame for a conſiderable time. At length Munſter, after a ſeries of operations, ſometimes a ſiege, ſometimes a blockade, now broken off, and now reſumed, at laſt ſurrendered, and the garriſon capitulated for their liberty.

Nov. 20.

Not long after this, the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, all whoſe enterpriſes are diſtinguiſhed with a peculiar eclat and ſplendor, that mark them for his own, performed a ſervice that curbed the French, even more than the loſs of Munſter. Prince Charles of Bevern was alſo engaged in this deſign.

The Duke of Wurtemburg had renewed his treaty of ſubſidy with France, and having recruited and augmented his troops, he lay at Fulda, a great way to the right of the French army. The Hereditary Prince formed a deſign to attack him at that diſtance.

On the 28th of November, taking a ſmall, but well choſen corps of horſe and foot, and diſengaging them from their baggage, he arrived in two days at Fulda, where the Wurtemburgers enjoyed themſelves in full ſecurity. A *feu de joye* had been ordered for that day; the troops were all in their beſt cloaths; the Duke had invited all the ladies in the town to his table, and to a ball, which he intended to have given that very day; but the Hereditary Prince diſconcerted their meaſures, both of war and diverſion. A large party of the Wurtemburg troops were poſted in a plain before the town. The Hereditary Prince fell upon them unawares in their front and flank, and drove them into the town, into which he cloſely purſued them. Here they made ſome appearance of maintaining their ground for ſome minutes, but they were ſoon drove out on the other ſide, and hotly purſued by the Prince of Brunſwick; without the town they were met by Prince Charles of Bevern who had made a compaſs about the place, and attacked them vigorouſly as ſoon as they had got out of it. Four battalions made ſome reſiſtance, and were all cut to pieces or made priſoners; the reſt, with the Duke himſelf, covered by the reſiſtance of theſe battalions, made a ſhift to eſcape. Above a thouſand priſoners were made on this occaſion; and the Prince returned to the camp of the allies, after having effectually diſabled this corps from performing any thing conſiderable; and this action was of the greateſt conſequence, as, by the diſpoſition of that corps at Fulda, there was an appearance as if the French meant to form a communication with the army of the Empire, for the mutual extenſion and ſecurity of their winter quarters.

This enterpriſe was only the prelude to another, which promiſed to be much more extenſive in its conſe-

quences. The ſeaſon was now grown too ſevere to ſuffer the allies to puſh any further the advantages they had obtained over the French; at the ſame time it diſabled the French from attempting any thing conſiderable againſt them. Beſides theſe advantages of the ſeaſon, by poſſeſſing Munſter, the allies were no longer obliged to keep ſo large a body of men in Weſtphalia. Theſe were the conſiderations which ſuffered Prince Ferdinand to turn his eyes to the diſtreſſed ſtate of the King of Pruſſia's affairs. After the two great blows which that monarch had ſuffered, there was no hope of diſlodging M. Daun with his ſingle force; and he was utterly unable to avail himſelf as heretofore, of the rigour of the ſeaſon, to ſtrike a deciſive blow. Prince Ferdinand, diſtant as he was from his diſtreſſed ally, and ſo near to an enemy ſuperior in numbers, did not heſitate to ſend him ſuccours, to enable him, if poſſible, to make a final effort. He detached therefore 12,000 of his beſt men, and placed them under the command of the Hereditary Prince, with whoſe vigour and diligence he was perfectly acquainted, and under whom he knew the ſoldiers would endure any hardſhip with chearfulneſs. They marched from Korſdorff, Oct. 11. and in the depth of the late ſevere ſeaſon, without loſing a man by ſickneſs or deſertion, in fifteen days, marched near three hundred miles, and joined the King of Pruſſia at Freybourg.

This junction raiſed for a while the ſpirits and hopes of the Pruſſian army, but, in effect, it did more honour to the abilities of the Hereditary Prince, than ſervice to the King. The ſeaſon which fought equally againſt all ſides, the inacceſſible camp at Pirna, and the caution of M. Daun, rendered it impoſſible to the King, notwithſtanding this reinforcement, to make any attempt. So that after ſeveral movements in hopes of bringing the Auſtrians to an engagement, he was obliged at length to deſiſt, and to ſuffer the ſhattered remains of his army to repoſe in winter quarters, after the fruitleſs fatigues of ſo long, ſo laborious, and ſo bloody a campaign.

The King of Pruſſia did not derive the benefits that were expected from this detachment; the French had no ſooner notice of it, than they attempted to avail themſelves of the weakneſs it cauſed in the allied army. The Duke of Broglio was now at the head of the French troops; he had lately returned from Verſailles, having ruined the character of M. de Contades, eſtabliſhed his own, removed his rival, and, in ſpite of ſeniority, had acquired the marſhal's ſtaff, and the command of the army. He thought he had now an opportunity for an action of eclat to diſtinguiſh his entrance into command. He attempted to attack Prince Ferdinand by ſurpriſe. But finding him perfectly prepared, and all his poſts well guarded, he thought it moſt prudent to retire to his former quarters; and with this abortive attempt cloſed the operations of the German campaign, from whence France had entertained ſuch ſanguine hopes; leaving to Prince Ferdinand the glory of taking Munſter in the preſence of one of their armies, and of ſecuring his own poſts againſt all their efforts, after he had, from an inferior number, detached 12,000 men three hundred miles from his camp. Dec. 24.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

The preparations at Vannes and Breſt. The Engliſh fleet driven from their ſtation. The action near Belleiſle. French fleet defeated. War in the Eaſt Indies in 1758. *French fleet under M. d'Ache twice beaten. M. de Lally takes Fort St. David's, and repulſed at Tanjour. Lays ſiege to Madraſs. Obliged to raiſe the ſiege. Concluſion of the annals of* 1759.

THE ſeverity of the winter could not put a ſtop to the operations of the land armies; it had no more effect upon the operations at ſea, which went on with vigour, in ſpite of the inclemency of the ſeaſon. The invaſion projected by France, which the engagement off Cape Lagos had retarded, was by no means laid aſide.

The preparations for a naval equipment in the harbour of Breſt, and for tranſporting a body of forces from Vannes, went on continually. The winter did not delay theſe preparations, becauſe it was hoped that in that ſeaſon, the Britiſh fleet might be obliged to take refuge in their own harbours; and thus might afford an opportunity for the French fleet to come out unoppoſed, and to execute the object of their deſtination before the Britiſh navy could be in readineſs to encounter them.

In fact, they were not wholly diſappointed in their expectations. A violent ſtorm forced Sir Edward Hawke to quit his ſtation off Breſt. He came with his whole fleet to anchor in Torbay.

Nov. 14. The French fleet availed itſelf of his abſence to put to ſea. The whole Engliſh nation was alarmed; but it was an alarm which produced no hurry or diſturbance, but vigorous, cool, and ſettled methods for defence.

And now the event of the whole war was put to the iſſue; for upon the good or ill ſucceſs of this ſtroke every thing depended. Nov. 14. Admiral Hawke loſt not a moment's time to put again to ſea, and to ſeek the French fleet. Both ſquadrons put to ſea on the ſame day; Sir Edward Hawke from Torbay, M. de Conflans from Breſt. There was a difference of but one ſhip of the line in their forces.

It is impoſſible here to paſs over the gallant behaviour of one of our admirals, as it helps to mark the genius and ſpirit of this happy time, and as this is one of the fineſt inſtances of it. Admiral Saunders came into port from his Quebec expedition immediately after Hawke had ſailed. After ſuch a long voyage and ſo ſevere a campaign, unbroken by fatigue, and ſtill inſatiated with glory, he determined immediately to ſet ſail again, and partake the honour and danger of the coming engagement. For this purpoſe no time was to be loſt, and he had no orders. But he thought the exigences of his country ſufficient orders; and he knew that at this time the letter of military diſcipline would never be ſet againſt its ſpirit. He therefore ſet ſail without waiting for orders with ten ſhips; but fortune did not favour the generoſity of his intentions, and he did not join the Britiſh fleet time enough for the engagement.

As Sir Edward Hawke concluded that the firſt rendezvous of the enemies fleet would be at Quiberon,

he directed his course with all diligence for that bay. But here again, fortune for a while seemed to declare for the French; for a strong wind blown in an easterly point, drove the English fleet a great way to the westward; but at length it became more favourable, and bore them in directly to the shore. About eight o'clock the headmost ships discovered the enemy bearing to the northward, between the island of Belleisle and the main land of France.

Hawke saw at last what he had so long, and so ardently wished for, (though hitherto in vain) the enemy in his reach. But yet there were such difficulties in his way, as would have checked a very cautious commander, or perhaps any commander in circumstances less critical to the public safety. On the slightest inspection of the chart it will appear, that all this sea is sown thick with sands and shoals, and shallows and rocks; our pilots were by no means well acquainted with it; and the wind blew little less than a violent storm, and the waves ran mountain high. In these circumstances they were to attack a very strong squadron of the enemy on their own coast, with which they were perfectly acquainted. All these difficulties only animated the English admiral. In one of the finest ships in the world, commanding the flower of the British navy, and seconded by some of the most tried and bravest officers in the service; and above all, not dubious of himself. He ordered the ships nearest the enemy immediately to chase, and, by engaging them, to give time for the rest of the fleet to come up.

M. Conflans had two choices, either to fly, or to stand and fight it out. But he followed neither perfectly; for some time he appeared as if he meant to fight; but after giving the British ships time to come near him, when it was too late, he crouded all the sail he could carry; at the same time he shewed an attention to keep all his squadron together.

At half an hour after two, the action began with great fury. In two hours the enemy had lost three ships of the line, one struck, two were sunk outright. Hawke ordered his ship to reserve her fire, to pass by all the others, and to be laid along side of the Soleil Royal, the best ship in the French navy, and commanded by M. de Conflans; the master remonstrated on the almost inevitable danger of the coast. Hawke answered, "You have done your duty "in this remonstrance; now obey "my orders, and lay me alongside "the French admiral." A French ship of 70 guns, generously put himself between them; Hawke was obliged to bestow here the fire he had reserved for a greater occasion, and at one broadside sunk her to the bottom. The headmost of the English ships fired on the enemy as they came up to them, and then past on to others, leaving those behind to improve their success, and destroy or take them; and by this method they had got up quite to the van of the enemy, and would have totally destroyed their fleet, had not night interposed to save them. Before night came on, the enemies fleet was much dispersed, but in the eagerness of the pursuit, two of the English ships unfortunately run upon a sand, called the Four, and were lost. The enemy fled in to their own coast. Seven ships of the line threw overboard all their guns, and escaped into the river Villaine; about

about as many more got out to ſea, and made for other ports.

Nothing could be conceived more dreadful than the night which ſucceeded this action. A violent ſtorm blew all night long. It was a pitchy darkneſs; a dangerous coaſt ſurrounded them on almoſt all ſides. A continual firing of diſtreſs guns was heard, without knowing whether they came from friend or enemy; and on account of the badneſs of the coaſt and the darkneſs of the night, our people were equally unable to venture to their aſſiſtance.

When morning came on, they found the French admiral had run his ſhip, and another called the Heros, on ſhore; the firſt was ſet on fire by the enemy, the other by our ſeamen. Thus concluded this remarkable action, in which the French had four capital ſhips deſtroyed, one taken, and the whole of their formidable navy, in which conſiſted the laſt hope of their marine, ſhattered, diſarmed, and diſperſed. The long threatened invaſion which was to repair their loſſes in every part of the world, was diſſipated, and the credit of their arms broken along with their forces. The behaviour of the Engliſh captains and ſeamen, on the contrary, added as much to the glory of the Britiſh arms, as to the ſafety of their country. Perhaps there never was a naval engagement of ſuch extent, in which no captain was accuſed, nor even in any degree ſuſpected of miſbehaviour or cowardice; in which thoſe who engaged, and thoſe who did not, gave proofs that they were equally ardent in the ſervice of their country.

Thoſe who think ſuch matters deſerving of their notice, have obſerved, that this deciſive naval engagement, the ſurrender of the Pruſſian troops at Maxen, and the taking of Munſter, happened on the ſame day, the 20th of November.

This was the concluſion of the French affairs in Europe. The iſſue of the campaign in America had not been more favourable to them. Although the events in the Eaſt Indies belong properly to the laſt year, yet, as the accounts did not arrive until this, and that the actions there were of great importance, and equally fortunate on our ſide, it is proper that we ſhould take ſome notice of them here.

The Engliſh had by no means that ſuperiority over the French in the Eaſt Indies, which they had in America. It was here the French ſeemed to have made thoſe efforts, by which they hoped in ſome degree to ballance their loſſes in other parts. They had a very ſtrong ſquadron under Monſ. d'Ache in thoſe ſeas. M. de Lally, an officer of credit, and of greater rank than had uſually been ſent on that ſervice, commanded a body of 2000 Europeans, a great army, in a country where the name of an European is itſelf a ſtrength. In the beginning, their ſucceſs ſeemed proportioned to their forces; they took the fort and city of St. David's. But in a very ſhort time the ill ſtar of France, which in no part of the world ſets well on their affairs, began to influence them here. M. d' Ache in two naval engagements was worſted, and prevented from cooperating with the land forces for the reſt of the campaign. And had the ſpirit and conduct of Admiral Pococke been as well ſeconded by ſome of his captains as it was by others, there is great reaſon to believe, that the French naval power had been as effectually deſtroy-

ed in thoſe ſeas, as it has been in thoſe of Europe.

Notwithſtanding theſe checks, it was neceſſary that M. Lally ſhould act. But it was not only the diſgrace of the French fleet, but an extreme want of money which delayed his operations. A Prince of the country, the King of Tanjour, appeared the only reſource which was open. To this Prince he applied for a conſiderable ſum of money, which being reſolutely refuſed, he carried the war into his dominions, and laid ſiege to his capital city. But after lying ſeveral days before it, and after having even made a practicable breach, the ſkill of ſome Engliſh gunners, the want of proviſions and ammunition, and the diſorders which reigned in his army, obliged him to return without the money, and with the mortification of being beaten from a place, only fortified after the Indian manner.

This failure in their pecuniary expectations, and their repulſe from an Indian town, were bad encouragements to the undertaking of an enterprize againſt an European enemy, and a fortification in ſome degree regular. But having ſeized upon a Dutch veſſel, as it is thought much with its own conſent, which contained a large treaſure, they ſet out at length to beſiege Madraſs. But here their ſucceſs was no better than at Tanjour, though their ſtrength was greater, and their efforts much more obſtinate.

Colonel Draper and Major Brereton defended the place with the utmoſt ſkill and bravery. Mr. Pigot likewiſe with equal generoſity and prudence, ſeconded their endeavours by the ſupplies of ſtores and ammunition, which were admirably diſtributed, and co-operated with the military with a firmneſs and intrepidity, by which he obtained an honour equal to any in the defence of the place. Whilſt the town was defended with great ſpirit within; parties were continually ſent out, which ſo infeſted the roads through which the enemies convoys were to paſs, that their army in the trenches was infinitely weakened by the detachments which they were obliged to ſend out. After a ſiege of more than two months, they were obliged to abandon their enterprize, and by that means renounce for ever all thoſe ſanguine hopes, which they had entertained from the forces in this part of the world. The Engliſh, on the contrary, went on from ſucceſs to ſucceſs. Whilſt they defeated the French on the Eaſtern coaſt of the great peninſula of India, on the weſtern they took the great and opulent city of Surat from the powers of the country, with very little loſs.

General Lally left Madraſs in the utmoſt tranſports of rage and deſpair, which a man of honour and ability in his profeſſion can feel, who is ill ſeconded by his troops, neglected by thoſe who ought to ſupport him, and cheated by the villainy of contractors, and of all thoſe who turn war into a low traffick. His letter is a ſtrong and very ſtriking picture of theſe agitations; and certainly it is worthy of remark, that every where there ſhould appear ſomething more unaccountably wrong and weak in the management of the French, than has been in the conduct of that or almoſt any other nation at any time. It ſeems to argue an eſſential and radical fault in ſome ſuperior part of their government, more eaſily indeed viſible in its conſequences, than diſcoverable in its cauſe.

In

In Europe they received offers of peace from the Kings of Great Britain and Pruſſia. But as they did not expect, from their ſituation, very advantageous or honourable terms, they reſolved to act, in one inſtance, the Roman part, and ſtill hold out, determined to hazard the laſt extremities; perhaps, hoping ſomething favourable from the fortune of their allies, ſince their own had deſerted them; and reſolving to contract their plan, and to make one ſtrong effort in one part, rather than unprofitably to waſte their ſtrength upon ſeveral inferior objects. This effort could be made with any proſpect of ſucceſs only in Germany. But the ſupplies neceſſary for this great charge, were difficult to a nation, whoſe trade was wholly deſtroyed. On this occaſion they did not ſcruple to break in upon the public faith, and to find ſupplies for one year in an expedient, that ſtruck at the ſources of all future credit. They ſtopped the payment on many public bills and funds *. The King threw in his own plate into the public ſtock as an example, and a requeſt that others ſhould contribute in the ſame manner from their private fortune, to the neceſſities of the ſtate; tho' ſeveral of the nobility, and many churches and convents ſent in their plate, there was yet a general backwardneſs to give into this method of ſupply, and to truſt the public with ſo conſiderable part of their ſubſtance at the inſtant when they ſaw it ſo notoriouſly break its faith in other particulars.

However, theſe reſources, ſuch as they are, will enable them to keep the war on foot. They turn their whole attention to Germany, where they have very greatly augmented their army, and placed it under a general, from whom they have ſome hopes, after their repeated diſappointments, and the frequent changes they have made. They propoſe alſo another army under the Prince de Soubiſe; if they can compaſs this latter project, as it is believed they may, the ſyſtem of Germany is ſtill in very imminent danger. For notwithſtanding the tried goodneſs of our troops, and the admirable commander at the head of them, it is certain, even with any reinforcements we may be able to ſend, we ſhall find it very difficult to contend with two armies, ſuppoſing that we ſhall have no other than French armies to contend with, and that the King of Pruſſia ſhould be able, as he has hitherto been, to find employment for the many, the powerful, and the implacable enemies that ſurround him.

It is certain he is much reduced; and that his reſources are nearly exhauſted.

* The French court have ſtopt payment of the following public debts, viz. 1. The three kinds of rents created on the poſts. 2. Thoſe conſtituted upon the cheſt of redemptions. 3. The coupons of bills on the ſame cheſt. 4. Thoſe of the two royal lotteries. 5. The reimburſement of bills drawn to bearer on the ſame cheſt. 6. The bills of the two royal lotteries. 7. The rents created on the two ſols per pound of the tenth penny. 8. The reimburſement of the capitals of rents. 9. The payments of bills diſchargeable in nine years, known under the name of annuities. 10. Thoſe of the new actions on the benefit of the farms. 11. All the bills drawn by the colonies upon the government, amounting to 1,333,000l.

hauſted. Theſe are facts which cannot be concealed; and yet ſome glimmering of hopes may be ſtill preſerved, when we conſider the admirable talents for war and government, which that monarch poſſeſſes; and when we conſider even the events of the laſt (to him) unfortunate campaign; where after having ſuffered four capital defeats, and having obtained no one conſiderable advantage, he has yet continued in ſome ſort ſuperior in the field; the enemy has not been able to make the leaſt impreſſion upon his dominions; and he has, at laſt, more than divided Saxony with them; the city of Dreſden is all that they poſſeſs in that country, and the acquiſition of which has been the only fruit of four campaigns, and four victories in one campaign, and the efforts of the united forces of Auſtria, Ruſſia, and the Empire, to ſay nothing of France and Sweden.

As for Great Britain, ſhe has only to fear from her connections. In no one year ſince ſhe was a nation, has ſhe been favoured with ſo many ſucceſſes, both by ſea and land, and in every quarter of the globe; nor have her officers, both by ſea and land, ever done more honour to their country, by their ſkill and bravery. And with regard to the internal adminiſtration, it ſuffices to ſay, that whilſt France became bankrupt, without delay or murmuring there has been more than ſix millions borrowed in England at a very eaſy rate; and that the intereſt on this immenſe ſum has been made good by a ſingle tax upon malt, which will ſcarce be felt by the people. By this the reſources of England may be imagined; eſpecially if we conſider, that highly as we are taxed for the neceſſary charges of the war; we have not been prevented from great and expenſive voluntary exertions of public ſpirit and beneficence. The cities of London and Weſtminſter, and after their example other towns, made a large ſubſcription for enliſting ſoldiers. Subſcriptions were alſo carried on to a great amount, for cloathing the enemies priſoners, abandoned through the neglect or poverty of their ſovereign; and for adminiſtering to the relief of the families of thoſe who had fallen in the battles of Quebec and Minden. Thus actuated by the warmeſt patriotiſm, which far from extinguiſhing, ſeemed to kindle a beneficence towards our enemies in their diſtreſs.

The condition of Europe, which all people thought would have been decided in this campaign, is nearly as dubious as ever; and the difficulties which oppoſe themſelves to a peace are rather augmented than diminiſhed. Here then we cloſe the ſcene, and conclude the events of the preſent year; in the next we hope, notwithſtanding appearances, after ſo many ſcenes of horror, to have the more pleaſing taſk of relating the ſteps taken to a general peace, on terms as particularly advantageous to our own country, as the mixed intereſts of Europe, and the various fortunes of the powers embarked in the ſame cauſe, will admit.

THE

THE

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY.

1ſt. THE ſociety for promoteing of arts and manufactures in the Strand, preſented his Grace the Duke of Beaufort with a gold medal for ſowing the greateſt quantity of acorns. Philip Carteret Webb, Eſq; with a ſilver medal, for ſowing the next quantity. And John Berney, Eſq; with a ſilver medal for the third quantity.

A ſilver medal was alſo preſented to Lady Louiſa Greville, for the fineſt drawing.

Several houſes ware conſumed by fire at Limehouſe.

Extract of a letter from St. Jago de la Vega, in Jamaica, dated October 7.

On Monday laſt was publiſhed in council, his majeſty's repeal of the act paſſed in this iſland, in the year 1754, for removing the ſeveral records, books, papers, &c. belonging to the ſeveral offices, from the town of St. Jago de la Vega to the town of Kingſton. In conſequence of which, thirty wains, laden with the records, and eſcorted by a party of foot ſoldiers, left Kingſton, at one o'clock on Wedneſday morning, and being met in the Ferry-road by a detachment of the troops of this town, were by them conducted here, where they arrived a little after nine, amidſt the acclamations of a multitude of people. On this occaſion a grand entertainment was given, an ox was roaſted for the populace, and at night a general illumination, and ſundry fire-works. The following places, viz. Kingſton, Savana-la-Mar, Montego-Bay, and Port Antonio, are ordained legal ports of entry and clearance for ſhips for the iſland of Jamaica.

Extract of a letter from the ſame ſame place, dated October 21.

This week the governor, council, and aſſembly paſſed an act for dividing the iſland of Jamaica into three counties, and for appointing juſtices of aſſize, and oyer and terminer, in two of the aforeſaid counties.

Letter from New-Jerſey, dated October 28.

This day his excellency our governor returned from the treaty at Eaſton, where he had been attending with the governor of Penſylvania, near three weeks. There were preſent at the treaty 500 Indians, about 200 of whom were chief warriors, and of thirteen different nations. There were alſo preſent two Indian meſſengers from the Indians ſettled on the Ohio, who brought a meſſage in writing ſigned by fifteen chiefs of the Ohio Indians, expreſſing their deſire to have peace with the Engliſh, and their intention to accede to this treaty.

The conferences were carried on with great harmony. The Indians ſolemnly

ſolemnly promiſed to return all the Engliſh priſoners. A meſſage was ſent to the Ohio Indians, accompanied by two Engliſh officers, a chief of the confederates, and ſeveral other Indians, informing them what had been done at this treaty, and inviting them to accede to it. And peace was ſolemnly ratified by a large piece of belt, which was delivered by the two governors to the confederate chiefs, and by them handed round to all the Indians preſent.

In the courſe of this treaty, his excellency our governor ſatisfied all Indians that had, or pretended to have, any claim of land in the provinces of New Jerſey, except Engliſh or private rights; and releaſes thereof were executed and acknowledged in preſence of ſeveral of the chiefs of the confederate nations, who atteſted the ſame, and were afterwards publiſhed in open council: and his excellency governor Bernard gave a large belt to the Confederate Chiefs, to be a perpetual memorial, that the province of New Jerſey was now wholly diſcharged from all Indian claims.

Commodore Keppel ſailed from Kinſale in Ireland November 12, with the following forces, viz.

Fougeux man of war, Captain Knight, of 74 guns; Naſſau, Capt. Sayer, of 70; Dunkirk, Capt. Digby, of 60; Litchfield, Capt. Barton, of 50; Prince Edward, Capt. Forteſcue, of 40; Roman Emperor, Capt. Newſom, of 20; Saltaſh ſloop, Capt. Sterling; Fire Drake bomb, Capt. Orrock; Furnace bomb, Capt. Falkener; Cambridge and Lydia tenders, and tranſports, having on board Forbes's and another regiment.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated November 20.

A proclamation is iſſued by the governor of Halifax, importing, that as the enemy have been compelled to retire from St. John's river in the bay of Fundy; a favourable opportunity is thereby given for the peopling and cultivating, as well the lands vacated by the French, as every other part of that valuable province. He therefore declares, that he will be ready to receive any propoſals that may be hereafter made to him, for effectually ſettling the vacated or other lands in that province; 100,000 acres of which produce wheat, rye, barley, oats, hemp, flax, &c. which never need manufacturing, as no part has failed of crops theſe hundred years. Another 100,000 acres are cleared, and ſtocked with Engliſh graſs, planted with orchards, gardens, &c. The timber on the whole is beech, black birch, aſh, oak, pine, fir, &c. The lands are ſo intermixed, that every ſingle farmer may have a proportionable quantity of arable land, graſs-land, and wood-land, and they are all ſituated about the bay of Fundy, upon rivers navigable for ſhips of burthen.

We hear from Dublin that the remarkable meteor mentioned from ſo many diſtant parts, was ſeen at Iſland-Bridge, near that city, on Sunday the 26th of November, at fifteen minutes paſt eight at night, almoſt at due eaſt; it ſeemed like a pale moon, moved from ſouth to north with a prodigious velocity, and diſperſed or broke into many ſtarry ſparkles; its duration was not above three ſeconds.

A Dutch ſhip was lately brought into Stangate-Creek, that refuſed to bring

bring to, and engaged the Maidſtone privateer a long time, and killed three of her people; her firing as a neutral ſhip makes her a good prize.——Had not the Volunteer privateer been at hand, of much ſuperior force, ſhe had deſtroyed the other privateer entirely.

12th. Late at night, died greatly lamented, her Royal Highneſs, Anne, Princeſs Royal of England, Princeſs Dowager of Orange and Naſſau, and Governante of the United Provinces, in the minority of the preſent Stadtholder.

Her Royal Highneſs was in her fiftieth year. She was married March 25, 1734, to the late Prince of Orange, by whom ſhe hath iſſue, Prince William, Hereditary Stadtholder of the United Provinces, born March 8, 1748, and Princeſs Caroline, born February 28, 1743. By her will, the King her father, and the Princeſs Dowager of Orange her mother-in-law, are appointed honorary tutor and tutoreſs to her children, and Prince Lewis of Brunſwick acting tutor.

The morning after her Royal Highneſs's deceaſe, the States General and the States of Holland were extraordinarily aſſembled, and, upon the notification of this event being made to them, they proceeded to confirm the regulations that had been made for the minority of the Stadtholder; and his Highneſs Prince Lewis of Brunſwick was invited to aſſiſt in the aſſembly of Holland, where he was received and ſeated with all the reſpect poſſible, and took the oaths, as repreſenting the Captain-General of the Union. After which, his Highneſs communicated to the aſſembly, the act of her Royal Highneſs, by which he was appointed guardian of her children; and that, in conſequence of it, he had taken care of their perſons, and would provide for every thing belonging to them. This ceremony being over, Prince Lewis was likewiſe invited to the aſſembly of the States General. A reſolution was prepared and taken by their High Mightineſſes, whereby they acknowledge and agree to the reſolution of Holland, relative to Prince Lewis's repreſenting the Captain-General. Every thing paſſed with great order and tranquility, and to the ſatisfaction of the people.

In the evening, the different colleges of the government made formal deputations to the Prince of Orange and Princeſs Caroline, who were aſſiſted by Prince Lewis as their guardian and repreſentative, and who anſwered in their preſence for them both.

Juſt before her Royal Highneſs died, ſhe gave a key to one of her court, deſiring him to bring her a paper, which he would find in a place ſhe named: which being brought accordingly, ſhe ſigned it. This was her daughter's contract of marriage with the Prince of Naſſau-Weilbourg. She afterwards cauſed another paper to be brought to her, which ſhe alſo ſigned, and deſired that it might be delivered according to its addreſs as ſoon as ſhe ſhould leave the world. This ſecond paper was a letter to the States General, in which ſhe intreated all the confederates to conſent to the marriage of her daughter, and not to make any change in the regulations ſhe had made, with regard to the tutelage of the young Prince and his education.

This letter alſo mentioned, that as the Prince of Naſſau-Weilbourg was not of the eſtabliſhed religion, [that is, a Lutheran, nor a Calviniſt] it

it was ſtipulated in the contract of marriage, that all the children born of the marriage, ſhould be baptiſed and educated in the eſtabliſhed religion of Holland.

Theſe two papers being ſigned and ſealed, ſhe ſent for her children, exhorted them to make a proper improvement of the education ſhe had cauſed to be given them, and to live in good harmony; then embracing them with the utmoſt tenderneſs, ſhe gave them her bleſſing. After this, ſhe converſed with the greateſt calmneſs with her principal courtiers for a few hours, and ſoon after expired.

The day before the Princeſs Royal died, the aſſembly of the States of Holland paſſed a formal reſolution to fit out 25 men of war, inſtead of 18, and orders were immediately diſpatched to the officers of the admiralty to get them ready as faſt as poſſible.

13th. Mrs. Borrett, of Buntingford, in Hertfordſhire, was brought to bed of three ſons.

A veſſel in the ſervice of the ordnance, laden with ſtores for the ordnance-office, lying at anchor a little below Gillingham, took fire, and notwithſtanding all poſſible aſſiſtance was ſent from the dock-yard at Chatham, ſhe was burnt to the water's edge, and all the ſtores, &c. chiefly cordage, conſumed, to the value of 3 or 4000l.

15th. Two Engliſh officers, in quality of commiſſaries, arrived at Oſtend, in order to treat with the governor of Dunkirk concerning a general exchange of French and Engliſh priſoners.

Six pirates from Suſſex were brought under a ſtrong guard of ſoldiers, and confined in the Marſhalſea priſon, upon the oaths of their accomplices, having piratically plundered a Daniſh ſhip, ſome time ſince, which had on board the Marquis Pignatelli, ambaſſador extraordinary from his Catholick Majeſty to the court of Denmark. The lords of the Admiralty had proffered a reward of 500*l.* for the diſcovery of any of the perſons concerned in this fact.

John Watkins, known by the name of Black John, 17th. died at Briſtol, aged 78, who on his being prevented from poſſeſſing an eſtate in Glouceſterſhire, to which he is ſaid to have been heir, made a vow never to be ſhaved, which he kept to his death, and a little before his exit, deſired he might not be ſhaven. He was a beggar for about fifty years laſt paſt, and often lodged in a glaſs-houſe, though he had a room in the city, in which two hundred weight of ſilver and halfpence, and a conſiderable quantity of gold was found, all acquired by begging.

An order from the ſecretary's office, at Whitehall, 18th. was ſent down to all the ſea-ports in England, to examine all paſſengers, that may arrive in any ſhip which comes from Portugal, on account of the late affair at Liſbon. All the Jeſuits colleges in that city are inveſted by troops, in order to cut off from thoſe fathers, all manner of acceſs and communication with one another.

The Count d' Affry preſented his credentials to the 19th. States General as ambaſſador from the court of France.

Mr. Secretary Pitt, by his Majeſty's command, preſented to the Houſe of Commons, the copy of a convention between his Majeſty and the King of Pruſſia, concluded and ſigned at London, January 17, 1759; and

and alſo the copy of a convention between his Majeſty and the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, ſigned the ſame day.——By this convention, 19,000 of the troops of Heſſe are to be taken into the pay of Great Britain, inſtead of 12,000, the number lately employed in the Britiſh ſervice; and the Landgrave is to receive, beſides the ordinary pay of theſe troops, the ſum of 60,000*l.* in conſideration of his immenſe loſſes in ſupport of the common cauſe.

Died lately Samuel Cox, of Hanſlope, in Bucks, aged 93; his relict is 99. They had been married 70 years, and their children, grandchildren, and great grand-children, amount to 153.

Admiralty Office, Whitehall.

Extract of a letter from Captain Tyrrell, of his Majeſty's ſhip Buckingham, dated in Old Road, St. Chriſtopher's, the 9th of November 1758, to John Moore, Eſq; commander in chief, &c. at the Leward Iſlands.

" Agreeable to your orders, I ſailed on Thurſday night from St. John's Road; the next morning I got between Guadalupe and Montſerrat, and gave chace to a ſail we eſpied in the N. W. which proved to be his Majeſty's ſloop the Weazle; and upon enquiry, having found that ſhe had not met his Majeſty's ſhip Briſtol, I ordered Captain Boles to come on board, for directions for his further proceedings.

Whilſt his orders were writing out, we diſcovered a fleet of nineteen ſail, W. S. W. ſtanding to S. S.W. Upon which we immediately gave chace, with all the ſail we could poſſibly croud. About two o'clock we diſcovered that they were convoyed by a French man of war of 74 guns, and two large frigates. About half an hour after two, the Weazle got ſo cloſe, as to receive a whole broadſide from the 74 gun ſhip, which did her little or no damage. I then made the ſignal to call the Weazle off, and gave her lieutenant orders not to go near the 74 gun ſhip, or the frigates, as the leaſt of the latter was vaſtly ſuperior to him in force, by following which advice, he could not come to fire a ſhot during the whole action, neither indeed could it be of any ſervice.

Whilſt I made all the ſail I could, they were jogging on under their foreſails and topſails; and when we came up within half a gun's ſhot, they made a running fight, in firing their ſtern chace, and the frigates ſometimes raking fore and aft, annoyed me pretty much; but retarded their way ſo much, that I got up with my bowſprit almoſt over the Floriſſant's ſtern. Finding I could not bring him to a general action, I gave the Buckingham a yaw under his lee, and gave him a noble doſe of great guns and ſmall arms, at about the diſtance of half a muſket ſhot, which he ſoon after returned, and damaged my rigging, maſts, and ſails, pretty much. The largeſt frigate being very troubleſome, I gave him a few of my lower deck pills, and ſate him a ſcouting like a luſty fellow, and he never returned to the action again. The Floriſſant likewiſe bore away, by which means he got under my lee, and exchanged three or four broadſides, (he endeavoured to keep at a diſtance from me) which killed and wounded ſome of my men; and I preſume we did them as much damage, as our men were very cool, took good aim, were under very good diſcipline, and fought with a true Engliſh ſpirit.

An

An unlucky broadside from the French made fome daughter on my quarter deck, in which I got wounded, loſing three fingers of my right hand, and a ſmall wound over my right eye, which, by the effuſion of blood, blinded me for a little while: I at the ſame time got ſeveral contuſions over my body by ſplinters; but I recovered immediately, and would not go off the deck till the loſs of blood began to weaken me. The maſter and boatſwain of the marines got dangerouſly wounded at the ſame time.

I called to my people to ſtand by and do their duty, which they promiſed with the greateſt chearfulneſs. I juſt ran down, and got the blood ſtopped, and ran upon deck again; but finding the ſhattering make my wounds bleed afreſh, I left for my firſt lieutenant, and told him to take the command of the deck for a while. He anſwered, that he would, and ran along ſide the Florißant, yard-arm and yard-arm, and fight to the laſt gaſp; upon which I made a ſpeech to the men, exhorting them to do their utmoſt, which they chearfully promiſed, and gave three cheers.

I went down a ſecond time much more eaſy than before. Poor Mr. Marſhal was as good as his word, he got board and board with the Florißant, and received a broadſide from her, which killed him as he was encouraging the men: and thus he died, an honour to his country, and the ſervice. The ſecond lieutenant then came upon deck, and fought the ſhip bravely, yard-arm and yard-arm. We fixed the Florißant for ſome time, upon which ſhe hauled down her colours, and after that, fired about eleven of her lower tier, and gave us a volley of ſmall arms, which our people returned with great fury, giving her three broadſides, ſhe not returning even a ſingle gun. Capt. Troye, at the ſame time, at the head of his marines, performed the ſervice of a brave and gallant officer, cleared her poop and quarter deck, and drove her men like ſheep down the main deck; our top-men were not idle, they playing their hand-grenades and ſwivels to excellent purpoſe. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the uproar and confuſion the French were in.

It being now dark, and we having every bit of rigging in the ſhip cut away, ſhe ſeeing our condition, took the opportunity, ſet her foreſail and topgallant ſails, and ran away. We endeavoured to purſue her with what rags of ſails we had left, but to no purpoſe. Thus we loſt one of the fineſt two-deck ſhips my eyes ever beheld.

I cannot give too great encomiums on the people and officers behaviour, and I hope you will ſtrenuouſly recommend my officers to the Lords of the Admiralty, as they richly deſerve their favour. Notwithſtanding the great fatigue the ſhip's company had had all day, they chearfully toil all night, knotting and ſplicing the rigging, and bending the ſails.

I flatter myſelf, when you reflect, that one of the ſhips of your ſquadron, with no more than 60 guns (as you know ſome of our guns were diſabled laſt January, and not ſupplied) and but 402 well men at quarters, ſhould beat three French men of war, one of 74 guns, and 700 men; another of 56 guns, and 350 men; and one of 28 guns, and 250 men. If we had had the good luck to join the Briſtol, it would have crowned all.

Capt.

Capt. Boles being on board the Buckingham, I gave him directions to go down and ſuperintend the lower deck, which he performed with great alacrity.

As we have been ſo greatly damaged in our maſts, yards, ſails, and rigging, particularly our maſts, I thought proper to ſend the carpenter of the Buckingham, as he can better give you an account by word of mouth, of what fiſhes we ſhall want, than many words of my writing.

Before I conclude, I cannot help repreſenting to you the inhuman, ungenerous and barbarous behaviour of the French during the action. No raſcally piccaroon, or pirate, could have fired worſe ſtuff into us, than they did, ſuch as ſquare bits of iron, old ruſty nails, and, in ſhort, every thing that could tend to the deſtruction of men; a ſpecimen of which, pleaſe God, I ſhall produce to you upon my arrival."

I ſend you incloſed a liſt of the ſlain and wounded.

Killed, 1 officer, 5 ſeamen, 1 marine. Much wounded, 3 officers, 9 ſeamen, 3 marines. Slightly wounded, 2 midſhipmen, 26 ſeamen, 3 marines. Died of their wounds, 1 midſhipman, 1 ſeaman.

N. B. The officer killed was Mr. George Marſhal, firſt lieutenant; and the officers wounded were, Capt. Tyrrell; Mr. Matthew Winterborne, maſter; and Mr. Harris, lieutenant of the marines.

22d. Admiral Boſcawen laid before the parliament, (purſuant to order) an account of the number of men preſt into his Majeſty's ſervice from Chriſtmas 1754, to Chriſtmas 1757; alſo an account of the number of men and boys protected during that time. This was done with a view to the framing a bill now depending for the more effectual manning the royal navy.

26th. The news from Holland, by the mail of this day, is, that a formal declaration hath been made, That if either the province of Holland, or the trading towns in it, ſhould, without the conſent of the States General, fit out and ſend to ſea, 18 or 25 ſhips of war, to protect their trade, as they may pretend, (which they are not impowered to do by the Act of Union) ſuch ſhips of war will be treated as pirates: and that, if the States General ſhould ſend a fleet to ſea, for the ſame pretended purpoſe, it will be conſidered as a declaration of war.

27th. The following letter was received from the Honourable Commodore Keppel by the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt.

SIR,

I arrived here with the ſquadron under my command the 28th of December paſt in the evening; and the next morning, agreeable to his Majeſty's inſtructions, I attacked with the ſhips, the fort and batteries on the iſland of Goree, which were ſoon reduced to deſire to capitulate; and the governor's demands were, to be allowed to march the French troops out of the garriſon with the honours of war. His terms I abſolutely rejected, and began a freſh attack; it was, however, but of very ſhort duration, when the iſland, forts, garriſon, &c. ſurrendered at diſcretion to his Majeſty's ſquadron.

Lieutenant Colonel Worge had his troops embarked in the flat-bottomed boats, in good order and readineſs, at a proper diſtance, with the tranſports, to attempt a deſcent, when it ſhould be found practicable or requiſite.

Two

Two days after the ſurrender of the iſland, I ordered it to be delivered up, with the cannon, artillery, ſtores and proviſions, &c. found in it, to the officer and troops Lieutenant Colonel Worge thought fit to garriſon the place with; and the colonel is taking all imaginable pains to ſettle and regulate the garriſon in the beſt manner, and as faſt as things will admit of.

The incloſed, ſir, is the ſtate of the iſland, with the artillery, ammunition, and proviſions, found in the place at its ſurrender.

French, made priſoners of war, 300.

Blacks in arms, a great number; but I am not well enough informed as yet to ſay preciſely.

The loſs the enemy ſuſtained, as to men, is ſo very differently ſtated to me, by thoſe that have been aſked, that I muſt defer ſaying the number till another opportunity.

Iron ordnance, of different bores, 93; one braſs 12 pounder; iron ſwivels mounted on carriages, 11; braſs mortars mounted on beds, two of 13 inches; ditto, one of 10 inches; iron, one of 10 inches. In the magazine, powder, 100 barrels. Proviſions of all ſpecies for 400 men for four months,

[The iſle of Goree is about two Engliſh miles in compaſs. It lies N. W. and S. S. E. within cannon ſhot of the continent. It is almoſt inacceſſible, being ſurrounded with rocks, or incloſed with a ridge of black and round pebbles and ſtones, except a ſmall bay to the E. N. E. The anchorage is good round the iſle, eſpecially in this little bay. The ſoil is a red ſandy mould, and unfit for paſture.]

Letter from Capt. Barton, of the Litchfield man of war, ſtranded on the coaſt of Barbary, at a place called Veadore, about nine leagues to the northward of Saffy, dated December 4.

I am ſorry to inform you, that on the 29th of November his majeſty's ſhip Litchfield, of 50 guns, and 350 men, was caſt away here. We have loſt the firſt lieutenant, captain of marines, and his lieutenant, with ſeveral officers and ſeamen, amounting to the number of 130. There is of us on ſhore two of my lieutenants, and other officers and ſeamen, amounting to 220. It blew ſo hard when we came on ſhore, that the ſhip ſoon went to pieces, and we could not ſave proviſions or any other neceſſaries. For theſe two days paſt we have been on ſhore, and have ſubſiſted on drowned ſheep and hogs, and water and flour hardened on the fire. A great number of men lamed by the bruiſes received againſt the rocks by the violence of the ſurf. The poor ſufferers were extremely ill uſed by the natives when they got aſhore. The Somerſet, a tranſport with troops, and a bomb ketch, which were in company with the Litchfield, are ſaid to have ſhared the ſame fate.

Letter from Samuel White, Eſq; the Britiſh conſul at Vigo, dated December 17.

Four days ago came in here a French privateer called La Favorite, Capt. Saurnel, who, on the 27th paſt, fell in with an Engliſh brig, pink-ſtern, about 100 tons burthen, boarded her, and found only two Genoeſe. Seeing the veſſel all bloody on the deck, and that all the papers

papers had been thrown overboard, he ſuſpected they had murdered the captain and crew; and taxing them with the fact, they confeſſed that they had killed the captain, his ſon, and every ſoul, being ſeven in all. The cruel way they perpetrated this maſſacre was as follows: Each of theſe villains was in different watches, one in the maſter's, the other in the mate's. He that was in the mate's watch went down with them to ſleep, and waited till he found them all faſt, then cut all their throats, ſtabbed them, and left them all dead. The captain being on the deck, knew nothing of this. This fellow then came upon the deck, and told his comrade what he had done below: upon which, they both at once fell on the captain, and cleaved him down with a hatchet; being not quite dead, they finiſhed him with a muſket; and the man at the helm, they cut in two; and ſo made an end of them all but the captain's ſon, who was left three days crying for his father. The third day they ſaid, that as he ſqualled like a cat, they would diſpatch him likewiſe; ſo they cut the child in two. The veſſel is ſent to Bayeaux in France, with theſe two villains in her. She was, they ſay, the Peggy, Capt. Forman; was coming from Carolina to Liſbon; and had got within 60 leagues of the rock of Liſbon, when this horrid barbarity was perpetrated.

29th. His Majeſty's ſhip Royal George and Namur, ſailed from Spithead, in order to come into harbour; but juſt as they got abreaſt of the platform, the wind took them ſhort, and the Namur ran aground; the lighters and boats in the harbour came inſtantly to her aſſiſtance; the upper-deck guns were got out, the water and beer aboard ſtaved, and the ſhip made as light as poſſible, and ſhored; but as the water left her, it being ebbing tide, ſhe took a liſt to the ſtarboard ſide, and lay in that manner till eleven at night, when they warpt her into the channel without much damage.

30th. At Mr. Bray's a founder in Hoſier-Lane, near Weſt Smithfield, a Spaniſh ſhell, by lying too near the forge, as they were melting copper, burſt with an exploſion ſo extraordinary, that five men who were at work, though they were no otherwiſe hurt, did not recover their hearing for ſome minutes. The whole neighbourhood were alarmed by the report, and the glaſs in ſome windows were much ſhattered. When the pieces were collected, they weighed 3*lb.* leſs than when the ſhell burſt.

31ſt. The lateſt accounts from Spain ſay, that ever ſince the death of the Queen, the King hath kept himſelf immured at Villa Viciosa, where he ſhuts himſelf up in a chamber, abandoning himſelf to grief and melancholy in a manner, of which there are few examples. He will not hear of any buſineſs. He often paſſes thirty, ſometimes ſixty hours, without taking any food, or even the leaſt reſt, but by intervals; laying himſelf down acroſs chairs. His conſtitution, naturally good, is daily impaired by this kind of life. He is much waſted; and a ſlow fever, which ſometimes increaſes much, wears him inſenſibly. He hath never ſuffered himſelf to be ſhaved, nor put on clean linen ſince the 5th of September. He remains unmoved by the moſt reſpectful, and the moſt vehement repreſentations. The care and ſkill of

the ableſt phyſicians have produced no effect. The nation, naturally devout, hath recourſe to ſaints and relicks. Amidſt theſe melancholy circumſtances, he hath, however, been prevailed with to make his will. The Count of Valdeparaiſo performed the office of notary on that occaſion, and the Duke of Bejar, high-chancellor, ſigned it for the King. The Infant Don Lewis ſtays conſtantly at the palace of Villa Vicioſa; but he doth not ſee the King, who will ſee nobody. His Royal Highneſs amuſes himſelf, from time to time, with hunting, to avoid, perhaps, falling into his diſorder.

The mountain, called General's-Berg-Sund, near Stockholm, in Sweden, lately tumbled down with a dreadful concuſſion; it overwhelmed two loaded waggons, with their drivers, and the enormous pieces that fell from it rolled to the diſtance of many hundred paces.

There was ſold lately in Smithfield-market, a calf, only nineteen weeks old, for five pounds ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence, and weighed 316lb. This calf was bred by Mr. Sutton, of Downham, near Billericay, in Eſſex.

His Majeſty hath been pleaſed to order, that a form of thankſgiving for the ceaſing of the diſtemper amongſt the cattle, be compoſed, and ſent throughout the kingdom, to be uſed in all churches and chapels on Sunday the 8th of February next.

As a ſingular inſtance of the exceeding great luxuriancy in vegetation of ſome plants this laſt wet ſummer, the following account of a radiſh now in the poſſeſſion of Roger North, Eſq; of Rougham, in Norfolk, may juſtly merit the attention of the public. The diameter of the ſpread of the leaves croſs the tuft or top, meaſured three feet eleven inches; the length of the root is two feet ſixteen inches and a half; the girt, near the top of the root, twenty inches and a half; at the bottom ten inches; and the whole plant when freſh, weighed ſixteen pounds four ounces. This grew in the garden of Mr. William Davy, of Inglethorp, in Norfolk.

A gentleman in the county of Galway, in Ireland, hath kept, at his own expence, for above thirty years paſt, eighteeen poor children, whom he compleatly cloathes, and gives them their education, in reading, writing and arithmetic, at the expence of only twelve pounds a year, which is a leſs coſt than a ſmall pack of hounds.

As the importation of Iriſh proviſions is continued by act of parliament, it may be uſeful to many poor families to know the method of making the ſalt butter palatable, by taking from it any rankneſs or diſagreeable taſte, it may acquire by long keeping. The quantity propoſed to be made uſe of, either for toaſts or melting, muſt be put into a bowl filled with boiling water, and when the butter is melted, ſkim it quite off; by this method it is ſo ſeparated from any groſs particles, that it may require a ſmall addition of ſalt, which may be put into the cold water, that is made uſe of in melting butter for ſauce; and tho' the butter is oiled by hot water, it becomes a fine cream in the boiling for ſauce.

Letters from Liſbon of the 30th ult. adviſe, that a moſt dangerous and wicked conſpiracy againſt the life of his moſt faithful Majeſty, having been happily diſcovered, a number of perſons had been arreſted by the

the King's order, of whom the following are the principal, viz.

Duke de Aveiro, Marquis of Tavora, father, Marquis of Tavora, ſon, Joſeph Maria, ſon of the ſaid Marquis, Joſeph Maria, brother to the ſaid Marquis, the Count de Attouguia, Manuel de Tavora, Marquis de Alloria, Don Manuel de Souza, Nuno de Tavora, John de Tavora, with all their families.

A placart has been publiſhed, in which the King makes known his moſt providential eſcape on the 3d of September laſt, when he was attacked, at eleven o'clock at night, near the palace, by three of the conſpirators, armed with three blunderbuſſes, loaded with large ſhot; one of the blunderbuſſes miſſed fire, but the others made two large holes in the back of the carriage the King was in, and wounded him in the arm, of which his Majeſty is now happily recovered, without the leaſt hurt remaining.

The ſame placart promiſes certain honours and rewards for the diſcovery of any of the criminals, with a pardon to any of the accomplices, except the principals.

His moſt faithful Majeſty has reſumed the government of the kingdom.

And the following perſons have, we hear, been ſince taken up, viz. the Count de Harlogie, the Marquis de l'Orne, Don Emanuel de Souza-Caljary, and Don Antonio da Coſta, grand juſticiary of the kingdom; together with ſome of the chief Jeſuits.

In the proclamation which the King publiſhed, to inform his ſubjects of the conſpiracy, it is ſaid, among other things, 'That the au-'thors of this horrible plot, had 'ſpread a report before hand, that 'the King would not live long, and 'even fixed the time of his death to 'the month of September 1758.'

They write from Franckfort, that on the 2d inſtant, at ten in the morning, the regiment of Naſſau preſenting themſelves as if they only wanted to paſs through the city, a detachment of the garriſon went to meet them, by way of ceremony, as is uſual, and conducted them as far as Saxenhauſen-gate; but inſtead of proceeding further, the ſaid regiment took poſt there, ſeized the grand guard, and likewiſe maſtered the gunners guard. Soon after, the regiments of Beauvoiſins, Rohan, Rochefort, Bentheim, and Roy Deux Ponts, came and occupied the principal places; and thus, while the inhabitants leaſt ſuſpected it, the French troops made that imperial city the head quarters of the Prince of Soubiſe.

This treacherous incroachment upon the privileges of a free, imperial city, is highly reſented throughout Germany; and even the court of Vienna ſeems diſpleaſed at it, the Empreſs having wrote in very ſtrong terms upon the ſubject, to the court of Verſailles; but as this city has always appeared favourable towards the King of Pruſſia, her imperial Majeſty's ſincerity may be ſuſpected, eſpecially if the French ſhould hold the poſſeſſion they have thus taken.

There died lately the following remarkable perſons.

Mr. Vilant, profeſſor of civil hiſtory in the univerſity of St. Andrew's, aged 99.

William Barnes, at Brodie-houſe, Scotland, aged 109, he had been a ſervant in the Brodie family ever ſince 1681.

Katherine Mackenzie, at Fowles-Caſtle, in Roſsſhire, aged 118, on December 14.

Janet Blair, of Monimuſk, in Aberdeenſhire, aged 112.

Alexander Stephens, in Bamffſhire, aged 108.

Janet Harper, at Bain's-Hole, Scotland, aged 107.

Thomas Bond, at Litchfield, aged 82, ſaid to be the original from whom Mr. Farquhar took his character of Scrub, in the Beaux Stratagem. He was ſervant in Sir Tho. Biddulph's family great part of his life.

Katherine Mackenzie, in Roſsſhire, aged 103.

A certain artiſt at Vienna has conſtructed an automaton, dreſſed in the habit of an Auſtrian gentleman, with a pen in one hand, and a ſtandiſh in the other: after dipping the former in the latter, he ſtrikes upon a ſheet of paper a kind of ſpiral line, and in the ſpaces between appears the following inſcription: *Auguſtæ domui Auſtriacæ et imperatori Deus nec metas nec finem ponet:* That is, 'That God has not ſet 'either bounds or period to the au'guſt houſe of Auſtria, or to the 'Emperor.' His imperial Majeſty has bought the piece, and ſettled a conſiderable penſion on the inventor.

There have died in the ſaid city and ſuburbs, during the year 1758, 1554 men, 1551 women, 2004 male children, and 1685 female; in all 6798. The number of chriſtenings amounts to 5267. So that the number of burials exceeds that of chriſtenings by 1531: the number of burials in the year 1758 exceeds that in 1757 by 239; and that of the births is leſs by 117.

The number of burials in Amſterdam laſt year was 7189 (which is 900 leſs than the year before) chriſtenings 4270, weddings 2417, veſſels arrived in the Texel 1326.

The number of burials laſt year in Paris, was 21,120; chriſtenings 19,369; marriages 4089; foundlings 4969.

Letter from Whitby, dated January 23, 1759.

Yeſterday a very extraordinary fiſh was brought in here by our fiſhermen, which broke into three pieces as they were hauling it into the coble. It was eleven feet four inches long, excluſive of the tail; had a head like a turbot or bratt; was about a foot broad near its head, but not above four or five inches near the tail, and not any where more than three inches thick. The thickeſt part was its belly, and it gradually diminiſhed away towards the back, which was ſharp, and had all along it one continued fin, from the head to the tail. It was covered with an infinite number of white ſcales, which ſtuck to, and dyed every thing that it touched; and might be ſaid in ſome ſort to reſemble the quick-ſilvered back of a looking-glaſs. It appeared, when laid on the ſand, like a long oak plank; and was ſuch a fiſh as nobody here ever ſaw before, which cauſed a vaſt concourſe of people round it during the whole day.

LIONEL CHARLTON.

FEBRUARY.

1ſt. At ſix this evening George Gueſt of Birmingham, who had laid a conſiderable wager that he walked a thouſand miles in twenty-eight days, finiſhed his journey with great eaſe. It ſhould ſeem that he had lain by for bets, for in the two laſt days he had 106 miles to walk, but walked them with ſo little fatigue to himſelf, that to ſhew his agility,

agility, he walked the laſt ſix miles within the hour, tho' he had ſix hours good to do it in.

The following odd accident happened on new-year's day laſt: Several gentlemen being out a fox-hunting, unkennelled a fox near a place called Wellington, in Shropſhire, and purſued him as far as the Clee-Hill, near Ludlow; upon which hill are a number of coal-pits, ſo that travellers are obliged to uſe much caution on ſome parts of the hill, for fear of falling in. Upon the top of this hill the hounds had the fox in view, almoſt tired, and cloſe at his heels, when in the ſight of numbers of ſportſmen (who were obliged to keep off for fear of the pits) the fox threw himſelf into one of them, and the dogs being quite loſt on the ſcent, no leſs than ſix couple of the the foremoſt threw themſelves after him; five of them were killed on the ſpot, and the reſt much hurt. Several workmen were in the pit (which was near 60 yards deep) who were very much frighted at ſo unuſual an affair.

2d. Eight deſperate fellows, part of a gang of fourteen living in and near Thaxted in Eſſex, were committed to Chelmsford goal; one of whom has ſince turned evidence. Theſe villains, beſides beſides robbing on the highway, have been the terror of the country round by breaking into houſes in the dead of night, uſing the frighted people cruelly, and taking from them plate, linen, jewels, and money. It is computed that this gang has raiſed by plunder upwards of 10,000 l.

3d. Extract from this day's London Gazette.

Liſbon, Jan. 29. On the firſt inſtant, the count de Obiros, and the count de Ribeira-grande, were ſent to the caſtle of St. Julian, and guards placed at the doors of their reſpective dwelling-houſes; but, in general, it is thought, that theſe two gentlemen are not implicated in the conſpiracy, but rather that they may have been too free of ſpeech. On Thurſday the 4th inſtant, the dutcheſs of Aveiro, the counteſs of Atouguia, and the marchioneſs of Alorna, and their children, were ſent to different nunneries. On Friday, the 11th inſtant, eight jeſuits were taken into cuſtody. A council was appointed by the King, for the trial of the priſoners, compoſed of the three ſecretaries of ſtate, the perſon acting as chief juſtice in the room of the duke of Alafoens, who is ſtill indiſpoſed, and five other judges, the ſolicitor for the crown being preſent. The whole proceſs was cloſed on Thurſday the 9th inſtant. The marchioneſs of Tavora, wife to the general of horſe, was brought on Wedneſday the 10th, from the convent das Grillas, to the place where the other criminals were confined: this lady was one of the chief inſtruments in this conſpiracy.

Saturday the 13th inſtant, being the day appointed for the execution, a ſcaffold had been built in the ſquare, oppoſite to the houſe where the priſoners were confined, and eight wheels fixed upon it. On one corner of the ſcaffold was placed Antonio Alvarez Ferreira, and on the other corner the effigy of Joſeph Policarpio de Azevedo, who is ſtill miſſing; theſe being the two perſons that fired at the back of the King's equipage. About half an hour after eight in the morning, the execution began. The criminals were brought out one by one, each under a ſtrong guard. The marchio-

neſs of Tavora was the firſt that was brought upon the ſcaffold, where ſhe was beheaded at one ſtroke. Her body was afterwards placed upon the floor of the ſcaffolding, and covered with a linen cloth. Young Joſeph Maria of Tavora, the young marquis of Tavora, the count of Atouguia, and three ſervants of the duke of Aveiro, were firſt ſtrangled at a ſtake, and afterwards their limbs broken with an iron inſtrument; the marquis of Tavora, general of horſe, and the duke of Aveiro, had their limbs broken alive. The duke, for greater ignominy, was brought bareheaded to the place of execution. The body and limbs of each of the criminals, after they were executed, were thrown upon a wheel, and covered with a linen cloth. But when Antonio Alvarez Ferreira was brought to the ſtake, whoſe ſentence was to be burnt alive, the other bodies were expoſed to his view; the combuſtible matter, which had been laid under the ſcaffolding, was ſet on fire, and the whole machine, with the bodies, were conſumed to aſhes and thrown into the ſea.

A reward of 10,000 crowns is offered to whoever ſhall apprehend the perſon of Joſeph Policarpio de Azevedo.

The embargo was taken off the ſhipping the 16th inſtant; the three Engliſh men of war, the merchant ſhips under their convoy, and the Hanover packet, which ſailed the 31ſt of December, are the only ſhips that have gone out of this port from the 10th of December to the day the embargo was taken off.

The King and the royal family aſſiſted on Monday the 15th inſtant, at a Te Deum ſung at the chapel of Noſſa Senhora do Livramento, in thankſgiving for his moſt faithful majeſty's happy recovery. As this was the firſt time that his majeſty had appeared abroad, great demonſtrations of joy were ſhewn by the people, to whom the King was pleaſed to give the ſatisfaction of waving his handkerchief, firſt in one hand, then in the other, to ſhew that he had the uſe of both. Te Deum for the King's recovery has alſo been ſung in all the churches and chapels throughout the kingdom.

We are likewiſe informed by private letters from Liſbon, that on the 5th ult. all the eſtates and effects of of the jeſuits in the kingdom of Portugal were ſequeſtered ſince which they have begun to make an inventory of all the eſtates, moveable and immoveable, money, jewels, &c. of the ſociety, each of whom is allowed but 10 ſols a day for his ſubſiſtence; and they have even already begun to ſell ſome of their effects by auction, and to let ſome of their land eſtates to farm, tho' none of theſe proceedings have as yet been authorized by any bull from Rome.

The ſame letters add, that the Duke d'Aveiro confeſſed when put to the torture, and perſiſted in it till the laſt, that he was drawn into the conſpiracy againſt the King by the three jeſuits (one an Italian, the others Portugueſe) who had been diſmiſſed from being confeſſors to the royal family. Theſe three are confined in ſeparate priſons, and have no mercy to expect; but the government will puniſh none of the members of this ſociety till they know the whole number concerned in the plot, one of whom is, it ſeems, the father rector of the jeſuits college of St. Patrick; for after a long examination by the ſecretary of ſtate, he had been committed to priſon.

Hague,

Hague, Feb. 6. The first of this month there came here a fresh deputation from the merchants of Amsterdam; who, on receiving advice that the cargoes of the Dutch West-India ships detained by the English, which took in their cargoes in the manner called overschippen, would be declared lawful prizes, as being French property, and that the admiralty had given them only till the 26th instant to produce proofs to the contrary, have petitioned the States General to use their interceſſion, representing to them the impossibility of their furnishing the proofs required in a short time, and that as St. Eustatia has but one road where the ships have no other way to take in their cargo but that of overschippen, this is, to take the goods out of the French boats to put them on board the Dutch vessels, such a sentence of the admiralty would give the coup de grace to the trade of that colony.

7th. At the court of King's Bench, the case was debated in relation to the affair Mr. Beardmore, under sheriff for the county of Middlesex; when he was found guilty of a contempt of court, in not discharging the duty of his office, by causing the sentence of Dr. Shebeare to be duly executed.—The fact was, Dr. Shebeare, by the sentence of the court of King's Bench pronounced upon him, was to have stood in and upon the pillory; but it was proved that he stood upon the pillory only.

15th. Died Geo. Cha. Emilius, posthumous son of the late prince of Prussia, at Berlin.

17th. A court martial, General Noel president, was held for the trial of two officers of distinction, who contest the honour of heading the troops that were left at St. Cas, after the death of General Dury. The officers are the colonels Cary and Lambert.

Notice was this day given from the war office, that, for the future, whoever intends to purchase a commission in the army, should first inform himself, whether the commission, for which he is in treaty, may be sold with the King's leave: and, in all instances, where it shall be found that any money, or other consideration, has been given for a commission, not openly sold with the leave of his majesty, the person obtaining such commission will be superseded.

22d. The stationers company have given 50 l. and the fishmongers company 100 l. to the marine society, their second subscription. Each company gave 100 l. before.

The Ruby, a transport ship from St. John's, with 400 French prisoners, was lost off the western islands. Only seventy of the people were saved.

By the new treaty with the King of Prussia, his Prussian majesty is to receive the same subsidy as last year, which was 670,000 l.

And by the treaty with the Landgrave of Hesse, that prince, in consideration of the immense losses he hath sustained by his steady adherence to the common cause, is to receive a subsidy of 60,000 l.

Amongst the variety of the uncommon vegetable productions in the last year, the following seems not the least extraordinary, viz. a turnep which was pulled up at or near Tudenham, in Norfolk, weighed upwards of twenty-nine pounds.

A gentleman who lately came from Chester informs, that one Tho. Siddal, a gardener in the suburbs

of that city, has now in his poſſeſſion a potato, which he lately dug out of his own garden, that weighs ſeventeen pounds four ounces avoirdupois, meaſures in circumference thirty-eight inches, and in length forty-ſeven inches and an half.

Reading, Feb. 10. Among the many remarkable inſtances of the forwardneſs of the preſent ſpring, we are well aſſured, that in the pariſh of Caverſham near this town, there is now a neſt with young thruſhes nearly fledged. At Sunnyſide and Biſhop Wearmouth, near Sunderland, they have gooſeberries, as large as peas, upon the buſhes, which ſeem to ſtand and be in a thriving condition.

Birmingham, Feb. 19. On Monday ſe'nnight a mare of Mr. Stokes's, of Kinſare, in Staffordſhire, died; ſhe fell ill the day before, and, on being opened by Mr. Clewes, a farrier of the ſame place, who had the care of her, had in the rectum, or gut neareſt the fundament, a ſtone which weighed a pound and ten ounces, being larger than the paſſage would receive, and in the colon or large gut was found another ſtone, which weighed one pound fourteen ounces and an half, and meaſured twelve inches round. They are like Brazil bowls, and when ſtruck together ſound like pebble ſtones.

Letters from France give an account, that the count de St. Florentine was harangued on the 8th inſt. at his audience in the Louvre, by a young girl of nine years and a half, living on his eſtate at Chateau-neuf, who was born deaf and dumb, and who had been by that miniſter committed to the care of the Sieur Pereire, remarkable for his talent of learning the dumb to ſpeak.

In the evening between even and eight o'clock, Mrs. 23d. Walker, wife of the late Mr. Leonard Walker, timber merchant, of Rotherhith, was barbarouſly murdered at her own houſe, by Mary Edmonſon, her niece, about twenty years of age. The particulars are as follow: Mrs. Walker ſent into Yorkſhire the beginning of the winter, for this niece, to come and live with her as a companion, but her behaviour not anſwering her aunt's expectation, her aunt told her ſhe ſhould go to ſome good ſervice as ſoon as the ſpring came on. A fortnight before the murder, the niece, at night, went into the yard, and made a noiſe by throwing down the waſhing-tubs, and then run in and told her aunt, that four men broke into the yard; but upon alarming the neighbours none could be found. This fatal evening the niece went backwards and made the ſame noiſe as before, and the deceaſed miſſing her niece ſome time, and hearing a noiſe went backward, to call aſſiſtance; upon which her niece, who had hid herſelf, ſeized her aunt, and with a caſe knife immediately cut her throat, and ſhe died in a few minutes; her niece then dragged her out of the waſh-houſe into the parlour, took her aunt's watch from her ſide, ſome ſilver ſpoons, and the bloody knife, and hid them under the water-tub; her apron being ſoaked with blood, ſhe put under the copper, and put on a clean one; and then, to hide her guilt, cut her own wriſt acroſs, and went out and cry'd, her aunt was murdered by four men, who gag'd her, and in endeavouring to ſave her aunt, they cut

cut her acroſs her wriſt. But the gentlemen in the neighbourhood having a ſtrong ſuſpicion of her being the perſon, they ſecured her, and upon examination, ſhe confeſſed the fact. The coroner's inqueſt brought in their verdict wilful murder againſt her; up on which ſhe was committed to the new goal in Southwark.

24th. Came on at doctors commons, before Sir Thomas Saliſbury, Knt. judge of the high court of admiralty, the trials of a number of Dutch ſhips taken by men of war and privateers; when the cargoes of upwards of 50 of them were condemned as legal prizes. Appeals were lodged againſt the ſentence by the owners of moſt of them.

Died Mr. Bedell, late an ironmonger in Old-ſtreet, aged 100.

At ten at night, was felt at Leſkeard in Cornwall, a ſlight ſhock of an earthquake, which extended north and ſouth ſix miles, and about four leagues eaſt and weſt; it was a vibratory motion, and continued about two or three ſeconds. George Thomſon, eſq; apprehenſive of what it was, went out to obſerve the air, and ſaw multitudes of blood-red rays converging from all parts of the heavens to one dark point, but no luminous body. The phænomenon diſappeared in 15 minutes.

28th. The treaty between England and Denmark, which had for ſome time been negociating, is broke off; his Daniſh majeſty being determined to adhere to his neutrality.

The Pope has iſſued a decree, allowing the bible to be tranſlated into the language of all the catholic countries.

They write from Madrid of the 6th of February, that the news they had received five or ſix days before from Villa Vicioſa, where the King reſides, had thrown the whole city into the greateſt conſternation, by repreſenting the King at the very point of death; but that this criſis had been followed with a calm which had diſſipated their fears; that the King had been for a whole day in as favourable a way as could be deſired, and that the letters on the 6th inſtant had brought an account that his majeſty had ſlept very well.

One Suſanna Hannokes, an elderly woman of Wingrove near Ayleſbury, was accuſed by a neighbour for bewitching her ſpinning wheel, ſo that ſhe could not make it go round, and offered to make oath of it before a magiſtrate; on which the huſband, in order to juſtify his wife, inſiſted upon her being tried by the church bible, and that the accuſer ſhould be preſent: accordingly ſhe was conducted to the pariſh church, where ſhe was ſtript of all her cloaths to her ſhift and under-coat, and weighed againſt the bible; when, to the no ſmall mortification of her accuſer, ſhe outweighed it, and was honourably acquited of the charge.

A very tragical affair happened ſome time ago at St. Euſtatia: A Negroe who was at work on a ſhip in the harbour, having had ſome words with a white perſon, in his paſſion ſtabbed him; upon which another Negroe told him, that he would certainly be put to death; and that, if he had killed twenty, they could do no more to him: thereupon the fellow, in a fit of deſperation, immediately jumped overboard,

board, and ſwam to ſhore, with a knife in his hand; and the firſt perſon he met with happened to be an Engliſh ſailor, whom the villain inſtantly cut acroſs the belly, ſo that his bowels appeared: this done, he in a moment ran into a woollen-draper's ſhop, and ſtabbed a young fellow ſitting behind the counter; he then ran into the ſtreet, and wounded deſperately one or two others. By this time the people were greatly alarmed; but the fellow being deſperate, every body ſhunned him: the governor offered a reward to any one who would take him alive, and a ſailor undertook it, armed with a muſket; but, if he found it impracticable, he was to ſhoot him.—The Negroe, who was then at the wharf ſide, alone, ſaw him coming, and met him with great reſolution; he made an eſſay to ſtab the ſailor, by giving a ſudden leap upon him, but the tar avoided it, and ſtruck at him, with the butt end of the muſket, and broke his arm; upon which, with great intrepidity, he got his knife into the other hand, and made another puſh at the ſailor, but with as little ſucceſs as the former; and by another blow, he was, with the aſſiſtance of ſome other perſons who had gathered, ſecured alive. He was immediately brought to trial, and condemned; and next day hung upon a gibbet, in irons, alive, where he continued in the greateſt agonies, and ſhrieking in the moſt terrible manner, for near three days. His greateſt cry was, water, water, water; it being extreme hot weather, and the ſun full upon him.

The city of Peterſburgh has ſuffered prodigiouſly from the mildneſs of the winter; the ſledges that uſually ſupplied the inhabitants with all the neceſſaries of life from immenſe diſtances, have been rendered uſeleſs for want of froſt and ſnow to level the roads; proviſions have therefore riſen to the moſt extravagant prices, and the poor citizens have felt all the calamities of a famine, notwithſtanding the abundance with which the people in the country are every where ſupplied.

MARCH.

1ſt. The Hon. Commodore Keppel, with the Torbay of 74, Naſſau of 64, Fougeux of 64, and Dunkirk of 60, arrived at Portſmouth. They ſailed from the iſland of Goree about the 27th of January, and left all quiet.

Died the Rev. Mr. Tate, rector of Burnham, near Windſor, aged 98.

3d. Advice was received at the admiralty from Capt. Hood, of the Veſtal of 32 guns, and 220 men, that on the 21ſt of February he fell in with the Bellona a French frigate of the ſame force, from Martinico, with diſpatches from the governor for the French court; and that after a deſperate engagement of four hours, he had taken her and brought to Spithead. The Veſtal's lieutenant found more than 30 dead upon the deck, when he took poſſeſſion of the Bellona, and the French acknowledged they threw 10 or 12 overboard. When ſhe ſtruck, ſhe had only her foremaſt ſtanding without either yard or top-maſt; and when Capt. Hood brought to, all his own top-maſts fell over the ſide: the lowermoſt maſt would likewiſe have gone, had not the weather proved very fine. The Veſtal

Veſtal had five killed and 22 wounded. When Capt. Hood firſt gave chace, the Trent was about four miles to leeward, and gave chace at the ſame time; when the engagement began the Trent was out of ſight; and when the Bellona ſtruck the Trent was about the ſame diſtance off as at firſt ſetting out. The Bellona left Martinico the 16th of January, in company with the Floriſſant, and a frigate of her own force. They were all chaſed by a part of Commodore Moore's ſquadron, from whom the Bellona got clear by ſuperiority of ſailing; but did not know how it fared with her companions. The Engliſh troops landed on the very day that ſhe ſet ſail.

General Abercrombie arrived at Portſmouth, in the Kenſington man of war, from North-America.

4th. Advice was received from Harwich, that the Dutch mail of the 23d ult. was unluckily thrown overboard by a miſtake. The veſſel that brought it was Dutch, and being boarded by a privateer, haſtily concluded it muſt be an enemy; but, upon enquiry, found it to be an Engliſh cruizer, Capt. Gilby of London.

A native of Norway has propoſed a ſcheme for catching cod in the open ſeas, and for curing them as faſt as they are caught, in ſuch quantities as to load four ſhips in as many days.

M. Boreel, M. Vander Poll, and M. Meerman, the miniſters from the States General of the United Provinces arrived in town from Holland. Their ſecret inſtructions are, 1. That thoſe gentlemen are to inſiſt on the ſpeedy releaſe of the Dutch veſſels. 2. That they are not to recede from a point of the draught of the declaration of Jan. 25. And 3. Not to agree to any innovation in the article of contraband, but adhere to what is expreſſed in the treaty of 1674.

Gum Senegal, with which the Dutch have for a long time ſupplied the Engliſh at an extravagant price, is now purchaſed by them to ſupply the French; and this day no leſs than 276 cwt. was entered at the cuſtom-houſe on their account. 7th.

Sandford corn-mills, near Hurſt, in Berks, were conſumed by fire; damage 1500 l. 9th.

At a ſeſſions of admiralty, at the Old-Bailey, Nicholas Wingfield and Adams Hyde were capitally convicted; Thomas Kent, Thomas Wingfield, Thomas Lewis, and John Hyre, acquitted. Dr. Hay, one of the commiſſioners of the admiralty, and his majeſty's advocate-general, ſat as judge of the court, in the room of Sir Thomas Saliſbury, whoſe lady is dead; Mr. Juſtice Wilmot, and Mr. Juſtice Noel, and ſeveral doctors of the civil law, were upon the bench. The proſecutions were carried on at the expence of the crown, in order to vindicate the honour of the nation; and the council in ſupport of the indictments were the attorney and ſollicitor general, Mr. Gould, Dr. Betteſworth, Mr. Huſſey, and Mr. Naſh. Mr. Stowe, and two other gentlemen, were for the priſoners. It appeared upon the trials, that Nicholas Wingfield and Adams Hyde, the maſters of two privateer cutters, had felonioufly and piratically boarded the ſhip De Reiſende Jacob, aſſaulted Jurgen Muller, the maſter thereof, and robbed him of twenty

twenty caſks of butter, value 20l. on Aug. 11, 1758. Thomas Wingfield and Thomas Kent were acquitted, becauſe no evidence appeared againſt them that could affect them, in relation to the fact. Thomas Lewis and John Hyre were indicted for piratically and feloniouſly boarding and robbing the ſhip Two Brothers, commanded by Klaas Henderiks Swardt, of five fats of indigo, value 100l. on November 17, 1758. But as there was the ſtrongeſt and moſt corroborating proof that they were not at ſea on that day, nor could poſſibly be guilty of the fact, they were acquitted.

A fire broke out in his Majeſty's rope-yard at Woolwich in the open day, which inſtantly gained in ſuch a manner upon the workmen, that had it not been for immediate help from the docks, the whole yard muſt have been conſumed, to the almoſt irreparable damage of this nation. It broke out by the boiling over of a tar-kettle.

10th. Joſeph Halſey was tried for the murder of Daniel Davidſon on the high ſeas, about 100 leagues from Cape Finiſterre, found guilty, and immediately ſentenced to the uſual puniſhment of ſuch crimes. The court afterwards paſſed ſentence on the foremention ed convicts, and then adjourned.

The ſhip which Halſey (who was but twenty-three years of age) commanded, during the illneſs, and after the death of Capt. Gallop, ſailed from Jamaica in July laſt, in company with a large fleet, under convoy of two men of war, one of which was the Sphinx. Soon after they left Jamaica, the ſhip proving leaky, they were obliged to keep one hand at work conſtantly at the pump. Davidſon being ſickly, and not able to clear the ſhip during his half hour, Halſey not only compelled him to pump till he had cleared it, but pump his [Halſey's] half hour beſides. Soon after, Halſey put the ſhip's crew to ſhort allowance of water and bread, giving three quarts to the hands that were well, and 5 pounds of bread each, and but one quart to the ſick, and five pounds of bread between two. He was continually beating Davidſon, who deſired to be ſent on board one of the men of war, in exchange for one of their hands, which Halſey refuſed, ſaying, he would torment him a little further before he ſhould have any relief, and that he had no cloaths fit to go on board the man of war, to make the requeſt, and refuſed the offer made by two maſters of veſſels, that had come on board to lend him cloaths. Some time after, Davidſon, tired with being ſo much beat, and wanting neceſſaries, threw himſelf overboard; which Halſey ſeeing, went over after him, and brought him on board again, ſaying, he ſhould not think to get off ſo, and he would have a little more tormenting of him yet. And the day before he died tied him up to the ſhrouds for an hour, and beat him unmercifully; and afterwards ſtruck him on the breaſt with a pitch-mop, and beat him off the quarter deck; after which he was helped down below, and was found dead the next day. Another bill of indictment was found againſt him for the murder of John Edwards, by ſtriking him with a handſpike on his breaſt, belly, &c. of which he languiſhed and died; but being convicted of the other murder, he was not tried for that fact.

At the ſame ſeſſions Capt. William

liam Lugen was tried for the murder of a black infant: he had failed upon the ſlaving trade from Briſtol, and had taken in about 200 Blacks upon the coaſt of Africa, and was carrying them to Carolina, among whom was a woman with a young child. The woman, in the voyage, happened to die of a flux, and the child being very ill of that diſtemper, the crew belonging to the ſhip very naturally committed the care of the poor infant to the people of its own colour; but they, like true ſavages, handed it upon deck, and refuſed to admit it amongſt them; their reaſon was, becauſe they believed the diſtemper to be infectious, and dreaded it as we do a plague. The infant, then, in a very miſerable condition, lying expoſed to the boiling heat of the ſun, and in the agonies of death (for the ſurgeon declared it could not live the day out) the captain ordered it to be thrown overboard. The captain appeared to be a man of great humanity in other reſpects, though, in this inſtance, he ſeems to have forgot the tenderneſs of his nature, and, as the court very juſtly obſerved, took upon himſelf to determine upon a caſe of life, which Providence alone could only decide. He was however acquitted, as there could be no premeditated malice in the caſe.

An additional duty of 5 *per cent.* is laid upon all dry goods, including all Eaſt India goods, tobacco, ſugar, grocery, and brandy: foreign ſpirits, foreign linens, and foreign paper; alſo 1*s.* a pound on coffee, and 9*d.* on chocolate; all which duties are to be applied towards paying the intereſt of the ſums raiſed, and to be raiſed, for the current ſervice of the year.

A violent ſtorm did incredible damage to the ſhipping, as well as to the houſes and churches all along the weſtern coaſt, more particularly at Falmouth, where many veſſels drove from their anchors, and ſuffered conſiderably. Some loſt their maſts, others went upon the ſand, and one or two filled with water. In this ſtorm nineteen perſons in a paſſage-boat from Pool to Wareham, were forced upon the beach, thirteen of whom periſhed in endeavouring to recover the ſhore. Nothing could be more diſmal than to ſee the poor ſouls half buried in the mud, with the ſea beating over them, without being able to afford them any relief, and their piercing cries were terrible.

12th. The Dorſetſhire man of war was paid at Spithead, when many of the ſailors, by means of the late act in their favour, were enabled to remit their money to their families or friends. It is ſaid, that no leſs than 160000l. have been remitted in this manner, in little more than three months, by the few ſhips crews that have been paid in that time, which ſums uſed moſtly to be ſquandered in riot and debauchery. *Bleſſed be the good man that promoted this benevolent law.*

13th. About eighty Highlanders wounded at the battle at Ticonderoga, in America, ſet out from Portſmouth in waggons, in order to be ſent, ſome to hoſpitals for cure, others to Chelſea hoſpital, and the reſt to return to their own country. Some of them were ſo lacerated by the ſlugs and broken nails which the enemy fired, that they are deemed incurable.

14th. The two gold medals, given annually by his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, chancellor of

of the univerſity of Cambridge, were adjudged to Mr. Hawes of Jeſus, and Mr. Cowper of Corpus Chriſti College, bachelors.

Joſeph Halſey, who had been reſpited till then, was carried from Newgate to Execution-Dock, where he was executed about ten o'clock, purſuant to his ſentence. He behaved, whilſt under condemnation, with great intrepidity and reſolution, always perſiſting in his innocence; which he did to the laſt; and therefore could not be perſuaded to think of death; but, when the warrant came down, he gave up all hope, and with great reſignation ſubmitted to his fate, though very deſirous of life. His body was afterwards brought to Surgeons-hall,

15th. One John Hiſſey, who had been tried at Reading aſſizes, and found guilty of an aſſault upon his own daughter, with an intent to commit a rape, was ſentenced to ſtand on the pillory, and ſuffer a year's impriſonment.

17th. A fine braſs ſtatue of General Blakeney, done by the celebrated Van Noſt, was ſet up in Dublin, on a marble pedeſtal in the center of the mall.

19th. The price of wheat, which had riſen conſiderably the week before, on account of the act for taking off the prohibition on exportation, fell again 3s. a quarter.

Nothing can yet be ſaid with certainty, with reſpect to the fate of the jeſuits, though it is reported, on the one hand, that the Pope has requeſted that they may not ſuffer in the habit of their order, and on the other, that the King of Portugal has requeſted the Pope to take upon himſelf the chaſtiſing of the clergy under arreſt, that are concerned in the late conſpiracy againſt his perſon, but nothing, it ſeems, has been determined as yet on this ſubject.

20th. Mr. Haynes, a carpenter in St. John's-ſtreet, being ſeized with a giddineſs, while his wife was employed in rubbing the part affected, his hair came off from his head and eye-brows.—The ſame accident happened ſome years ago to Mr. Stanley, of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

22d. Mrs. Moſs. of Broad-ſtreet-buildings, was brought to bed of three ſons.

23d. The following acts were ſigned by commiſſion, an act for taking off the prohibition of corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, biſcuit, and ſtarch—for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion—for regulating his majeſty's marine forces, while on ſhore—for indemnifying perſons who have omitted to qualify themſelves for employments—for explaining an act of the 22d of his preſent majeſty, for the more eaſy recovery of ſmall debts in the borough of Southwark—to ſeven road bills, and ſeventeen private acts.

Fifteen waggons with ſmall arms went from the Tower, for the uſe of the militia in the weſt of England.

The ſociety of merchants and inſurers of ſhips having received information that divers neutral ſhips have been plundered of their cargoes by pretended Engliſh privateers, have renewed their reward of one hundred pounds for detecting and convicting all ſuch pirates, over and above the reward offered by the lords of the admiralty.

Died Mr. John Briſtowe, of Grieſdale, Cumberland, aged 101; he was the ſurvivor of ſeven children, whoſe ages amount to 599.

28th.

28th. Nicholas Wingfield and Adams Hyde, condemned at the late ſeſſions of the high court of admiralty, held at the Old Bailey, were executed at Execution-Dock, where they behaved with a becoming decency.

Auguſt 17, 1758, the cauſe relating to the capture of the Dutch ſhip called the Maria Thereſa, came on to be heard before our court of admiralty, when the following ſentence or decree was pronounced by that court, viz.

" That the goods ought to be " preſumed to belong to enemies, " or to be otherwiſe confiſcable, and " condemned the ſame as lawful " prize;" but pronounced the ſhip to belong to the claimant, and decreed the ſame to be reſtored with freight.

From the firſt part of this ſentence or decree there was an appeal brought, which came on to be heard before the following lords, viz. Lord Sandys, Earl of Cholmondeley, Lord Mansfield, Earl of Thomond, Earl Cornwallis, Viſcount Falmouth, Mr. Vice Chamberlain, Lord Preſident, Lord Lyttleton, Earl of Hardwicke, Earl of Holderneſs, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Geo. Grenville, Eſq; and Duke of Argyle: Who pronounced that ſuch part of the ſentence be reverſed, as is complained of by the appellant; the ſhip being reſtored with the acquieſcence of the captor, and the cargo not being proved to be the enemy's property, and appearing to belong to the ſubjects of the United Provinces; with coſts againſt the captor, but no damages, as the appeal was brought ſo late before the lords.

29th. The embargo on ſhips, laden with proviſions, in Ireland, was ordered to be taken off.

From the London Gazette, Mar. 31.

We hear from Copenhagen, that letters received there from Tranquebar, on the coaſt of Coromandel, dated June 25, 1758, ſay, That a fleet of eleven French men of war came on that coaſt the 27th of April: That the next day the Engliſh fleet, under Admiral Pocock, paſſed by that port, on ſight of which the French ſquadron weighed anchor, and put to ſea: That the Engliſh purſued them, and in the afternoon a very briſk engagement began; in which, it was ſaid, the French has loſt 900 men, and the Engliſh two ſhips, and a great many men, and that after the action, a French ſhip of 74 guns run aground: That the French and all their militia, under the command of Lieutenant General Lally, marched to Fort St. David's and Goudelour: That the latter was taken by capitulation, and Fort St. David's was likewiſe obliged to ſurrender, after a ſevere bombardment; and that thereupon the French were making all neceſſary preparations for attacking Madraſs, after they had made themſelves maſters of Tanjour, or that their demands there ſhould have been complied with. Subſequent letters, dated likewiſe from Tranquebar, of Auguſt 27, farther ſay, that the French marched the 25th of June to Tanjour, where they arrived the beginning of Auguſt, and made an attempt upon that place, in which, to their great ſurprize, they were not able to ſucceed, thoſe in Tanjour having carried on a negotiation with them for ſome time, and taken their meaſures ſo well, that the French found themſelves in great diſtreſs for want of ſub-

subsistence, and were attacked furiously on all sides; and though they had made a breach sufficient for fifteen men to enter abreast, yet they were obliged, for want of provisions and ammunition, to decamp and abandon Tanjour the 18th of August, leaving behind them five large pieces of cannon. Their loss in men, however, was not very considerable. That during the siege of Tanjour, both the French and English fleets were cruising off the coast of Coromandel, and were alternately in the road of Carical, till the 3d of August, when they came to an engagement, which lasted two hours, and was very brisk. That the loss of the French therein was very great, and they found themselves obliged to retire to Pondicherry, where they remained. That the English were come to Carical, where they had taken two or three French barks, which were going by. And that, on the 20th of August, General Lally returned with his army to Carical, and on the 23d, marched by Tranquebar, in his way to Pondicherry.

31st. A court martial was held on board the Torrington, at Sheerness, to enquire into the conduct of the captain of the Dolphin, in her late action with the Marshal Belleisle privateer, on the coast of Scotland: when it was fully proved, by the officers of the Solebay, that he had done his duty as a good officer, and he was honourably acquitted of the whole and every part of the charge exhibited against him.

Letters from the honourable Edward Hay, his majesty's envoy extraordinary at the court of Portugal, to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Lisbon, March 11, mention that all was quiet there at that time.

Warrants were issued out, during the course of the month, for pressing seamen and able bodied landmen; these warrants set forth, that it is absolutely necessary, in the present critical situation of affairs, when attempts may be made to invade these kingdoms, that no time should be lost in the immediate equipment of his majesty's fleet. Several hundreds of the ablest pensioners of Greenwich hospital have been draughted out upon the present emergency, to serve on board the guard-ships; by which a number of able sailors will be gained to the navy.

There is advice from Lisbon, that one of the judges who passed sentence upon the conspirators against the life of his Portuguese majesty, was massacred in his own house with three of his servants; that an attempt had been made upon the life of M. Caravalho, secretary of state, which had failed, though the doors of three of his apartments had been broke open by the assassins, who had entered the house at the windows; and that papers had been dispersed through the city, threatening the life of the King.

The Portuguese minister at Rome hath caused the sentence against the conspirators to be printed in Italian in his own palace, and distributed copies of it to all the foreign ministers, and to the best friends of the jesuits, to convince them of the guilt of the latter, who in return, industriously report that the King of Portugal hath fled his kingdom, to avoid being torn in pieces by his subjects, who are all up in arms.

The secretary of the admiralty in Holland, gave notice the beginning of

of the month, that a Dutch man of war would be ſtationed at Helvoet-ſluys by the 20th, to take all ſhips under convoy, bound for the coaſt of Normandy, &c. Two men of war were, at the ſame time, appointed convoy of the Weſt India fleet.

As the Pope has granted the Empreſs Queen of Hungary a bull for raiſing ten per cent. upon the revenues of all eccleſiaſtics within her dominions, in order to enable her to carry on the preſent war, the King of Pruſſia has moſt juſtly reſolved to impoſe the ſame tax upon all the popiſh eccleſiaſtics within his dominions.

To the inſtances already given of the forwardneſs of the ſpring, may be added the following. In the yard belonging to Mr. Moore, cooper, in Newport-ſtreet, Worceſter, there is an apricot-tree, the greateſt part of which is in full bloſſom; and on the other trees are ſeveral apricots, ſome larger than filberds, and others full as large as common nuts.

At an entertainment given by the maſter of the Talbot-Inn, at Ripley, in Surry, on Shrove-Tueſday laſt, to twelve of his neighbours, inhabitants of the ſaid pariſh, the age of the whole amounted to one thouſand and eighteen years: what is ſtill more remarkable, one of the company is the mother of twelve children, the youngeſt of whom is ſixty; ſhe has within this fortnight walked to Guildford and back again, which is twelve miles, in one day: another has worked as a journeyman with his maſter (a ſhoemaker, who dined with him) forty-nine years: they all enjoyed their ſenſes, and not one made uſe of a crutch.

Several perſons of diſtinction at Bath having lately received anonymous letters, threatening their lives in caſe they did not depoſit ſums of money in particular parts of that city; his majeſty has been pleaſed to promiſe his moſt gracious pardon to any one concerned therein, who ſhall diſcover his accomplices; and the corporation of Bath promiſe a reward of one hundred pounds to any perſon making ſuch diſcovery.

A man, who was lately driving a waggon over Sheepſcomb-field, near Cirenceſter, in Glouceſterſhire, perceiving one of the hinder wheels to ſink very deep in the ground, examined the place, and found the wheel broke a large ſtone urn, in which was a large quantity of old Roman copper coin; and, upon digging farther, two more urns were diſcovered near the ſame ſpot, full of coin of the ſame metal. The word GALLIENVS appears in legible characters upon ſeveral of the pieces.

Thirteen perſons were drowned on February 24, by the overſetting of a wherry on its paſſage from Southampton to Heath. Thirteen perſons ſoon after alſo periſhed, as they were going from Poole to Ower, in Dorſetſhire, in the paſſage-boat.

Letter from Leghorn, dated February 17.

We learn that the malecontents in Corſica, having ſeized the Lieutenant Mancino, a famous partiſan of the republic of Genoa, who had cut them out a great deal of work, they hanged him up within ſight of Baſtia, with an inſcription upon his breaſt, denoting him to be an enemy to the country. The commiſſary of the republic, by way of repriſal, would have hanged one of the malecontents that was priſoner

at Baſtia; but Paoli, their general, found means to ſave his life, by aſſuring the commiſſary, that if he carried things to that extremity, two Genoeſe officers, which he had in his cuſtody, ſhould undergo the ſame fate.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I ſend the following account of an affair, which, in my opinion, is as ſtrange as was ever noticed.

As I had heard frequent complaints from the neighbours hereabouts of a ſtrange dog which had done much damage, I had the curioſity to go out in purſuit of him. I accordingly laſt Monday morning went out with my gun to ſome woods about four miles and a half from Pomfret, and having walked about for near two hours, I ſaw a black and white dog come up to me, about as big as a common fox hound. I waited for him, and ſtayed till he had ſmelt all round me, and walked off from me a little way to a cart, which was returning from Pomfret market, loaded with butchers meat. I then followed him, when I ſaw him with great ferocity leap into the cart, and return with a leg of mutton, which he laid down, and then leapt up again and brought a leg of pork towards me, and deſcended a place, which only appeared like common ground, being covered with furze. He then returned to look for the mutton, which when he miſſed, he foamed at the mouth, and to all appearance, ſeemed very angry, but returned to his cavern, where he ſtayed for about ten minutes, all which time I was attentively watching his coming up, with the muzzle of my gun cloſe to the hole where he deſcended, and as I heard him coming up, I diſcharged my piece, which ſtruck him in the breaſt, and killed him. When I and ſome more friends went the next day in ſearch of this place, we found it about ſix feet long, and two high, where we found ſeveral carcaſes of dead ſheep, and other things, which this ſurpriſing animal had lived on ſome time; there are ſeveral farmers of ſubſtance will aſſert this fact, having ſuffered great damages from this dog, and who are as glad of its death, as, Sir,

Your humble ſervant,

AMICUS.

APRIL.

2d. Mary Edmunſon was this day executed for the murder of her aunt: of the perpetration of which crime, we have already given an account. It appeared, from the teſtimony of her brother-in-law, that this young woman had never behaved amiſs, that ſhe was ſoon to have been married to one Mr. King, a clergyman, at Calverly, in Yorkſhire, and that ſhe was ſent to London with her aunt, to learn a little experience before ſhe became his wife. The proofs againſt her were circumſtantial, and not poſitive, but very ſtrong ones; therefore, our account of the murder, given before, muſt be read with proper allowances, as only what was then ſurmiſed. It is ſaid there ſhe confeſſed the fact; but, on the contrary, ſhe denied it to the laſt moment. About nine o'clock, ſhe was brought handcufft, in a poſt-chaiſe, with Mr. Hammet the keeper, from the Stockhouſe priſon at Kingſton, to the Peacock in Kennington lane, where the hangman

haltered her; she was directly put into a cart, and carried to Kennington-common, and executed 12 minutes before ten o'clock. She denied the murder, and died very unconcerned, never shedding a tear in her way from Kingston, nor at the gallows. But, after some time spent in prayer, spoke to the following effect: "It is now too late with God, and you, to trifle; and I assure you, I am innocent of the crime laid to my charge. I am very easy in my mind, and suffer with as much pleasure as if I was going to sleep. I freely forgive my prosecutors, and earnestly beg your prayers for my departing soul, &c." After the execution, her body was carried to St. Thomas's hospital, and delivered to Mr. Benjamin Cowell, surgeon, pursuant to an order from the high sheriff.

The bank of England hath given notice, they will, for the future, issue out bank notes and post bills, for ten pounds and fifteen pounds each.

We hear from Gloucester, that one Haines, who had married the daughter of farmer Ewer, a man of 80 l. a year estate, which he intended to divide among his seven children, had formed a design of getting the whole by poisoning all but his wife. He made use of his own father as an instrument in this villainy, who having procured him a quantity of arsenic, he first administred it to three of the children, who were immediately seized with the symptoms of a fever and sore throat, and were treated accordingly, the eldest of whom (a young man just of age) died. Some time after this, he purchased three apple cakes at the market, and putting arsenic in them, gave them to the other three children, who being instantly taken ill, caused a suspicion, and Haines was apprehended and examined, when the whole scene of villainy was discovered. He has since, however, made his escape; but his father is now in goal, and ordered to remain in prison till next assizes to take his trial as an accessary.

Admiralty-office. His majesty's ships Southampton and Melampe, commanded by the Captains Gilchrist and Hotham, on the 28th past, came up with the French frigate of war the Danae, of 40 guns and 330 men, which after a brisk engagement, was taken, having between 30 and 40 men killed, and a great number wounded. The Southampton had one man killed and eight wounded; among the latter was Capt. Gilchrist, who being shot through the right shoulder with a pound ball, has been put ashore at Yarmouth. The Melampe had 8 men killed and 20 wounded. 3d.

His majesty's ship the Æolus, Capt. Elliot, on the 15th of March came up with and took La Mignone, a French frigate of 20 guns and 143 men, commanded by the Chevalier de Transanville. Her captain and 70 men were killed, the the second captain's thigh shot off, and about 25 wounded. On board the Æolus were two wounded.

Two gentlemen passengers from Holland, landed at Margate. They affirm they were in the evening boarded in sight of the North Foreland, by an English privateer cutter, whose crew in disguise, confined the captain and crew of their vessel in the cabbin, and then plundered it of goods to the value of 2000 l. demanded the captain's money, and took what the passengers had.

Died Mrs. Savory, of Old Palace-yard, aged 104.

4th. Thomas Thornhill, esq; paid to the marine society 12 l. which he received for a third part of a fine inflicted on a person for laying dirt and rubbish in Leicester-fields, whereby a lady's coach was overturned, by means of which she received a contusion on her head, which was the occasion of her death.

The following bills were signed by commission this day.

A bill for granting to his majesty a subsidy of poundage on certain dry goods imported, and an additional inland duty on coffee and chocolate; and for raising a certain sum by annuities and a lottery.

[Five per cent. additional on all dry goods imported, and 1 s. per pound on coffee and chocolate.]

—for the free importation of live cattlle from Ireland for a limited time.

[For five years to commence from the first of May 1759.]

— for the free importation of Irish tallow.

[For the same time, but an entry to be made thereof at the custom-house, and to be landed in the presence of an officer, under penalty of paying the duty.]

—for more easy collecting sheriffs post fines.

—for making the river Stroud-water, in Gloucestershire, navigable.

And to several road and private bills.

6th. At the sale of the late Earl of Arran's curiosities in Covent Garden, the gloves given by King Henry the eighth to Sir Anthony Denny, were sold for 38 l. 17 s. the gloves given by K. James the I. to Edward Denny, esq; (son of Sir Anthony) for 22 l. 1 s. the mittens given by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Edward Denny's lady, for 25 l. 4 s. and the scarf given by King Charles the first, for 10 l. 10 s. all which were bought for Sir Thomas Denny, of Ireland, who is lineally descended from the said Sir Anthony Denny, one of the executors of King Henry VIII.

11th. The steeple of Great Billing church in Northamptonshire was demolished by lightning, and some stones of a very large size driven to a great distance with astonishing force. The pews in the church were likewise very much shivered.

12th. Died, Geo. Fred. Handel, esq; a great musician. He was born in Germany in 1685, and had been in England 50 years.

The hon. house of commons adjourned till Monday se'nnight.— The house before it broke up granted 25,152 l. for the better fortifying the town and dock of Plymouth; 10,000 l. for fortifying the harbour of Milford; 6937 l. for better fortifying the town and dock of Portsmouth; and 708 l. for securing Chatham dock.

The right hon. the lords of appeal heard council on the ship America, Lewis Ferrett, taken by his majesty's ship the Squirrel, Hyde Parker, esq; commander; when their lordships pronounced, that the ship America, in question in this cause, having been freighted on French account, and employed in a voyage to St. Domingo, a French settlement in the West Indies, and having delivered her outward bound cargo with permission of the French governor there, and her homeward bound cargo having been put on board, after a survey, and subject to the payment of the several duties, customs,

cuſtoms, and penalties, agreeable to the laws of France, and the maſter having deſtroyed the bill of loading, and many other of the ſhip's papers, and the cargo found on board being admitted to be the property of French ſubjects, declared, that the ſaid ſhip ought, by law, to be condemned in this caſe as a French ſhip; and therefore affirmed the ſentence, condemning the ſhip and cargo as a prize.

13th. A moſt cruel murder was committed on the body of John Walker, at one Darby's, near Hales-Owen, by Birmingham, where the deceaſed, and one Nathaniel Gower, as bailiffs, were in poſſeſſion of the ſaid Darby's goods, on a diſtreſs for rent. About nine that evening, the ſaid Darby's two ſons came into the houſe, and with a broom, hook, and bludgeon, fell upon the ſaid bailiffs, and Gower eſcaping, they cut and beat the deceaſed, till he was almoſt killed; then ſtripping him naked, thruſt him out of the houſe, and with a waggon whip cut him almoſt to pieces. Gower made the beſt of his way to Hales-Owen, from whence ſome perſons went to the deceaſed's relief, who found him in a cloſe near the ſaid houſe, weltering in his blood, and with great difficulty carried him to Hales-Owen, where he immediately expired. Upon ſearching Darby's houſe, early next morning, he, his wife, and two ſons, were ſecured, but not without great danger to the apprehenders, one of whom narrowly eſcaped being killed with an axe, with which the old man ſtruck at him. They were all four, on Saturday, committed, by the Rev. Mr. Durant, to Shrewſbury goal, upon proof of the fact, and of old Darby's ſtanding by, and all the time encourageing his ſons in perpetrating this ſcene of villainy. The deceaſed's coat, and waiſtcoat, and breeches, were, at the time of taking the murderers, found in the houſe, all bloody.

14th. Admiral Boſcawen, with his fleet, and Rear-Admiral Corniſh, with his fleet, and the Eaſt India ſhips, ſailed from St. Helen's for their reſpective ſtations.

15th. Two large ſea monſters were ſeen in the river Ribble, at Preſton, Lancaſhire, on which ſome men went out in boats, with pitchforks, and killed one of them, which weighed between 6 and 700 weight, and had teats, which they ſqueezed milk out of; and they ſaid it was the ſweeteſt milk they ever taſted.

16th. Coppy of a letter from the Hon. Capt. Barrington, of his majeſty's ſhip Achilles, of 60 guns, to Mr. Clevland, dated at Falmouth, April 16, 1759.

" I have the pleaſure to acquaint you of my arrival here, with the Count de Florentin, of 60 guns, and 403 men, from Cape François bound for Rochefort, commanded by the Sieur de Montay, whom I took on the 4th inſtant, in lat. 44. 15. ſixty leagues to the weſtward of Cape Finiſterre, after a cloſe engagement of two hours, in which I was ſo fortunate as only to have two men killed, and 23 wounded, with my maſts, and ſails, and rigging, much cut and damaged.

The loſs on the enemy's ſide was very conſiderable, having all his maſts ſhot away, with 116 men killed and wounded, amongſt the latter, the captain, with a muſquet-ball through his body, of which he died two days after.

I muſt beg you will acquaint their

lordſhips of the very gallant behaviour of my officers and people upon this occaſion.

P. S. Three of my wounded are ſince dead, as likewiſe a great number of the enemy's."

17th. This day Meſſ. Boreel, Vanderpol, and Meerman, deputies from the States General of the United Provinces, had a private audience of his majeſty.

20th. The remains of the late Mr. Handel were depoſited at the foot of the Duke of Argyll's monument in Weſtminſter-Abbey; the biſhop, prebends, and the whole choir attended, to pay the laſt honours due to his memory; and it is computed there were not fewer than 3000 perſons preſent on this occaſion.

21ſt. A mother wrote a letter to a gentleman, to offer up her daughter as a proſtitute, being about fourteen years of age. The gentleman neglecting to take notice of the firſt letter, received a ſecond; he then from curioſity appointed an interview. The child was brought by another woman, and the gentleman chuſing rather to protect than ruin innocence, cauſed them both to be committed to Bridewell. Dreadful as this crime is, it is to be feared, that it is oftener practiſed than detected.

23d. Some fiſhermen at Chertſey catched a ſturgeon, which was ſeven feet and a half long, and weighed upwards of 200 wt. It has been ſent by the lord mayor as a preſent to his majeſty.

24th. A ſharp action happened this day at Yarmouth, occaſioned by ſome different parties of light horſe, quartered there, who were marching out of town, and diſputes running high, they decided it ſword in hand, in which many men and horſes were deſperately wounded.

At the anniverſary meeting of the governors of the London hoſpital, the collection at church and feaſt amounted to 1066l. 2s.

Upwards of 200l. was collected for the Middleſex hoſpital.

25th. Were executed at Exeter, Charles Darras, Lewis Bourdecq, Fleurant Termineu, Pierre Pitroll, and Pierre Lagnal, five Frenchmen, for the murder of Jean Manaux, their countryman and fellow priſoner, on board the Royal Oak man of war. The provocation Manaux gave them, was his diſcovering to the agent their forgery of paſſes, to facilitate their eſcape to France. On the 25th of January laſt, when they were ordered down to their lodging places, Darras, with a boatſwain's whiſtle calling the other French priſoners, dragged Manaux to a part of the ſhip diſtant from the centry, and after ſtripping him, tied him to a ring-bolt with ſmall cord, then gagged him, and with the others gave him about ſixty ſtrokes with an iron thimble, about as big as a man's wriſt, tied to the end of a rope. Manaux, by ſtruggling, got looſe, and fell on his back; upon which Lagnal got upon his body, and jumped on it ſeveral times, till he broke his cheſt, Pitroll keeping his foot on his neck. When they found he was dead, they conveyed his body by piece-meal through the neceſſary into the water, becauſe the throwing it overboard would have alarmed the centry. Next day twenty-ſeven of the French priſoners being brought on ſhore, one of them gave information of the murder. The five ruffians were ſentenced to be executed on the 2d of April, but were reſpited till the 25th, and in the mean time

time a Romiſh prieſt was permitted to viſit them.

26th. The collection for the Magdalen charity amounted to 437l. 15s.

The trial of James Stephenſon, for the murder of Mr. Elcock an attorney, who attempted to break into his room to ſeize him after being arreſted, came on at Cheſter, when the jury brought in their verdict ſpecial, becauſe of the ſuppoſed illegality of the arreſt, the ſheriff having, as is commonly practiſed, ſigned his warrant for apprehending Stephenſon, with a blank for the names of ſpecial bailiffs, which were afterwards inſerted by Mr. Elcock, one of whom did arreſt the priſoner; but whether this was, or was not, a legal arreſt, is a point of law to be decided by the judges.

30th. On Wedneſday the 14th of March, the birth of a royal Princeſs was made known to the people of Conſtantinople, and the following evening public rejoicings began on account of this happy event. The illuminations, which exceed all that were ever remembered in that city, continued for a week, and were followed by fireworks, which were played off three nights together on the canal before the ſeraglio. All poſſible care was taken to prevent accidents or diſorders during theſe rejoicings; and, for this purpoſe, all the taverns, which are very numerous, were ſhut up upon pain of death.

Admiralty-office. On the 27th, Capt. Faulkner of his Majeſty's ſhip Windſor of 60 guns, diſcovered four large ſhips to leeward, who, on being chaſed, drew up in line of battle; Capt. Faulkner engaged the ſternmoſt, on which the reſt made ſail and run, and then the ſhip that was engaged ſtruck. She proved the Duke of Chartres, pierced for 60 guns, had 24 twelve pounders mounted, and 194 men, twenty-eight of whom were killed, and eighteen wounded; the Windſor had one killed and ſix wounded. The lading conſiſts of 60 tons of gunpowder, 150 tons of cordage, flour, ſail-cloth, wines, &c. The other three ſhips were of 70, 54, and 24 guns, armed as the former, and all bound to Pondicherry, on account of the French Eaſt India company.

Died Mary Hall, ſexton of Biſhophill, York city, aged 105; ſhe walked about and retained her ſenſes till within three days of her death.

The prohibition of exporting gunpowder, ſalt-petre, arms, ammunition, &c. was ordered to be continued, from the 29th inſtant, for the ſpace of ſix months.

We hear that Mademoiſelle La Conde (nearly related to the Prince of Conde) renounced the errors of the church of Rome, and embraced the proteſtant religion, in St. Patrick's church, Dublin; and was, with a great number of others, confirmed at St. Peter's church by the Biſhop of Clogher the next day.

Letters from Penſylvania adviſe, that at a treaty held at Eaſton, in October laſt, peace was concluded and ratified, between the lieutenant governor of Penſylvania, and the governor of New-Jerſey, on the behalf of their reſpective provinces, and the reſt of his Majeſty's ſubjects in America, of the one part; and the eight confederate Indian nations, and the Indians called the Delawares, the Unanimes, the Miniſinks, the Wapings, and the Mohiccons, of the other part; which peace hath ſince, by the intervention of Brigadier General Forbes, been acceded to, ratified and confirmed, by the

several nations of Indians living on the Ohio.

Letters from Stockholm advise, that on the 27th ult. in the evening, about seven o'clock, a sun, about four feet in diameter, appeared to the west, which lasted two minutes, and cast as clear a light, as if it had been noon day; and about half an hour before the rising of the moon, there appeared two rainbows.

We have an account from Providence in America, that no less than 11,588 squirrels had been lately shot in that country within ten days, and that at producing the heads, 1500 horses were at the tavern. The heads of the said squirrels measured twenty-nine bushels and a half.

Friday morning the 2d of February last, a pretty smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Boston in New-England, and in the neighbouring towns, And a shock of an earthquake was also felt, about the same, preceded by the usual rumbling noise, at Portsmouth in Piscataqua.

MAY.

1st. Mr. Armstrong, under-sheriff of the county of Tyrone in Ireland, was fined 100l. and sentenced two years imprisonment, for suffering William Barret, who was ordered for execution for a capital offence, to escape with life: this Barret hung the usual time, till the sheriff thought he was dead, but by means of a collar, he saved himself, and got clear of.

A terrible accident happened to a ship from Holland, Capt. Maver commander, by a spark falling into the powder, as he was saluting the town of Dundee, in entering that harbour, which blew up the ship, and all in it, except the mate and one boy that escaped, without knowing by what miraculous providence.

The following are the messages lately sent to the house of commons.

GEORGE R.

"His majesty being desirous that a proper strength may be employed in the settlements of the united company of merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, recommends to this house, to enable his majesty to assist the said company in defraying the expence of a military force in the East Indies, to be maintained by them, in lieu of the battalion commanded by Colonel Adlercron, withdrawn from thence, and now returned to Ireland." G. R.

GEORGE R.

"His majesty, being sensible of the zeal and vigour with which his faitful subjects in North-America have exerted themselves in defence of his majesty's just rights and possessions, recommends it to this house to take the same into consideration, and to enable his majesty to give them a proper compensation for the expences incurred by the respective provinces in the levying, cloathing, and pay of the troops raised by the same, according as the active vigour and strenuous efforts of the respective provinces, shall justly appear to merit." G. R.

3d. Four hundred and fifty-seven pounds seven shillings was collected for the support of the Small-Pox hospital.

8th. A young man in the shameful disguise of a conjurer, with a large wig, an hat of an extraordinary size, and an old night gown, was committed to Bridewell, being charged with having used subtile craft to deceive and impose upon his majesty's subjects.

9th.

9th. Elizabeth Cartwright, who had been tapped twenty-nine times for a dropſy, and had had 1959 pints of water taken from her, was diſcharged from the Weſtminſter hoſpital.

This evening a young African Prince appeared publickly at the Theatre Royal in Drury-lane. This youth was committed ſome time ſince to the care of an Engliſh captain, to be brought over for education, but the captain, inſtead of performing his promiſe, ſold him to a gentleman in London. The farther of the Prince being lately dead, and the captain being upon the coaſt, was at that time deſired by his ſubjects to bring the young Prince home; but he giving no ſatisfactory anſwer, was ſeized, impriſoned, and ironed, and then confeſſed the truth; upon which an order was ſent to a merchant in that trade, to procure the Prince's enlargement, which was done by purchaſing him of the gentleman who bought him; and he is ſoon to return to his native country.

There was collected at church, and the feaſt of the ſons of the clergy, 705l. 9s. 9d. which with what was collected at the rehearſal 337l. made the whole collection 1040l. 9s. 9d. excluſive of a draught of 100l. given by Sampſon Gideon, eſq; for the corporation.

14th. About thirty impreſſed men on board a tender at Sunderland, forcibly made their eſcape. The bravery of their leader is remarkable, who being hoiſted upon deck by his followers, wreſted the halbert from the centinel on duty, and with one hand defended himſelf, while with the other he let down a ladder into the hold for the reſt to come up, which they did, and overpowered the crew.

The fane to the top of Saliſbury ſpire, erected in 1673, being decayed, was blown down. It meaſured three feet ſix inches in length, and two feet three inches in breadth, made of oak an inch thick.

The decree of the admiralty court in Scotland, releaſing the Dutch ſhip the Stravorſe Lynbaan of Rotterdam, Tammie Hillbrands maſter, taken by the Boſcawen privateer of London, Capt. Harden, is ſuſpended, and a rehearing granted before the court of ſeſſions. This ſhip was taken by the Boſcawen on the 18th of June laſt, in the north ſeas, and was brought into Leith. Her cargo conſiſted of ſugar, cotton, and indigo, apparently the produce of the Weſt India iſlands; and from many circumſtances, there was room to believe, that the whole was the property of the ſubjects of the French King.

16th. Five hundred pounds were collected for the ſupport of the city of London Lying-in hoſpital.

19th. The King has been pleaſed to grant to Sampſon Gideon, jun. eſq; and the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten, the dignity of a baronet of this kingdom.

21ſt. The following meſſage, from his majeſty, was preſented to the houſe by Mr. Secretary Pitt.

GEORGE R.

"His majeſty relying on the experienced zeal and affection of his faithful commons, and conſidering that, in this critical conjuncture, emergencies may ariſe, which may be of the utmoſt importance, and be attended with the moſt pernicious conſequences, if proper means ſhould not immediately be applied to prevent or defeat them, is deſirous,

rous that this houſe will enable him to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred, or to be incurred, for the ſervice of the year 1759, and to take all meaſures as may be neceſſary to diſappoint or defeat any enterpriſes or deſigns of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require." G. R.

In conſequence of the above meſſage, a vote of credit for 1,000,000l. will be granted.

22d. The following anſwer from Major General Amherſt, to the Right Hon. the Speaker of the houſe of commons, who, in obedience to the commands of that houſe, had tranſmitted to the major general their thanks for the ſervices he had done to his King and country, in North-America, was read by the ſpeaker.

New-York, April 16, 1759.

SIR,

" I had the favour of receiving your obliging letter of the 6th of December, incloſing a reſolution the houſe of commons came to that day, in a packet from Mr. Wood, on the 3d of April.

" It is with the deepeſt ſenſe of gratitude I received that higheſt mark of honour, the thanks of the houſe; and I hope my future conduct in the ſervice of my country will beſt acknowledge it, and render me more deſerving of ſo great an honour.

I muſt beg leave to return you, Sir, my moſt ſincere thanks for the gracious manner in which you have been pleaſed to ſignify to me the reſolution of the houſe.

I am, with the utmoſt reſpect, Sir, your humble, and moſt obedient ſervant. JEFF. AMHERST."

23d. A bill to oblige debtors under a certain ſum, after continuing a limited time, in execution, to deliver upon oath their eſtates for the benefit of their creditors, paſſed the houſe of peers.

24th. This day came on before the lords commiſſioners of appeal for prizes, at the Cockpit, Whitehall, the merits of an appeal from the court of Admiralty in Doctors-Commons, concerning the right of property in the Dutch ſhip the Novum Aratrum, and her cargo, taken by the Blenheim privateer, James Merryfield, commander; when their lordſhips were pleaſed to reſtore the ſhip, and that part of the cargo proved to be Dutch property, and ordered a ſpecification of the other part of the cargo in one month, which, it is imagined, will turn out to be the goods of our enemies the French. This ſpecification is what the Dutch have conſtantly refuſed to make; but now, if they do not comply, the goods will all be forfeited to the captors.

The Worceſter ſtage-waggon took fire, occaſioned by the burſting of a bottle of aqua fortis, by which the valuable loading was moſtly conſumed; damage 5000l.

25th. 2,250,000l. was granted by parliament out of the finking fund towards the ſupplies of the preſent year, alſo 180,076l. out of the ſame for the quarter ending April 5, 1759; 75,308l. overplus of 1758; 100,000l. granted formerly for Ruſſia, but not uſed; and the remainder of the ſum granted for clothing the militia, &c. in 1757.

26th. Admiralty Office. Capt. Lockhart of his majeſty's ſhip Chatham of 50 guns, Capt. Colby of the Thames of 32 guns, and Capt. Harriſon of the Venus of 36 guns, on the 18th in the morning, in Hodierne bay, ſaw a French frigate, and, after two hours chace,

ſh

ſhe carried her top-maſt away. Soon after the Thames came up and gave her cloſe and briſk fire; but ſhe did not ſtrike till the Venus raked her, and gave her ſome broadſides. She proves to be the Arethuſa frigate, commanded by the Marquis Vandreul, 32 guns mounted, and 270 men, from Rochefort for Breſt; and is eſteemed the beſt ſailing frigate in France. She had 60 men killed and wounded. Capt. Colby had four men killed and eleven wounded. Capt. Harriſon had five men wounded.

The expected comet has appeared many clear evenings till ten or eleven o'clock, to the weſt of the ſouth, under the conſtellation of Hydra, and near that of Crater. It is a luminous appearance, very evident to the naked eye (notwithſtanding the light of the moon) yet rather dim than ſplendid; large, but ill defined. A teleſcope, at the ſame time it magnifies, ſeems to render it more obſcure.

Places in the heavens where it hath been for ſeven evenings, as obſerved and traced on a twenty-eight inch celeſtial globe, and the univerſal planiſphere, at Mr. Dunn's academy, Paradiſe-row, Chelſea.

Tueſday, May 1, right aſcenſion 155° 55. declination 25 30 ſouth.—Wedneſday 2, 158 22, 22 0.—Thurſday 3, 157 14, 20 3.—Friday 4, 156 22, 18 16.—Saturday 5, 155 40, 15. 54.—Sunday 6, 155 27, 14 9.—Monday 7, 155 20, 12 22.

A proclamation has been iſſued, promiſing a bounty of five pounds for every able ſeaman, and thirty ſhillings for every ordinary ſeaman not above fifty, nor under twenty years of age, who ſhall voluntarily enter themſelves on or before the 3d day of July next, to ſerve in the royal navy. Alſo a bounty of thirty ſhillings to every able-bodied landman not above 35, nor under 20 years of age, who ſhall voluntarily enter within the ſame time to ſerve on board the navy; and alſo a reward of two pounds for the diſcovery of every able, and twenty ſhilling for every ordinary ſeaman, that ſhall have ſecreted themſelves. And as a farther encouragement his majeſty promiſes his moſt gracious pardon to all ſeamen that have deſerted from their ſhips, provided they return to the ſervice by the ſaid 3d of July; in which caſe they ſhall not be proſecuted for their deſertion; but on the contrary, thoſe who do not return before that time on board ſome of his majeſty's ſhips of war, or who ſhall hereafter abſent themſelves without leave, ſhall be tried by a court martial; and being found guilty of deſerting at this time, when their country ſo much wants their ſervice, ſhall be deemed unfit objects of the royal mercy, and ſuffer death according to law.

Six carpets made by Mr. Whitty, of Axminſter in Devonſhire, and two others made by Mr. Jeffer, of Froome in Somerſetſhire, all on the principle of Turkey carpets, have been produced to the ſociety for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, in conſequence of the premiums propoſed by the ſaid ſociety for making ſuch carpets; and proper judges being appointed to examine the ſame, gave it as their opinion, that all the carpets produced were made in the manner of Turkey carpets, but much ſuperior to them in beauty and goodneſs: That Mr. Whitty's carpets were ſuperior to Mr. Jeffer's

Jeſſer's in price, pattern, and workmanſhip; therefore it was ordered, that the firſt premium offered for this article, being 30l. ſhould be paid to Mr. Whitty, and the other premium, being 20l. to Mr. Jeſſer.

The largeſt of the carpets produced by Mr. Whitty is twenty-ſix feet ſix inches, by ſeventeen feet ſix inches; and the largeſt produced by Mr. Jeſſer is ſixteen feet ſix inches, by twelve feet nine inches.

The ſaid ſociety have alſo beſtowed the ſum of 87l. 15s. 11d. for raiſing and producing cocoons in the province of Georgia.

The ſociety have alſo beſtowed a premium of 30l. on Mr. Sifferth, for making crucibles from Britiſh materials.

On the 7th inſtant the houſe of Rannas, in the Enzie, North-Britain, was conſumed by fire.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated April 17. Within theſe two years paſt 434 perſons have read their recantation from the church of Rome.

We hear from ſaid place, that the middle of this month ſeventeen fiſhing boats ſailed from Ruſh and Skerries to the north-weſt of Ireland, to be joined by ſome others in the Lough of Derry from the Iſle of Man, encouraged thereunto by a company of merchants of the ſaid iſland, who have ſubſcribed a large capital to carry on this buſineſs in the moſt extenſive manner; and advanced a conſiderable ſum to forward its execution. This deſign opens a new mine of wealth to this kingdom, and may in its progreſs be the ſource of employment to the vagrant, of benefit to the induſtrious, and the acceſſion of an unalienable and permanent trade. In any reſpect, the preſent defective methods of fiſhing in that country will be rectified; and the means ſhewn whereby they may proceed for the future upon a more regular plan.

The following meſſage from his majeſty was delivered by the Earl of Holderneſſe to the houſe of peers. 30th.

GEORGE R.

"The King has received advices that the French court is making preparations with a deſign to invade this kingdom; and though his majeſty is perſuaded, that, by the united zeal and affection of his people, any ſuch attempt muſt, under the bleſſing of God, end in the deſtruction of thoſe who ſhall be engaged therein; yet his majeſty apprehends that he ſhould not act conſiſtently with that paternal care, and concern, which he has always ſhewn for the ſafety and preſervation of his people, if he omitted any means in his power, which may be neceſſary for their defence. Therefore, in purſuance of the late act of parliament, his majeſty acquaints the houſe of lords, with his having received repeated intelligence of the actual preparations, making in the French ports to invade this kingdom, and of the immediate danger of ſuch invaſion being attempted; to the end that his majeſty may (if he ſhall think proper) cauſe the militia, or ſuch part thereof as ſhall be neceſſary, to be drawn out, and embodied, and to march as occaſion ſhall require." G. R.

Which being read,

Ordered by the lords ſpiritual and temporal in parliament aſſembled,

"That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, to return him the thanks of this houſe for his moſt gracious meſſage, and for acquainting us with the intelligence he has received of the preparations

4 making

making by France to invade this kingdom. To declare our utmoſt indignation and abhorrence of ſuch a deſign; and that we will, with united duty, zeal and affection, at the hazard of our lives and fortunes, ſtand by and defend his majeſty againſt any ſuch preſumptuous and deſperate attempt. To expreſs the juſt ſenſe we have of his majeſty's goodneſs to his people, omitting in no means in his power which may tend to their defence; and in his intention to call out and employ the militia, if it ſhall be found neceſſary, for that purpoſe; and to give his majeſty the ſtrongeſt aſſurances, that we will, with vigour and ſteadineſs, ſupport his majeſty in taking the moſt effectual meaſures to defeat the deſigns of his enemies; to preſerve and ſecure his ſacred perſon and government, the proteſtant ſucceſſion in his royal family, and the religion, laws, and liberties, of theſe kingdoms."

Which addreſs being preſented next day by the lords with white ſtaves, his majeſty was pleaſed to ſay,

"That he thanks the houſe of lords for the repeated aſſurances of their unalterable zeal, duty, and affection to his majeſty on this occaſion; and has the utmoſt confidence in their vigorous ſupport."

The ſame meſſage being carried by Mr. Secretary Pitt to the houſe of commons, and being read by Mr. Speaker,

Reſolved, Nem. Con.

"That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, to return his majeſty our dutiful thanks for graciouſly communicating to this houſe, that he has received repeated intelligence of the actual preparations making in the French ports to invade this kingdom, and of the imminent danger of ſuch invaſion being attempted; and for his majeſty's paternal and timely care of the ſafety and preſervation of his people; to aſſure his majeſty, that this houſe will, with their lives and fortunes, ſupport and ſtand by his majeſty, againſt all attempts whatever; and that his faithful commons, with hearts warm with affection and zeal for his majeſty's ſacred perſon and government, and animated by indignation at the daring deſigns of an enemy, whoſe fleet has hitherto ſhunned, in port, the terror of his majeſty's navy, will chearfully exert the utmoſt efforts to repel all inſults, and effectually enable his majeſty, not only to diſappoint the attempts of France, but, by the bleſſing of God, to turn them to their own confuſion."

Reſolved, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions to his lieutenants of the ſeveral counties, ridings, and places, within that part of Great Britain, called England, to uſe their utmoſt diligence and attention to carry into execution the ſeveral acts of parliament, made for the better ordering the militia force of that part of Great Britain, called England."

To the addreſs of the houſe of commons his majeſty was pleaſed to give this moſt gracious anſwer.

"I return you my thanks for your dutiful and affectionate addreſs, and for this freſh, and very particular mark of your unanimous zeal in defence of me and my crown.

"You may depend on my conſtant endeavours for the preſervation and ſafety of my kingdoms."

St. Chriſtophers, March 10. A proclamation has been publiſhed in Antigua by his excellency General Thomas,

Thomas, dated the 6th inſt. That the late Major General Hopſon, having propoſed the raiſing ſix companies in the iſlands under his government (each company to conſiſt of one captain, three lieutenants, four ſerjeants, four corporals, and 100 private men): that each officer ſhall receive the ſame pay as the officers of the King's troops, and each private man three bits a day: that all ſuch negroes as ſhould be killed or maimed, ſhould be paid for by his majeſty, (according to ſuch appraiſement as ſhould be made thereof before their embarkation, by perſons to be appointed by his excellency) that tranſports ſhould be provided at the expence of the crown for ſuch negroes: and that they ſhould, at the like expence, be victualled in their paſſage to Guadaloupe: his excellency therefore, in his majeſty's name, ſignify'd to all perſons, who ſhould be willing to ſend any of their ſlaves to the ſaid iſland of Guadaloupe, that he had recommended to General Barrington, that his majeſty ſhould ſtand engaged for the payment for ſuch ſlaves ſent upon the expedition, as ſhould die, deſert, or not be actually returned to their reſpective proprietors. And as a further encouragement to engage white volunteers to go upon the preſent expedition againſt Guadaloupe, General Barrington has promiſed that the private men of each company ſhall have lands, as well as their officers.

We hear from Berlin, that on the 22d ult. the commandant of this capital notified to all the officers priſoners of war, Auſtrians, French, Ruſſians and Swedes, or of the army of the empire, who are here at preſent, to the number of 180, an order of the King enjoining them to retire immediately to Spandau.

N. B. The notification is in the ſtate papers.

Lately died Mr. James Sheile, farmer, of Knoctopher, in the county of Kilkenny, in Ireland, aged 136.

Extract of a letter from Naples, April 17.

It is generally believed that a treaty is actually concluded for preſerving the peace of Italy, and that there are many circumſtances that confirm it; but that a triple alliance is concluded between our court and that of Vienna and Verſailles, is a rumour, premature, if not falſe and without foundation. The pacification, as it is called, ſettles theſe points; firſt, that our Sovereign ſhall reſign his Italian dominions to the Prince Don Philip Antonio, his eldeſt ſon; ſecondly, that the King of Sardinia ſhall have the marquiſate of Final; and thirdly, that the Milaneſe being annexed to the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guaſtalla, his Royal Highneſs the Infant Don Philip ſhall aſſume the title of King of Lombardy.

JUNE.

Two thouſand workmen are employed at Havre de Grace, in building 150 flat bottomed boats, 100 feet long, 24 broad, and 100 deep. 100,000 livres are paid to them weekly. Theſe boats are to have a deck, and to carry two pieces of cannon each, and to uſe either ſails or oars, as occaſion may require. Some will carry 300 men, with their baggage, and others 150 horſe with their riders; 150 more are building at Breſt, St. Maloes, Nantes, 1ſt.

Nantes, Port L'Orient, Morlaix and other parts of Brittany.

Laſt Wedneſday a great quantity of ſnow fell in Surry and Kent; in in ſome places it laid on the ground more than four inches thick.

Authentic Advices from the Eaſt-Indies.

Madraſs, May 22, 1758. Advices are received, that on the 22d of April M. de Lally had arrived on the coaſt with nine ſhips of the line, and two frigates. Seven of theſe veſſels anchored in the road of Fort St. David's on the 28th. Two were ſtationed in the Offing, towards the north eaſt, and two ſent to Pondicherry, where they ſet on ſhore M. de Lally and ſome troops, the number not known. The two Engliſh 20 gun ſhips, Triton and Bridgewater, were in the road of St. David's when the French fleet came there, ſo were obliged to run aſhore; by which means both crews and moſt of the ſtores were ſaved, and put into Fort St. David's. On the morning of April 29, boats from Pondicherry were bringing to land the ſoldiers, but fled on Admiral Pocock's appearing with his ſquadron, conſiſting of the Yarmouth, Elizabeth, Tyger, Weymouth, Saliſbury, Cumberland, Queenborough, and Protector. The French weighed, and bore away to the northward, to avoid coming to action; but at two in the afternoon Admiral Pocock came up with them, and had a hot engagement for two hours, during moſt part of which the Zodiac of 74 guns, commanded by Mr. d'Apſche, chef d'eſcadre, the Bienaimé of 64, and the Comte de Provence of 74, engaged the ſhip in which Admiral Pocock was; but he acquitted himſelf ſo gallantly, that the Zodiac was forced to bear away, and the example was followed by the reſt of the fleet. Admiral Pocock had only five ſhips in the action, the reſt not being near enough; but with theſe he purſued the French till night, when they put out their lights. They alſo outſailed him, as the rigging of his ſhips had been much damaged in the engagement. On board the admiral's ſhip ſeven men were killed and 32 wounded; in the the other four ſhips 22 were killed and 55 wounded. The loſs of the French is judged to be much more conſiderable, as the ſhips were crowded with men, and our people aimed at the hulls. The Bienaimé was ſo much ſhattered that they were obliged to run her aſhore at Allumperva, and many of the crew were ſaid to be drowned. The two French ſhips ſtationed in the N. E. were not in the engagement. The French fleet got into Pondicherry, having paſt ours in the night.

June 22. Advice was this day received at Madraſs, that Cudalore and Fort St. David's had both ſurrendered to the French. M. de Lally, it ſeems, has authority to act in all military affairs independent of the governor of Pondicherry; by which means the diſputes and delays that have often retarded the progreſs of troops in India, are all avoided; ſo that he took the field almoſt as ſoon as he landed. Cudalore was ill fortified, and could make no reſiſtance; but it was expected that Fort St. David's would have held out till Admiral Pocock could have repaired the damage done to his veſſels, and have come to its relief, as it was well fortified, and had a ſtrong gar-

garriſon; but it ſurrendered in 12 days, there being in it no place that was bomb-proof to ſhelter the men, ſo that great numbers were killed, and there was freſh water for two days only; ſo that the garriſon, being obliged to drink ſalt water for ten days, were ſo afflicted with ſevere ſickneſs, that few were fit for duty; it ſurrendered on the 2d of June. It is ſaid that M. de Lally had then with him about 3000 Europeans.

In July ſome of our men that had been taken by the French made their eſcape, and reported that the French had loſt 700 men in the ſea fight. It is reported that M. de Lally borrowed 40,000l. of the Dutch at Portanova; but they deny the truth of this. However that be, it is certain he ſeized a large Dutch veſſel that had about fourſcore thouſand pounds in ſpecie aboard, and gave bills for the amount on the French company, as alſo for the value of the ſhip, which was to be converted into a man of war of 60 guns.

The King of Tanjour had, in the laſt war, given an obligation to the French for a conſiderable ſum of money, but never paid any part of it. The payment of this was now demanded and refuſed; on which the French marched to Tanjour, but ſoon left it again; and it was reported that the Tanjourines had totally defeated him and taken all his artillery. On this all the troops at Madraſs, to the number of about 1000 men, marched, in hopes of deſtroying the remnant of the French army. But they had not gone far, before they heard the French had ſuffered little; ſo it was thought requiſite for our troops to return ſpeedily to Madraſs.

After the engagement of April 29, Admiral Pocock endeavoured to return to Fort St. David's; but his rigging had been ſo much damaged, that he had the greateſt difficulty in working to the windward, and was twice blown as far as lat. 4. But at laſt he got to Madraſs road, where a court-martial was held on the captains of the Cumberland, Weymouth and Newcaſtle, for not having done their duty in the late action. One of them was broke, and one ſuſpended till his majeſty's pleaſure ſhould be known. But Captain Brereton of the Cumberland was only ſentenced to loſe a year's rank, as he had joined the admiral before the engagement was over.

Admiral Pocock having repaired what damage his ſhips had ſuffered, and made theſe examples of ſuch as had not done their duty, ſailed again to attack the French fleet, which he found, Auguſt 3, off Carical. The French engaged at firſt with much warmth, but ſtood off in about a quarter of an hour after, and made only a running fight, and got into the road of Pondicherry. We had only 30 killed and 60 wounded, among whom was Commodore Stevens, who received a muſket ball in the ſhoulder, but was in good ſpirits, and likely to do well. Captain Martin was alſo wounded in the leg by a ſplinter. The loſs of the French is ſaid to be very great; and their running away ſeems to be an acknowledgement of it.

The royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to the following acts: 2d.

An act for granting certain ſums out of the ſinking fund, and for applying monies in the exchequer for the ſervice of 1759.

For

For enabling his majeſty to raiſe the ſum of one million.

To amend an act of the laſt ſeſſion for repealing the duty on ſilver plate.

For augmenting the ſalaries of the puiſne judges in the ſeveral courts in Great Britain.

For conſolidating the annuities granted in 1757, with the joint ſtock of 3 per cent. annuities already conſolidated.

Te ſeveral laws relating to drawbacks upon exportation of copper bars, and other merchandizes; to the encouragement of the ſilk manufactures; and reducing the duties on maſts, yards, bowſprits, tar, pitch, and turpentine; to the encouraging the growth of coffee in his majeſty's plantations; to the ſecuring the duties upon foreign made ſail-cloth, and charging foreign made ſails with a duty, &c.

To amend the act for granting his majeſty ſeveral duties upon offices and penſions, and upon houſes, windows, or lights, ſo far as the ſame relates to the duties on offices and penſions.

To amend the act relating to ſtamp duties.

To amend the act for the encouragement of ſeamen, and the prevention of piracies by private ſhips of war.

For applying the money granted for the militia.

For enforcing the laws relating to the militia.

For making compenſation to the proprietors of lands purchaſed for enlarging the docks at Chatham, Portſmouth, and Plymouth, &c.

For applying a ſum of money towards fortifying Milford Haven.

For preventing the importation of the woollen manufactures of France into any of the ports in the Levant ſea, by his majeſty's ſubjects.

For preventing the fraudulent importation of cambricks and French lawns.

For regulating the power of taking ſamples of foreign ſpirituous liquors by exciſe officers.

For regulating forfeitures incurred by the laws of exciſe.

For the further puniſhment of perſons going armed or diſguiſed, in defiance to the laws of cuſtoms, or exciſe, and for appropriating certain penalties mentioned in an act of laſt ſeſſion for the due making of bread.

For the relief of debtors with reſpect to the impriſonment of their perſons.

For the better regulation of laſtage and ballaſtage in the Thames, &c.

For the more eaſy collecting of poſt fines, &c.

To prevent the frauds committed in the admeaſurement of coals in the city and liberty of Weſtminſter.

For the preſervation of turnpike roads in Scotland.

For improving the navigation of the river Clyde to the city of Glaſgow, and for building a bridge there.

For compleating the navigation of the river Wear.

For the better improvement of the river and port and haven of Sunderland.

For erecting a workhouſe at Plymouth, ſetting the poor at work, and maintaining them there.

For diſcharging the inhabitants of Mancheſter from the cuſtom of grinding their corn at the ſchool mills.

For eſtabliſhing a nightly watch at Guildford in Surry.

For laying a duty of two pennies Scots, upon every Scots pint of ale, porter, and beer, which ſhall be brewed for ſale within the town of Kelſo, in the ſhire of Roxburgh, towards finiſhing a bridge croſs the river Tweed.

To ten road bills, and to forty private bills.

After which the lords commiſſioners put an end to the ſeſſion by a ſpeech in his majeſty's name, and by his orders prorogued the parliament to Thurſday, the 26th of July next.

The populace aſſaulted the houſe of an eminent woollen-draper in Cornhill, one of the people called Quakers: they pulled up the pavement, and ſplit the window-ſhutters of his ſhop with large ſtones; the ſmaller pebbles were flung up as high as the third ſtory, the windows of which are much damaged: in the ſecond ſtory not ſo much as one pane of glaſs has eſcaped. The windows of the firſt ſtory were not touched, being fenced by ſtrong ſhutters on the outſide. The reaſon of the mob's reſentment was, his not illuminating his houſe like the reſt of his neighbours.

8th. The right honourable the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, made their compliments to his majeſty in a very dutiful addreſs, on occaſion of the Prince of Wales coming of age; and the day following they complimented his Royal Highneſs and his auguſt mother on the ſame joyful occaſion.

11th. Was a remarkable trial in the court of King's Bench at Dublin, when the right hon. the Earl of Belvidere obtained a verdict againſt Arthur Rochfort, eſq; his brother, for 20,000l. damages, beſides coſts, for criminal converſation with his lordſhip's lady. This tranſaction happened about fifteen years ſince.

12th. The cuſtom-houſe officers made a ſeizure on board an outward bound veſſel in the Thames, of a great number of new ſword blades, which were artfully concealed in the hollow of five large trees, cut about 12 feet long; and the better to cover their deceit, the bark and roots were left on, and the body ſo neatly cemented with glew, that it was by mere accident that the diſcovery was made; an officer ſtriking his ſtick againſt one of the trees, found it was hollow, had it ſawed, and the ſword-blades appeared, which were ordered to be re-landed at the cuſtom-houſe, and enquiry to be made after the perſons concerned.

13th. This day Iſabella Brans, now in the work-houſe of St. Botolph, Alderſgate, entered into the 112th year of her age. She was born at Aberdeen in Scotland, has the perfect uſe of all her ſenſes, never uſed ſpectacles, and can read very ſmall print; ſhe worked for her bread till ſhe was upwards of 110, has none of the infirmities which are the uſual attendants of old age, was in her youth a very fine woman, and has ſtill the remains of it; has a flow of ſpirits, which, perhaps none of her age ever had, and is ſtill chearful and hearty; nature in her ſeeming far from being exhauſted. She has had 18 children by two huſbands, has had many fits of illneſs, but is now in perfect health, and can walk four or five miles better than moſt women of ſixty.

20th. A perſon was taken into cuſtody on Sunday evening

by

by ſome gentlemen in St. James's-Park, and delivered to the guard, for joining with and encouraging a mob to follow and groſsly inſult ſome ladies of faſhion that were walking there, by which means they were put in great danger of their lives. He was yeſterday brought before John Fielding and Theodore Sydenham, eſqrs; and this day the following ſubmiſſion appeared in the Daily Advertiſer: "I, J. V——, having laſt Sunday night in St. James's-Park, very inconſiderately, indiſcreetly, and unlawfully joined a tumultuous body of people, who, by their riotous behaviour, put ſeveral ladies in imminent danger of their lives, and inſulting ſeveral gentlemen, who endeavoured to ſecure them from the inſults of the mob, do moſt ſincerely aſk pardon of thoſe ladies, thoſe gentlemen, and the public, for this my extreme miſbehaviour; and return thoſe gentlemen my hearty thanks for their candid treatment of me; and hope, that what I have ſuffered will be an example to others, and prevent the ſcandalous practice for the future, of mobbing on the ſlighteſt pretence, every lady that ſhall be pleaſed to walk in the Park." J. V——.

Inſults of this kind have, notwithſtanding this advertiſement, been ſince repeated, and ſeveral other perſons have been apprehended for the like offences, who, it is hoped, will be puniſhed with the utmoſt ſeverity, in order to put a ſtop to ſuch outrageous behaviour, in the verge of the royal palace.

21ſt. At a general court of the Eaſt India company, a motion was made and unanimouſly agreed to, for the thanks of the company to be given to Admiral Pocock, and Commodore Stevens, for their gallant behaviour in the Eaſt Indies.

24th. A fleet of tranſports arrived at Spithead, which are to be employed in a grand expedition on the coaſt of France.

25th. George Errington and Paul Vaillant, eſqrs; were choſen ſheriffs of London and Middleſex. Five gentlemen have paid their fines this month, to be excuſed ſerving that office.

A letter from the country mentions a very uncommon ſort of inſects, which within theſe few weeks have made their appearance, and done conſiderable damage to the graſs and corn. They bear a near appearance to the caterpillar, are of a dark colour, with white ſtripes from the head to the tail, and are about two inches long. They ſeem to abound moſt about the head of the Tweed, where ſeveral farms have been in a manner totally deſtroyed by them. They are ſo very numerous, that they cover fields of many acres of ground, and in many places ſo cloſe together, that an hundred of them have been found on little more than a ſquare foot of ground. Moſt people are of opinion, that they are cauſed by the late exceſſive drought, though ſeveral old men remember much greater, without any ſuch appearance. It has been obſerved, that ſince the late rains, many of them have been found dead, ſwelled to a conſiderable bigneſs.

Samuel Scrimſhaw and James Roſs, ſtood in the pillory in Cheapſide, for ſending a threatening letter, to extort a large ſum of money from Humphry Morrice, eſq; and were ſeverely pelted by the populace; but one of the ſheriff's officers

having received some affront by being too near the pillory, drew his sword, and fell pell-mell among the thickest of the people, cutting his way indiscriminately through men, women, and children. This diverted the fury of the mob from the criminals to the officer, who, not being able to stand against such numbers, made good his retreat to an adjoining alley, where not above two or three could press upon him at a time, and thereby made his escape.

[The above delinquents were convicted on the evidence of Peter Parry their accomplice, for sending threatening letters to Humphry Morrice, of Dover-Street, esq; with an intent to extort money from him. They, together with one Richardson, who has absconded, kept an office of intelligence in the Fleet-market, and Parry had applied to them to get a place. This Parry having had some acquaintance with the wife of one Gosling, who was groom to Mr. Morrice, and being present at a meeting that was held to bring this couple (who lived in a state of enmity) to some terms, he heard the woman in her passion, call her husband Buggerer. That very night he was to have met Scrimshaw, &c. and at the next meeting in making his apology, told what had passed between Gosling and his wife. Scrimshaw no sooner heard the word Buggerer but his fertile brain suggested a scheme to get money, and putting his finger to his nose, he said, *something may come of this.* On this slender foundation the conspiracy was formed and carried on. Being found guilty they received sentence to be imprisoned three years in Newgate, and to stand twice in the pillory, once in Cheapside, and once in Fleet-street.]

Early in the morning Jenison Shaftoe, esq; started against time, to ride fifty miles in two hours; in the course of which he used ten horses, and did it in two seconds under eleven minutes of the time prescribed by the articles, to the astonishment of all present. 26th.

The lieutenant of a cutter from Sir Edward Hawke, arrived at the admiralty, with advice that when the cutter left the squadron, the men of war in Brest water were under weigh, and that a great number of troops were embarking all that day on board the French fleet. 27th.

There is now in the garden of George Montgomery, esq; at Chippenham-hall, Cambridgeshire, the largest American aloe plant, now coming in flower, that ever was seen in England. It is 104 years old, and it is thought it will be 40 feet high. 30th.

The land forces now in Great Britain, are two troops of horse grenadier guards; seven regiments of dragoons; the three regiments of foot-guards; thirty-four regiments of foot, and thirty-two independent companies.

In Ireland, four regiments of horse; six of dragoons; and twelve of foot.

The militia of several counties have been reviewed this month, by their commanding officers, in the presence of the lords lieutenants, and great numbers of persons of distinction. They all performed their exercise amazingly well, behaved dutifully to their superiors, soberly in their quarters, and seemed full of chearfulness and alacrity, and ready to march wherever they were ordered, for the defence of their country.

A map has been lately published at

at Peterſburg, of the country adjoining to the north-weſt of California, which extends and joins to the continent of Aſia, and proves the north-weſt paſſage to China, which has been ſo long ſought, impracticable.

Prince Edward has been lately appointed commander of the Phœnix a new man of war of 44 guns.

Died lately Donald Cameron, of Kinnicklabar, in Rannach, North-Britain, aged 130. He married a wife when he was 100.

Naples, May 29. Laſt week the apartment of the late father Pope, the jeſuit, for whoſe pulpit and confeſſion-box the people made great ſcrambling, from a notion of his great ſanctity, was opened, in the preſence of our cardinal archbiſhop, and one of the king's miniſters. There was found in it 600 ounces of gold in ſpecie; bills amounting to 56,000 ducats; 1600lb. of wax; 10 copper veſſels full of Dutch tobacco; three gold repeating watches; four ſnuff boxes made of rare ſhells; 200 ſilk handkerchiefs, and a capital of 300,000 ducats. Before his death, he made a preſent to Jeſus church of a piece of velvet hangings, laced with gold, a large ſtatue of the immaculate conception, of maſſy ſilver, and a fine pyramid to be erected in the front of the church.

JULY.

1ſt. A violent tempeſt happened in Denmark, the effects of which were felt even in the bowels of the earth. The combuſtible matters in the territory of Ladegard took fire; a high wind drove the flames and ſmoke into the town of Ripen, which would have been entirely deſtroyed, had not the wind ſuddenly ſhifted.

2d. Died the rev. Mr. Mendy, rector of Plymtree, and vicar of Hartford and Venottery, Devon; who ſix weeks before ordered his vault to be made, and every day viſited the workmen; he alſo beſpoke his coffin.

Birmingham. By the floods occaſioned by the heavy rains, great damage hath been done in this neighbourhood to the graſs that was cut down, as well as to that which is ſtanding, by its being filled with ſand and gravel; and on Monday two horſes at Crete-bridge, in the Stratford road, and one near Harburn, were drowned; and a man was drowned in endeavouring to croſs Stone-bridge near Meriden. [In and about London, numbers of people have been drowned, particularly young perſons in bathing themſelves.]

7th. A report was this morning ſpread at London, and many other places, that the French were actually landed; which report took its riſe from the following circumſtance: "Commodore Boys, from Deal, ſeeing two veſſels in the Offing, rigged in an unuſual way, and much in the ſame manner in which the new French boats are ſaid to be, made a ſignal for his cruizers, then at anchor in the Downs, to ſlip and chace them, and ſoon after went on board his own ſhip, to give ſuch further orders as might appear to be neceſſary. A ſubaltern officer quartered at Deal, did not much reliſh theſe diſpoſitions, and ſent away in great haſte to General Boſcawen, who commanded in Dover caſtle, to know what he was to do with his

little regiment of 30 men, for that the French boats were in ſight, the cruizers were in chace, and the commodore was gone on board.

The general on receiving this ſo ſeemingly poſitive advice, from one of his own officers then on the ſpot, unfortunately did not ſtay to make any farther enquiry, but inſtantly forwarded the letter he had received to the ſecretary at war by an expreſs, who ſpread the alarm through every place he paſſed, and reached London time enough to occaſion unſpeakable confuſion, before his news could be contradicted.

The commodore knew nothing of all this, though he was ſo unfortunate as to bear the blame of it; he was, as indeed he well might be, very angry when he heard of it, and directly ſent off other expreſſes to contradict, and as faſt as poſſible to remedy, the inconveniences occaſioned by the over-haſte of the former one. The veſſels proved to be two Dutch hoys, going quietly about their own buſineſs."

George Martin, one of the villains concerned in the audacious attempt, lately made, to carry off a lady from her lodgings in Frith-ſtreet, in conjunction with her huſband, from whom ſhe had been divorced, was tried at the quarter-ſeſſions at Weſtminſter, and ſentenced to pay a fine, and ſuffer impriſonment for ſix months.

By letters from Vice-Admiral Cotes, commander in chief of his majeſty's ſhips at Jamaica, dated May 11, advice has been received at the Admiralty office, that on the 29th of April, his majeſty's ſhip the Viper brought into Port-Royal a large Dutch ſhip called Adrian, laden with ſugar, indigo, and coffee; ſhe came under convoy of two French merchant frigates, bound to Europe. And that the 2d of May, his majeſty's ſhips Dreadnought, Seaford, Wager, Peregrine, and Port Antonio, took the two French frigates, and another large Dutch ſhip that was under their convoy. The frigates are the Hardy of 20 guns and 150 men, and the Hermione of 26 guns and 170 men, and are loaded with the fineſt ſugars, and indigo, and are eſteemed very rich ſhips.

A dreadful ſtorm of thunder and lightening broke forth, in the neighbourhood of Kirkaldy, which laſted without intermiſſion, from five in the morning till five in the afternoon; during which ſpace two women who attended a bleaching ground, were ſtruck dead by the lightening. One of them was ſitting on a riſing ground, with a child ſucking at her breaſt; by her fall the little infant was tumbled down the hill, but received no manner of hurt. 9th.

An order of council was iſſued, declaring that all his majeſty's faithful ſubjects, who ſhall inliſt themſelves in the land ſervice from this day, ſhall not be ſent out of Great Britain, and ſhall be intitled to their diſcharge at the end of three years, or at the end of the war, as they ſhall chuſe; and all deſerters who ſhall rejoin their reſpective regiments, or any other corps, if their own be out of the kingdom, before the 20th of Auguſt next, ſhall be pardoned. 11th.

Came on before the lords of appeal, the cauſe of a Spaniſh ſhip, called the St. Juan Baptiſta, Joſeph Arteaga, maſter, taken in her paſſage from Corunna to Nantz; 12th.

Nantz; when after a long hearing, and many learned arguments, their lordſhips were pleaſed to decree the reſtitution of both ſhip and cargo; but from an irregularity in the paſs, no coſts were given the claimants.

15th. A moſt dreadful ſtorm of thunder and lightening began in the evening in the neighbourhood of Briſtol, by which a man was ſtruck blind in Hallier's-lane. The lightening was the moſt terrifying, and the claps that ſucceeded the loudeſt that has been heard in thoſe parts for many years.

16th. The chimnies of the houſe of Mr. Whitfield, lord of the manor of Rickmanſworth, were beaten down by the thunder and lightning, and the windows on one ſide broken. As a lady was combing her hair at the window, the comb in her hand was ſhivered to pieces, and the bed in her room ſplit and rent in a ſurpriſing manner, yet ſhe did not receive the leaſt hurt. Some of the bricks of the chimnies were carried an hundred yards from the houſe.

The following is ſaid to be the number of boats deſtroyed at Havre de Grace by Admiral Rodney: ſix finiſhed; 42 half planked; 83 ribbed: total 131. The bomb veſſels threw 1900 ſhells, and 1150 carcaſſes, from mortars of twelve inches.

17th. The parliament which ſtood prorogued to the 26th inſtant, was further prorogued to Thurſday the 30th of Auguſt.

19th. At a court of common-council, held at Guildhall, it was reſolved by the commiſſioners appointed to carry the act of parliament into execution, for building a bridge croſs the river Thames, from Black-friars to the oppoſite ſhore: That a ſum not exceeding 144,000l. ſhall be forthwith contracted for, and raiſed within the ſpace of eight years, by inſtallments, not exceed-30,000l, in one year, the money ſo be contracted for to be paid into the chamber of London; that the perſons advancing the money, have an intereſt of 4l. per ann. to be computed from the time of the firſt payment in each year, upon the whole ſums by them reſpectively advanced within the year; but ſhal incur a forfeiture in caſe of neglect, to make good any of the ſtipulated payments; the ſaid annuities to be paid half yearly by the chamberlain, but to be redeemable at the expiration of the firſt ten years, upon ſix months notice; and, that the chamberlain ſhall affix the city's ſeal to ſuch inſtrument as the committee ſhall think fit to give, purſuant to the ſaid act, for ſecuring the payment of the ſaid annuities.

27th. The Golden Lion, a Greenland ſhip belonging to Liverpool, in entering that port was boarded by two men of war's tenders, the commanding lieutenant declaring he would preſs every man of the crew, unleſs they would enter voluntarily. The crew ſtood upon their defence, and confined their officers; the king's lieutenant called out to the Vengeance man of war to fire into the Golden Lion; but the crew being ſixty in number, kept him and his people on deck to ſhare the ſame fate with themſelves. The Vengeance fired away, and that within piſtol-ſhot, and ſeveral of her nine pounders, beſides raking the ſhip, fell in the town, and did ſome damage; the crew of the Golden

Lion filled her ſails and got her into harbour; and gave bond, according to act of parliament, and renewed their protections; nevertheleſs the preſs-gang purſued them to the cuſtom-houſe, ſeized Capt. Thompſon, the commander, and five of his men, and wounded a woman deſperately, who was only a ſpectator.

28th. Sailed from Plymouth, the Hero man of war, Capt. Edgecumbe, having Prince Edward on board, in company with the Venus, Pallas, Acteon, Sapphire, and Southampton frigates, to join Sir Edward Hawke's fleet. [His Royal Highneſs on the 2d inſtant arrived in the bay, and was received with the greateſt demonſtrations of joy by the fleet, and complimented by all the admirals and captains, according to their ſeniority.]

Zara, a beautiful lioneſs in the Tower, lately whelped and brought forth two.

A Sallee cruizer has taken an Engliſh veſſel from Cork laden with leather, and carried her into Tangier; and it is thought ſhe will be condemned, as well as all others they meet with.

The crew belonging to the Litchfield man of war, that was wrecked ſome time ago on the coaſt of Barbary, and ſome other Engliſh ſubjects that were made ſlaves, are ranſomed for 170,000 hard dollars.

The Favourite ſloop of war, Capt. Edwards, of 16 ſix pounders, 4 three pounders, and 110 men, has taken the Velour of 20 nine pounders, 4 twelve pounders, and the ſame number of men, after an obſtinate engagement, and carried her into Gibraltar. She came from St. Domingo, and is a valuable prize.

A machine hath been invented by a prieſt at Bologna in Italy, to remove walls from one place to another. Trial being made of it in St. Michael's church in that city, to enlarge the choir, it removed a wall thirteen inches thick, fourteen feet broad, and twenty feet high, to the diſtance of nine feet, in the ſpace of ſeven minutes.

AUGUST.

1ſt. Letters have been received by the American mail, giving an account of the ſufferings of Capt. Baron and his crew, in the Dolphin ſloop, bound from the Canaries to New-York; they had been from the Canaries one hundred ſixty-five days, one hundred and ſixteen of which they had nothing to eat. Capt. Bradſhaw of the Andaluſia took them up at ſea, and when they came alongſide the ſhip, they were ſo very weak, that they were obliged to be hawled on board by ropes; there were the captain and ſeven others; but ſuch poor miſerable creatures ſure never were ſeen: had it been a week longer, they muſt all have died. The captain and people declare, that they had not had any ſhip proviſions for upwards of three months; that they had eaten their dog, their cat, and all their ſhoes, and, in ſhort, every thing that was eatable on board.

Being reduced to the laſt extremity, they all agreed to caſt lots for their lives, which accordingly they did; the ſhorteſt lot was to die, the next ſhorteſt was to be the executioner. The lot fell upon Anthony Galatia, a Spaniſh gentleman, a paſſenger; they ſhot him through the head, which they cut off and threw over-

overboard; they then took out his bowels and eat them, and afterwards eat all the remaining part of the body, which lasted but a very little while. The captain saw they were for casting lots a second time, but it happened very luckily that he bethought himself of a pair of breeches that were lined with leather; he soon found them, took out the lining, and cut off for each man's share a piece of about an inch and a half square, for the day's allowance; that, with the grass which grew upon the deck, was all the support they had for about twenty days before they were taken up; the grass, as Capt. Bradshaw writes, was, in some places, four or five inches long upon the deck.

The case of Capt. Cox, late of the Sarah and Molly, is no less deplorable; about the middle of November last he sailed from Louisbourg with a number of soldiers for St. John's, being thirty-six persons in all on board, and on the 28th, it being extremely cold stormy weather, they were cast ashore at Cape Selaware, on the main. While on the rocks, seven of the people were drowned, among whom was the captain's son; the rest, with a great deal of difficulty, got ashore, and endeavoured to travel to Margomarsh, but after travelling three days, twenty-two of them were frozzen to death, and all the others, excepting himself, lost some of their limbs, they having been without fire or provisions the whole time; after which seven Indians appeared with spears to kill them, but were prevented by a French priest, who relieved them, with some difficulty.

At a numerous committee for building the new bridge, a motion was made by Sir Robert Ladbroke, and unanimously agreed to by the committee, "That the thanks of this committee be given to Mr. Paterson, for his particular assistance in obtaining the act of parliament for a new bridge, and his zeal and attention to promote the means for carrying the act into execution."

This day the trial of Eugene Aram for the murder of Daniel Clark fourteen years ago, came on at York assizes. 3d.

As some workmen were making a new ditch in the county of Louth in Ireland, they found a large ring of gold 16 inches in diameter, the gold half an inch thick; the circle wanted about two inches of being compleat; they cut it into five pieces; two of which weighed 9 oz.

Oxford. The right hon. the earl of Westmorland, chancellor of this university, having received a letter from the King of Prussia (written with his majesty's own hand) expressing his thanks for the present lately made from hence, of the new volume of lord Clarendon's history; the same has been communicated to the vice-chancellor, and on Sunday last read to the doctors and masters in full convocation. And, the same day, the seal was affixed to a letter to the King of Naples, containing the thanks of the university, for a present lately received form his Neapolitan majesty, of two large volumes in folio, being the history of the curiosities and antiquities discovered at Portici.

The annual prizes given by the hon. Edward Finch and Tho. Townshend, esqrs; members of the university of Cambridge, were 7th.

deter-

determined in favour of Mr. Roberts of King's College, and Mr. Beadon St. John's College, middle batchelors. The subject of the former was, Oratio pro Socrate ad Populum Athenienſem; and, for the latter, Utrum in bene conſtitutam Civitatem Ludi Scenici admitti debeant?

11th. A quarter after ten at night, a violent ſhock of an earthquake was felt at Bourdeaux, which laſted 15 ſeconds. It was preceded for a half a minute, by a loud ſubterraneous noiſe. Several bells ſounded very loud. The doors and moſt of the windows opened and ſhut with great violence. Many bricks and ſlates were thrown from the roofs. Very little china or earthen ware was left whole in the town, and the roof of the church of Notre Dame entirely fell in.

12th. The wife of one Edward Knight of Warwick, was taken in labour about five o'clock in the morning; the midwife who attended her, after giving her all the aſſiſtance in her power, believed her to be dead, and then left her. About five in the afternoon the dead woman was put into a coffin, with a ſhroud over her. The next morning the nurſe going into the room where the corpſe lay, ſhe fancied ſhe ſaw ſomething move the ſhroud up and down in the coffin, and ran away much frightened to acquaint the people of the houſe below, who immediately went up ſtairs with her to examine what it could be; when turning down the ſhroud, to their great aſtoniſhment they ſaw a live child groveling in the ſaw duſt, which had delivered itſelf from the corpſe as it lay in the coffin.—As ſoon as their ſurprize was over, they wrapped the child in flannel, and took all poſſible care to preſerve it, but it died before they could dreſs it.

14th. A court of common-council was held at Guildhall, when the lord mayor acquainted them, that he had called that court to deliberate on a propoſition of great conſequence to the ſervice of their King and country, and hoped that the reſult would be ſuch as ſhould do honour to the city, by proving the ſincerity of their profeſſions to his majeſty. Whereupon the court reſolved and ordered, among other conſiderations, that voluntary ſubſcriptions ſhould be received in the chamber of London, to be appropriated as bounty-money to ſuch perſons as ſhall enter into his majeſty's ſervice, and that the city ſubſcribe 1000 l. for that purpoſe; and a committee of twelve aldermen and twenty-four commoners was appointed to attend at Guildhall, to diſpoſe of the ſaid bounty-money to the perſons applying for the ſame; and that one alderman and two commoners be a quorum ſufficient to tranſact buſineſs: and as a farther encouragement, every perſon ſo entering, ſhall be entitled to the freedom of this city at the expiration of three years, or ſooner, if the war ſhould end; and Sir James Hodges, the town clerk, was ordered by the court to wait upon the right hon. Mr. Pitt with the ſaid reſolutions, and deſire him to inform his majeſty of the ſame. Some of the committee are to wait upon lord Ligonier, to deſire him to ſend proper officers to Guildhall, to receive ſuch perſons as ſhall be inliſted. At the ſaid court a motion was made and agreed to, that the perſons who ſhall contract for building

ing the new bridge, may be allowed to employ journeymen for that purpose that are non-freemen; and the vacant ground at Black-friars is ordered to be enclosed, for the convenience of the workmen,

The town clerk having, according to the above order, waited upon the right hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, that gentleman, the next day, sent the following letter.

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of the city of London.

Whitehall, Aug. 15, 1759.

My Lord,

Having, in consequence of the desire of the court of common-council, had the honour to lay before the King, their resolutions of yesterday, for offering certain bounties and encouragements to such able bodied men as shall inlist themselves at the Guildhall of London, to serve in his majesty's land forces, upon the terms contained in his majesty's orders in council; I am commanded, by the King, to acquaint your lordship, (of which you will be pleased make the proper communication) that his majesty thanks the city of London for this fresh testimony of their zeal and affection for his royal person and government.—I am farther commanded, by the King, to express his majesty's most entire satisfaction, in this signal proof of the unshaken resolution of the city of London, to support a just and necessary war, undertaken in defence of the rights and honour of his crown, and for the security of the colonies, the trade and navigation of Great Britain.

I am, with great truth and respect,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient
humble servant,
W. Pitt.

[Mr. Pitt, Mr. Legge, the lord mayor, alderman Beckford, and William Belchier, esq; have each subscribed 100 l. the clothworkers company 300 l. the goldsmiths company 500 l. and the apothecaries 100 l. to carry these laudable resolutions into excution.

About this time a mob assembled at Houseman's house in Knaresborough (who was acquitted of the charge of being concerned in the murder of Daniel Clark, in order to be admitted evidence against Eugene Aram) and it was with great difficulty they were prevented from pulling it down: however, they carried Houseman about the streets in effigy, which was afterwards knocked on the head with a pick-ax, and then hanged and burnt. 14th.

Robert Saxby was executed near Guildford for the murder of his brother's wife at Wootton near Dorkin in Surry. He confessed the fact, and gave it as a reason for committing it, her unkindness to his son. He was 72 years of age, and died hardened, saying he could have lived but a few years longer if the thing had not happened, and shewed no kind of horror at the heniousness of his crime.

At a meeting of the committee for carrying into execution the act of parliament for erecting a bridge at Black-friars, it appeared, by the lists, that he sum subscribed for that purpose, amounted to 204,100 l. which is 60,100 l. more than was wanted for the necessary occasion. 15th.

This day a chapter of the most noble order of the garter was held at Kensington, present the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Newcastle, Earl of 16th.

Granville, Earl of Lincoln, Earl of Winchelſea, Earl of Cardigan, and Earl Waldegrave, when his ſerene highneſs Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick was elected a knight companion of the ſaid moſt noble order.

At the aſſizes held at Glouceſter, came on the trial of Ephraim Lardner and Mary Mills, for the murder of a baſtard child born on the body of Mills. On the trial it appeared that the child was born alive; that Lardner took it from the mother and buried it in a badger's hole in a wood, where the child was found by his direction, and appeared to have been ſtrangled, as well as bruiſed on different parts of the body. Lardner ſaid the child was dead when he received it from the mother; but could not produce any evidence to prove it. Mills's evidence in court contradicted, in a great meaſure, the teſtimony ſhe had given before the juſtice who committed them: and upon ſumming up the evidence, the judge cautioned the jury from giving credit to any thing advanced by Mills againſt Lardner, ſince if that was admitted, women killing their baſtard children might charge the murder on any innocent perſon. The jury, after ſome debate, returned a verdict that the child was murdered, but that they knew not on whom to charge the murder; on being again ſent out, acquitted Mills and found Lardner guilty: on being ſent out a third time, begged the judge's directions; and at a fourth conſultation acquitted both the priſoners.

18th. Orders were ſent to the cuſtom-houſe at Liverpool, to admit ſugars and other produce of the iſland of Guadaloupe, to be entered as Britiſh plantation; the Sarah, Capt. Taylor, having brought to their market the firſt parcel of Guadaloupe ſugars imported into England ſince the conqueſt of that iſland.

20th. The wife of Mr. Cam, in Wood-ſtreet, was brought to bed of three ſons, baptized Abraham, Iſaac, and Jacob.

In the Sherborne Mercury of this day's date, there is an account of a remarkable pond at Melbury-bub, in Dorſetſhire, which is ſaid in the morning to be covered with a thick oily ſubſtance, of a ſcarlet colour, that dies any thing red. but in the afternoon it changes to green.

21ſt. Eleven houſes were conſumed by fire, in Cherry-tree alley, Bunhill-row.

22d. The regiment commanded by his Grace the Duke of Richmond, being encamped on Southſea Common, near Southſea Caſtle, had leave to depoſit their powder and ball in the eaſt wing of that fort. Nine barrels of cartridges being placed in a lower room, over which there was a barrack, where two women waſhed and dreſſed victuals, with a furze fire. The flooring being very old, it is ſuppoſed ſome ſparks fell through the crevices, and in an inſtant all that quarter of the fort was blown up, and many people buried under the ruins. An invalid ſoldier was blown out of the fort above 100 yards, the centry, another invalid, was blown over the parapet wall, and had both his legs, and one arm torn off. The force of the exploſion burſt open the door of the great magazine, and tore a large bolt off, but reached no farther; all the windows are broke, almoſt all the building damaged, except the grand batteries towards the ſea, and the batteries round the fort.

At

23d. At half an hour after four in the morning, a violent ſhock of an earthquake was felt at Bruſſels, which laſted about a minute. The motion was continual and regular; a ſlight trembling was felt in the ſtrongeſt houſes, the doors were burſt open, and the bolts ſtruck againſt the poſts like ſo many hammers. Immediately after the ſhock the air was quite calm.

The Friendſhip, Thompſon, arrived from Jamaica with about 500 hogſheads of ſugar on board, by ſome accident blew up at the Hope Point, by which ſeveral lives were loſt. There were on board, when the misfortune happened, between 30 and 40 people, amongſt whom eighteen young Creolians, that were coming here for education, and the mate's wife and two children: there eſcaped but four perſons, viz. two Dutchmen and two Danes.

27th. Rear Adm. Rodney with his fleet of frigates and bomb veſſels, ſailed from Portſmouth.

About the latter end of laſt month, the people of Berlin were put into the greateſt conſternation on the diſcovery of a conſpiracy, in which ſix or eight hundred deſerters were concerned, moſt of them French, who were to ſet fire to the city in ſeveral places, plunder the houſes, and then make their eſcape. The chief, and 230 of the conſpirators were apprehended.

About the ſame time, a great fire broke out in Stockholm, by which they reckon that 250 houſes have been reduced to aſhes. The loſs is computed at two millions of crowns.

There was lately tried, at Weſtminſter, before Lord Chief Juſtice Willes (by a ſpecial jury) a cauſe, wherein Mr. Nickleſon, of Poole, was plaintiff, and Capt. Forteſcue, of the Prince Edward man of war, defendant, for impreſſing the men out of the Thomas and Elizabeth, from Newfoundland to Poole, in conſequence of which the ſaid ſhip was loſt; when a verdict was given for the plaintiff for 1000 l. and coſts of ſuit.

As ſome boys were diverting themſelves lately, near Elgin, in Scotland, in looking for birds-neſts in the ruins of an old religious houſe, near that place, called, My Lady's High Houſe, they diſcovered a quantity of gold coins, moſtly Scots coin, ſome of them coined in the reign of Queen Mary during her marriage with Lord Darnley, and bear their names decyphered; thoſe in the reign of James V. bear his effigies and his arms; and there are ſome of different ſizes that appear to have been coined in the reign of James VI. one of theſe is larger than a crown piece, and has on one ſide this inſcription, Jacobus VI. Dei gratia Rex Scotorum; and the Scots arms, with a double treſſure on the ſhield, reſembling a ſhip, with a ſloop, maſt, and ſails; on the other ſide, Florent ſcept. piis regna; his Jova dat numeratque; with a croſs florée, adorned with crowns, and betwixt each branch of the crown a lion rampant crowned.—There are alſo a few foreign coins; ſome of theſe have Ludovicus Dei gratia Francorum Rex, with the French arms crowned, on on one ſide; and on the other, a croſs topped with flowers de luce, motto XPS REGNAT XPS VINCIT XPS IMPERAT; ſome, Henricus III. D. G. Franciæ et Pol. Rex; and ſome Spaniſh, with Fernan-

Fernandus Elizabet. Dei gratia—The characters on the other ſide are ſomewhat obſcure—All the letters are Roman characters.

Cambeltown, in Argylſhire, June 14, 1759. This day Robert Mitchell, in Saddale, aged 88, has in life, of children, grand-children, and great grand-children, 200; he walks from Saddale to Cambeltown, which is eight miles; does buſineſs, and walks home at night.

On Thurſday the 2d inſtant, a farmer in Calf-hill, near Haddington in Scotland, ſold new oats for 8s. 6d. per boll. The oats were neither ſown nor ploughed this year, but ſprung up from the ſhaking of the laſt crop: this has likewiſe happened in ſeveral fields near Edinburgh. That oats ſhould remain in the ground all the winter, and thereafter come to full growth, and turn out a moſt plentiful crop, is ſo extraordinary, that the like has not happened in the memory of man, and can be attributed to nothing but the mildneſs of the ſeaſon.

Portſmouth, New Hampſhire, May 11. Laſt Monday, about two o'clock in the morning, we had an uncommon ſtorm of thunder and lightning, which produced ſome melancholy effects, as it has greatly damaged the rev. Mr. Haven's meeting-houſe; the lightning ſtruck the ſteeple, and rending the ſpire in pieces quite down to the cupola, over the bell, deſcended in the north-eaſterly and ſouth-weſterly corner poſt; the former of which it ſhivered into ſmall ſtrips from end to end; and ſhattered one of the main poſts in the end of the houſe; it ſeems then to have moved horizontally upon the ſtones of the underpinning, as it has ſplit a conſiderable piece of ſtone at the ſouth-weſt corner of the meeting-houſe, and entered the ground at ten or fifteen feet diſtance, making two conſiderable holes: but it is pretty evident a part of it took its courſe northerly, as three cows and a hog were in the morning found dead on the north ſide of the meeting-houſe, two of which were in a ſtable about 60 feet from the ſteeple. The glaſs windows in the ſteeple are all broke; two caſements next the poſt which was ſplit to pieces were ſtove quite into the houſe, &c.

We have here a freſh inſtance of that marvellous power with which electric fire is endowed; this meeting-houſe ſeems particularly expoſed to the effects, as it is ſituated upon a ſmall elevation, which has on three ſides of it, not far diſtant, large quantities of water, which is a powerful non-electric: and this is the ſecond or third time it has been ſtruck with lightning.

Died lately, Edward Murphy, of Birr, in the King's county in Ireland, aged 110.

We hear from Madrid, that the 10th inſt. Ferdinand King of Spain, &c. died at Villa Vicioſa, in his 46th year. He ſucceeded his father in 1746, and married the Infanta of Portugal, ſiſter to the preſent King, who died about a year ago, by whom he had no iſſue.

His majeſty, by his will, appointed his eldeſt brother, the King of the two Sicilies, to ſucceed to the crown of Spain, and until his arrival, the Queen Dowager to be regent of the kingdom. Accordingly her majeſty immediately aſſumed the government, and has commanded all officers to continue in their reſpective poſts till further orders.

SEP-

SEPTEMBER.

1st. Draughts were made from the regiments at Chatham, Canterbury, and Dover, about 45 men from each regiment, to recruit the regiments in Germany who ſuffered in the battle of Thonhauſſen. ——Perhaps hiſtory does not produce an inſtance where ſo ſmall a body ſuſtained ſuch a ſhock as our infantry did at this battle, without giving way.

2d. A loan was opened at the exchequer for 200,000 l. upon the vote of credit, upon the ſame terms and conditions as the former loan for 300,000 l.

4th. Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Elizabeth Caroline, ſecond daughter of his late Royal Highneſs Frederick Prince of Wales, died at Kew, in the 19th year of her age; being born on the 30th of December 1740. Her Royal Highneſs was of a genius and diſpoſition equally to be admired and loved; formed to be the delight and honour of a court; poſſeſſed of an uncommon wit, tempered with judgment, and reſtrained by modeſty; for ever chearful, and the cauſe of chearfulneſs; excellent in all female accompliſhments, and particularly eminent for her ſkill and taſte in muſic: but more than all diſtinguiſhed by her goodneſs. Her neareſt relations loſe a dear and amiable companion, her royal parent an obedient daughter, and Britain a ſupreme bleſſing. Applauſe which follows greatneſs, often exceeds its ſubject; but here it is leſs than truth.

6th. The ſpecial verdict found at the laſt Cheſter aſſize, on the remarkable trial of John Stephenſon, for the murder of Mr. Francis Elcock, attorney, was argued at Cheſter, before the hon. Mr. Juſtice Noel, chief juſtice of Cheſter, and Taylor White, eſq; the other juſtice. The court took time till the next morning for delivering their opinion; and accordingly, on Friday morning, about eight o'clock, Mr. Juſtice Noel, in a learned and pathetic ſpeech, ſupported by adjudged caſes, and the doctrine of the wiſeſt ſages of the law, and alſo by arguments of reaſon and conſcience, declared his opinion, that the priſoner's crime, found by the ſpecial verdict, could amount at moſt to man-ſlaughter only. Whereupon the priſoner was burnt in the hand, and diſcharged from the indictment for murder.

Dr. Henſey, ſo long confined in Newgate, gave bail before a judge, in order to plead his pardon the enſuing term, and was diſcharged from his confinement.

Laſt month a moſt daring robbery was committed at Limerick in Ireland; two men entered the cuſtom-houſe there, one of whom preſented a piſtol to the clerk's breaſt, whilſt the other robbed the houſe of about 1800 l. in caſh, and afterwards made their eſcape, locking up the clerk in one of the offices, though two centinels were ſtanding at the door.

10th. Kenſington. This day the Marquiſs d'Abreu, envoy extraordinary from the court of Spain, had a private audience of his majeſty, to notify the death of the late King of Spain.

The right hon. the Lord Barrington, ſecretary at war, by his majeſty's command, waited on Lord George Sackville, with orders for him

him to deliver up all his places that he held under the government.

11th. Thomas Hayward, esq; water bailiff of this city, by order of the right hon. the lord mayor, waited on her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, with a present of a fine sturgeon of seven feet in length, which her Royal Highness was pleased to accept.

14th. The remains of her late Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth Caroline were privately interred in the royal vault in King Henry the seventh's chapel, at Westminster.

15th. Admiral Boscawen arrived at Spithead, with his majesty's ships the Namure, Culloden, Warspite, Intrepid, Swiftsure, America, Portland, Salamander, and Ætna fire ships, with the Temeraire and Modeste, prizes, with about 800 French prisoners.

[The Modeste is a very fine ship launched last May, carries 32 pound shot on her lower deck; her quarter deck guns are brass; and fine brass swivels on her poop, very little hurt. The Temeraire is a fine 74 gun ship, 42 pounds below; eight fine brass guns abaft her main mast, and ten brass on her quarter, very little hurt; one shot came in at her stern, went through her mizen mast, and lodged in her main mast. Both ships have not received above twenty shot in their hulls.]

17th. Admiral Boscawen waited on his majesty, and was most graciously received.

One Hitchens who had been disordered in his senses for some time, going into the house of Thomas Bedworth, of King's-Wood, near Birmingham, and finding only three children all in bed, took one of them, a girl about three years old, cut off its head, arms and feet, ripped open its belly, and put some part of the body on the fire: while he was employed in this horrid barbarity, a brother who had been abroad, came in, and being terrify'd alarmed the neighbours with his cries, who asking the wretch why he had committed such an act of cruelty, said, he had killed the child to eat it, and that he would serve all the little girls so.

This is inserted as a caution against suffering persons disordered in their senses to wander at large without a keeper.

19th. At a meeting of the nobility and gentry of the county of Middlesex, and liberty of Westminster, held at the St. Alban's tavern, a voluntary subscription was agreed upon for giving bounties to able-bodied landmen, who shall voluntarily enlist themselves in the service of his majesty, upon the terms and conditions proposed by the city of London, and 4726 l. immediately subscribed; and his Grace the Duke of Newcastle being requested to lay the resolutions of the noblemen and gentlemen present before his majesty, as a testimony of the duty and affection of the county, city, and liberty, to his person and government, his grace was pleased to signify his majesty's gracious approbation of their good intention, in a letter directed to Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart. and Geo. Cooke, esq; representatives for the county; and to Major General Cornwallis, and Sir John Cross, Bart. representatives for the city and liberty of Westminster; of which the following is a copy.

New-

Newcaſtle-houſe, Sept. 26, 1759.

GENTLEMEN,

In obedience to the commands of the gentlemen of the county of Middleſex, and city and liberty of Weſtminſter, who met on the 19th inſt. to conſider of the moſt effectual methods, to be taken, for the ſupport of his majeſty and government againſt the invaſion now threatened, and for the ſecurity of this county, city and liberty, I have had the honour to lay before the King the dutiful and loyal reſolutions, which they came to thereupon.

I have his majeſty's expreſs orders, to aſſure them of the grateful ſenſe which he has of this proper and ſeaſonable mark of their duty and affection to his perſon and government, of which his majeſty has received ſuch frequent proofs from his loyal county of Middleſex, and city and liberty of Weſtminſter, and particularly upon the like occaſions: and the King will forthwith direct, that ſuch attendance and aſſiſtance ſhall be given as may moſt effectually anſwer the intention of thoſe generous and voluntary offers.

The approbation of the meaſures which his majeſty has taken for the ſupport of the national intereſts of his kingdoms, is extremely agreeable to the King.

I muſt beg the favour of you to take the firſt opportunity of acquainting the gentlemen concerned, with his majeſty's ſenſe of this freſh mark of their loyalty and zeal for his perſon and government.

It is a great honour to me to have conveyed this teſtimony of the duty and affection of the county of Middleſex, and city and liberty of Weſtminſter, to the King, and to have been directed by his majeſty, to declare his moſt gracious acceptance of it. I am, &c.

HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

22d. An eminent merchant in this city rode four horſes at Royſton in Hertfordſhire, for a wager of 1300 guineas; he was to go 42 miles in two hours, and performed it in one hour 49 minutes. Bets to the amount of ſeveral thouſand pounds were depending on this match.

24th. Admiral Rodney arrived at Spithead, in his majeſty's ſhip Deptford, with the Iſis, Capt. Wheeler, from off Havre de Grace; the former to victual, and the latter to dock, victual, and return.

26th. Rear-Admiral Rodney ſailed from Portſmouth in the Deptford, to reſume his ſtation off Havre, whither the Chatham, Capt. Lockhart, and the Iſis, Capt. Wheeler, as ſoon as cleaned, will repair and join him.

Capt. Smith, in the True Briton, arrived at Briſtol, who ſailed from Barbadoes the 25th of July, in company 320 ſail of merchantmen, of whom 70 or 80 might be for America, under convoy of eight men of war of the line, and four bombs. He reports, that there are great miſunderſtandings between Commodore Moore and the Iſlanders, by which they ſuffer greatly in their trade, the French having taken above 40 ſail in a very ſhort time.

The ſociety for propagating the goſpel in foreign parts, have given 500l. ſterling, to the infant college at New York.

28th. At a meeting of the united veſtries of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangeliſt, Weſtmin-

ſter, it was reſolved to open a ſubſcription for an immediate voluntary contribution of the inhabitants of theſe pariſhes, to be applied to the ſame purpoſe, and ſubject to the ſame directions, as the ſubſcription of the nobility, gentry, &c. at the St. Alban's tavern of the 19th inſtant.

The following deciſion of the congregation, appointed by the Pope to examine the affairs of the the jeſuits in Portugal, is ſaid to be authentic. Firſt, the effects of the firſt inſtitution, as well as the tenth prelevies, ſhall remain in the hands of the patriarch of Liſbon, to defray the expences of miſſions, and other functions belonging to the ſociety. Secondly, the effects ariſing from the ſecond inſtitution, ſhall ſerve to found a proper income for ſuch as quit the houſe of the company. Thirdly, the effects of the third inſtitution, ſuch as ſhips employed in commerce, merchandize, and other things of that nature, ſhall go to the profit of the royal treaſury, to be employed in relief of the poor. Fourthly, in reſpect to ſuch of thoſe fathers who are priſoners of ſtate for the crime of high-treaſon, the King ſhall make uſe of the right he has to puniſh them. Fifthly, nevertheleſs we beſeech his majeſty not to permit the cruel tortures, uſual in ſuch caſes, to be employed towards the guilty; but that, in conciliating his clemency and his juſtice, he would let them feel the effects of the ſentiments of a good father and an upright judge. [This laſt article is ſaid to have been added in the Pope's own hand.]

Chriſtopher Irwin, Eſq; invented a penſile chair, by means of which the heavenly bodies may be eaſily obſerved at ſea in the moſt boiſterous weather. The brave Lord Howe acted in the kindeſt and moſt worthy manner to that gentleman, as may be ſeen by the certificate underneath. The longitude was obſerved formally, for ſeveral times, and the errors were from ſeven to fifteen miles, which is much leſs than the neareſt the act requires: in ſhort, it is a thing much eaſier to practiſe than was expected. He went from Portſmouth to Plymouth in the Jaſon, from thence to Lord Howe in the Colcheſter; from Lord Howe when he was ſatisfied, he returned in the Minerva frigate to Plymouth, where the Deptford being juſt ready, he came in her to Deal: the experiment was tried in every one of theſe ſhips, and it anſwered in all extremely well; ſo that the benefits attending this experiment may be relied upon. Prince Edward was ſo kind as to come and ſee, and ſet in the chair, and liked it much; Dr. Blair, his Royal Highneſs's mathematical teacher, came with him; and on the facility he found in uſing the teleſcope, cried out aloud, This will do, this will do. They came again one evening, and he took an obſervation for the longitude, when the error did not exceed ſeven or eight minutes.

A copy of Lord Howe's laſt certificate.

Magnanime, off of Uſhant, Aug. 11, 1759. On a further experiment of the marine chair contrived by Mr. Irwin, I am of opinion, that an obſervation of an emerſion or immerſion of Jupiter's ſatellites may be made in it at ſea, not ſubject to a greater error than three minutes of time. HOWE.

There

There is now one John Kennedy, who ſells tapes, gartering, and laces about Tower-hill, that is now in the hundred and ſeventh year of his age, being born at Sterling, in Scotland, in the year 1653; but what is remarkable is, that he was in the fleet when Sir Cloudeſly Shovell was caſt on the rocks of Scilly, and was one of the twelve that eſcaped from that dreadful ſhipwreck.

Above 500 men have inliſted at Guildhall ſince the public ſubſcription has been opened.

The ſingular and extraordinary ſtep, that the city of London has taken, in order to reinforce his majeſty's armies, and to enable a wiſe and virtuous adminiſtration, to carry their public ſpirited deſigns into execution, in ſpite of all the efforts of their open, and all the endeavours of their ſecret enemies, muſt ſtrike the preſent age with wonder, and appear a thing almoſt incredible in ſucceeding times. It is at once the higheſt proof of attachment, and the ſtrongeſt evidence of confidence. There is no doubt, conſidering the time, the manner, and the extent of this aſſiſtance, that it will prove as effectual in its conſequences, as in its nature it is unuſual.

When one conſiders the large proportion of the land-tax, which the city of London and its dependencies pay, upon the multitude of the houſes, and the high rents at which they are let; when one reflects on the prodigious income ariſing from the exciſe, on the almoſt innumerable branches of the extenſive conſumption of its inhabitants; and when one contemplates the mighty ſums that annually flow into the royal revenue, from the duties and cuſtoms on the trade of this port; it gives one a high idea of the importance of this metropolis, and of the conſummate prudence of the miniſter, who has ſo uſed his authority, as to acquire the good wiſhes of his fellow citizens.

To all this, if we add the influence of ſuch an example, we may form an adequate notion, of the weight and conſequence of the ſtep lately taken. Reflections upon it would be needleſs; but there is one, ſo very obvious, and at the ſame time of ſuch political utility, that it ought not to eſcape us. "A government is more than abſolute, that in all its expences, can ſafely rely for reſources, on the affections of its ſubjects; and an invariable and inviolable attention to their intereſt, ought in policy, as well as gratitude, to be the perpetual object of that government, which for its own ſecurity, has once had recourſe with ſucceſs, to ſuch reſources."

The company of ſtationers have given 100 guineas to the Guildhall ſubſcription; the Eaſt-India company 500l. the vintners 100l. the ironmongers 100l. the ſalters 100l. the cordwainers 100l. the grocers 500 guineas, and Lord Ligionier 100l. The grocers company alſo gave 100l. to the marine ſociety.

Newcaſtle, Sept. 1. This week a ſubſcription was opened here by the right worſhipful the mayor, the magiſtrates, and other gentlemen; from which fund they offer two guineas to every likely fellow, fit and willing to ſerve his majeſty in the regiment of the Royal Volunteers recruiting here, or in the 66th regiment, commanded by Col. La Fauſille, now quartered in this

town and neighbourhood, who ſhall voluntarily enliſt in either of the aforeſaid corps, within ſix weeks from the 29th of Auguſt.

The corporation gave the ſum of 300 guineas, and the two worthy members, and ſeveral gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, made very large ſubſcriptions.

The corporation of Berwick, have ordered three guineas to be given to every able-bodied landman (not inrolled in the militia) who ſhall, within ſix weeks, inliſt before any magiſtrate of that town, to ſerve in the regiment of Royal Volunteers, commanded by Colonel John Crawford, or the regiment of foot commanded by Colonel John La Fauſille, over and above all bounty money, ſo as the ſame exceeds not 100 guineas, and what ſhall exceed that ſum is to be raiſed by ſubſcription.

The magiſtrates of Glaſgow and Dundee, have alſo ordered bounties to perſons who enliſt in his majeſty's forces.

Died lately, Colonel Richard James, of the iſland of Jamaica, aged 103.

Dublin, Sept. 15. On Tueſday laſt the grand canal leading from Dublin to the river Shannon had the water let into it, and a new barge was launched, which was built adjoining to the work near Lyons, about 40 tons burden, in the preſence of a vaſt concourſe of gentlemen and ladies of diſtinction, who expreſſed the greateſt ſatisfaction in viewing that beautiful canal, with the many curious bridges, aqueducts, and ſluices, that are already perfected on that moſt uſeful undertaking, which has ſucceeded beyond expectation.

At Newbiggin by the ſea, near this town, on Monday laſt, the fiſhermen drove on ſhore a fiſh twenty-one feet long, and its circumference round the ſhoulders nine feet, the head reſembling that of a grampus, but more depreſſed, with a fiſtula in the middle, the ſtructure of the gills remarkable, the foramina being three on each ſide, in ſemicircular direction, defended by three rows of a bony lamina. The eye ſmall for the ſize of the fiſh, and covered with a ſkin which concealed all the eye but the iris, which was of a dark blue, the tongue large and flat, the mouth not armed with teeth, the ſkin of the whole body rough, the fins cartilaginous, and the tail bifid, the ſtomach of a remarkable ſize, which, when dilated, muſt contain full ten gallons, and was full of fine ſea-weed and ſand. From the anus to the extremity of the tail, the fleſhy parts of the fiſh, for two inches deep, was exactly like beef, all the reſt of the body reſembled the fleſh of turbot.

Extract of a letter from Aleppo, dated July 27.

"By the laſt letters from Boſſora of the 20th, we have advice, that the Engliſh fleet on the Indian coaſt had taken Surat, after a ſiege of forty days; that they had made the moors priſoners of war, and ſent the nabob priſoner to Bombay.

The ſame letters add, that the French had made an unſucceſsful attempt on Bombay.

In December laſt, the French were defeated at Golconda, had 30 men killed, and 130 Europeans made priſoners, 20 pieces of cannon taken, and all their baggage."

A great number of proteſtants, who have been ruined during the war in Germany, have paſſed through

through Hanover, going to Denmark, his Daniſh majeſty having promiſed them all the aſſiſtance in his power for their ſettling in his dominions.

At the laſt ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, Nicholas Randall, for willfully and maliciouſly levelling a gun, loaded with gunpowder and ſhot, and ſhooting at John Hampton and William Denney; whereby one of the eyes of Hampton was ſhot out, and Denney wounded in the leg, received ſentence of death. The convict, Randal, (upwards of 78 years of age) has many years been noted for begging at the ſtaling places for horſes, the further end of Turnham-green; who being poſſeſſed of a ſmall garden, and the boys, Hampton and Denney, playing with other children in the fields near the garden, the old man, thinking they were in a combination to ſteal his apples, raſhly reſolved and perpetrated the fact, of which, upon the cleareſt evidence he was convicted.—The jury, in conſideration of his great age, recommended him to mercy.

OCTOBER.

1ſt. About eight o'clock in the evening, the recruits in the Savoy mutinied: a guard was ſent for to quell them, who at firſt were ordered to fire only with powder; the recruits returned the compliment by throwing brickbats, which knocked ſeveral of the ſoldiers down; they were then ordered to fire with ball, which wounded ſeveral of the recruits, and put a ſtop to the fray. But unhappily one Jones, belonging to the third regiment of foot guards, getting upon the leads of the priſon to ſee the affair, and looking down, was taken for one of the priſoners by the centinel, who immediately ſhot at him, and the ball went through his head, and killed him on the ſpot. Nine of the men were dangerouſly wounded, and eighteen more of them were put in irons.

The Friendſhip, Capt. Beſt, from Cork to Halifax, was taken by a French privateer in latitude 44 deg. 22 min. N. longitude 34 deg. 22 min. W. from London, who took out the maſter and all the crew, except the mate and a boy, and put eight Frenchmen on board, with orders to proceed to Vigo; but after ſeven days poſſeſſion, the mate watched his opportunity, ſeized the arms, and without putting one man to death, ſecured as many of them as it was prudent to do for his own ſafety, and by the aſſiſtance of the boy took the command of the ſhip, which he brought ſafe into Pool harbour. An action the more gallant, as no life was loſt in the execution of it. 2d.

A letter from on board the Achilles man of war off Breſt. 5th.

"The 28th of laſt month, Commodore Hervey (our ſhip belongs to his ſquadron) ordered all the barges to come on board his ſhip in the afternoon. At night we went in the Monmouth's barge, with four other barges, I was in our's, and having rowed till near one in the morning, we got into a bay, cloſe to the French fleet, in order to attack a little yacht belonging to the French admiral. As ſoon as Commodore Hervey, who led us, got ſight of the fort, under which the veſſel lay, the yacht hailed the Monmouth's boat, and fired; we immediately all fired our ſmall arms,

and pulled on board as fast as possible. The commodore himself and his people were first on board, and carried her through all their fire. We boarded next, to follow their brave example. We found them with swords and pistols in hand; the French running under deck, begging their lives. Our people cut her cable, and our boats brought her out in the midst of incessant firing from the shore. We found ourselves in great danger, nevertheless we towed and hallowed all the way. In the morning we were met by the rest of the ships boats, We got to our ships not a little tired, nor a little pleased at a conquest that might have been more dearly bought; but nothing could have been done here so mortifying to the French. All the wounded prisoners were sent in a flag of truce. The commodore, who received no hurt, a shot only passing through his coat, has generously given up all his share of the prize and head money to the people who went in the barges with him; and we believe that all the captains of his squadron will follow so worthy an example."

8th. Extract of a letter from Portsmouth.

"On Friday afternoon, arrived at St. Helen's, his majesty's ships St. George, of 90 guns; Cambridge, of 80; Norfolk, of 74; Panther, of 64; and under their convoy above two hundred sail of merchant ships from the West Indies."

9th. The store-vessel came into Plymouth from her moorings at the Edystone, with all the workmen on board, the light-house there being entirely compleated under the direction of that excellent mechanic Mr. Smeaton, F. R. S. without the loss of one life, or any material accident,

Arrived at Spithead, the Centaur French man of war, one the Toulon squadron, that was lately taken by Admiral Boscawen, and sent to Gibraltar.

This day Hessiam Bey, lately arrived ambassador from Tripoly, had his first audience of his majesty, to deliver his credentials; and had the honour of presenting his son to his majesty at the same time: to which he was introduced by the right hon. William Pitt, esq; one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, and conducted by Stephen Cottrell, esq; assistant master of the ceremonies. He brought with him six fine Barbary horses, richly caparisoned, as a present to his majesty.

12th. The Arethusa man of war came through the Needles to Portsmouth, at the rate of fourteen knots an hour, in a violent gale of wind that had carried away her main-mast, and her fore and mizen-top-masts off Plymouth. In this storm Admiral Hawke's squadron were driven from before Brest, and the next day, the Ramilies, Union, Royal George, Foudroyant, Duke, Mars, Dorsetshire, Essex, Kingston, Montague, Nottingham, and Temple, arrived in Plymouth Sound.

13th. His Royal Highness Prince Edward went on shore in the evening, in good health, and set out for Saltram, the seat of John Parker, esq;

15th. Monsf. Thurot, who had been blocked up in Dunkirk road for some months by Commodore Boys, found means to get out with a small squadron

ſquadron of armed veſſels, on board of which it is ſaid he has 1800 men, deſigned for a private expedition on the coaſt of Scotland or Ireland. Commodore Boys immediately ſet ſail in purſuit of him, and it is hoped he will have the good fortune to overtake him.

One of the Eaſt India ſhip's long-boats, rigged, of twelve tons, with only ſix hands and a mate on board, arrived expreſs from the Brazils, with an account of the arrival there of the Fox and Boſcawen China men, They have been long miſſing, and were thought to have fallen into the hands of the French, from whom they had a very narrow eſcape. The Fox and Boſcawen arrived at the Brazils the 16th of June, and the three French men of war that cruiſed for them off St. Helena, came in three days after.

20th. Kenſington. This day the right hon. the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council aſſembled, waited on his majeſty, and being introduced by the right hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, congratulated his majeſty in a moſt dutiful and loyal adreſs on the taking of Quebec, and the other late ſucceſſes of his majeſty's arms.

26th. Ended the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, when John Ayliff, eſq; for forgery, James and William Piddington, for horſe ſtealing, received ſentence of death, twenty-two were ſentenced to be tranſported for ſeven years, two to be branded, and four to be whipped.

An expreſs arrived from Edinburgh with advice, that Commodore Boys, with eight men of war, was victualling in Leith road, with all expedition, in order to go in queſt of Monſ. Thurot's ſquadron, who is ſuppoſed to be in the north ſea.

A very beautiful and uncommon animal, lately arrived from the Eaſt Indies, preſented by Jaffier Ally Kawn, nabob of Bengal, to General Clive, who ſent it to the right hon. William Pitt, eſq; and of which that gentleman had the honour to obtain his majeſty's acceptance, is lodged in the Tower. It is called in the Indoſtan language, a Shah Goeſt, and is even in that country eſteemed an extraordinary rarity, there having been never known more than five in thoſe parts, all which were procured for the ſaid nabob from the confines of Tartary. It is now in the Tower, attended by a domeſtic of the nabob's, who was charged with the care of it to England.

27th. Two houſes were conſumed by fire, near Exeter-Exchange, in the Strand.

A proclamation was iſſued for a public thankſgiving, to be obſerved on Thurſday the 29th of November next, throughout England and Wales; the preamble of which is as follows: "We do moſt devoutly and thankfully acknowledge the great goodneſs and mercy of Almighty God, who hath afforded us protection and aſſiſtance in the juſt war, in which, for the common ſafety of our realms, and for diſappointing the boundleſs ambition of France, we are now engaged; and hath given ſuch ſignal ſucceſſes to our arms both by ſea and land; particularly by the defeat of the French army in Canada, and the taking of Quebec; and who hath moſt ſeaſonably granted us at this time, an

uncommon plentiful harveſt: and therefore duly conſidering that ſuch great and public bleſſings, do call for public and ſolemn acknowledgements, We have thought fit, &c.

29th. At the ſeſſions of admiralty, held at the Old Bailey, William Lawrence, maſter of the Pluto privateer, and Samuel Dring, William Goff, and Kendrick Muller, volunteers, were tried for robbing a Dutch veſſel, named the Eenigheidt, on the high ſeas, near the North Foreland in Kent, of ſix guineas, twenty deal boxes, and three bales of cambrick, value 700l. Lawrence, Dring, and Muller, were found guilty, Goff acquitted. At firſt they fired a gun at the Eenigheidt to bring her to, and then went on board with their faces blacked, and demanded two guineas ſhot money, which the Dutch captain gave them: they then inſiſted upon four guineas more, which was likewiſe given them; but not contented with that, they confined the maſter and crew, and fell to rummaging the ſhip, from which they took the goods mentioned in the indictment. The caſe was plain, and the jury found them guilty. Some other Engliſh ſeamen were indicted for robbing a Dutch hoy, of ten hogſheads of wine, value 100l. but were all acquitted.

The encouragement to ſeamen and able-bodied landmen, is continued to the 9th of November.

The company of fiſhmongers have given 500l. and the dean and chapter of St. Paul's 100l. to the Guildhall ſubſcription. The number of men that have been inliſted therewith, now amounts to 839, and the committee yeſterday enlarged the time, which will expire on the 16th inſtant, to the 16th of November.

The number of French priſoners in this kingdom, is now computed to be 23,500, officers included.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Porter, commander of his majeſty's ſhip the Hercules, of 74 guns, to Mr. Clevland, dated in Plymouth Sound, Oct. 26. 30th.

"On the 10th inſtant, at eight in the morning, being in the latitude of about 46 deg. 40 min. ſteering S. E. with the wind at S. W. we ſaw a ſail to windward, which we chaſed, and ſoon after diſcovered her top gallant ſtudding ſails ſet, and that ſhe came down laſking upon us. About noon the chace hoiſted a blue flag at her main-top gallant maſt head, which we anſwered by hoiſting an Engliſh enſign at the mizen-top maſt head, (a ſignal which is ſometimes made between two French ſhips of war, upon meeting, after parting company) ſhe neared us very faſt, and we plainly diſcovered her to be a large ſhip of war. At two in the afternoon, a Dutch galliot paſſing near us, we hoiſted a French jack, and fired a ſhot at her; upon which the chace hoiſted a French jack at her enſign ſtaff, and fired a gun to leeward. At half paſt five, being about one mile to windward of us, and abaft our beam, coming down as before ſeemingly with an intention of coming to action, as her guns were run out below, ſhe hauled her jack down, and hoiſted her enſign and pendant: we ſhortened ſail, hauled down the French jack, hoiſted our colours, hauled our ports up (which were until this time down) and run our weather guns out; upon which ſhe

ſhe immediately hauled her wind, and ſet her main-ſail and ſtay-ſails; we then diſcovered her to be a 74 gun ſhip, having fourteen ports below, made ſail and ſtretched a-head of her, and tacked, paſſing her to leeward. At ſix tacked again, and ſtood after her; found ſhe kept away large; we bore after her, keeping her a little upon the lee-bow, to prevent her choice of the engaging diſtance. About three quarters after nine, being pretty near up with her, though not near enough to engage, ſhe put her helm hard a-ſtarboard, and gave us her larboard broadſide, and then kept on as before, and gave us her ſtarboard broadſide. We then immediately ſtarboarded our helm, and ran right down upon her, whilſt ſhe was loading her guns, and getting cloſe to her, ported our helm, and began to engage as the guns bore upon her.

At half paſt ten we were ſo unlucky as to have our main-top maſt ſhot away, which ſhe took the advantage of, and made all the ſail ſhe could from us; we did the ſame after her, and continued to chace untill eight the next morning, when we ſaw the north end of Oleron, about five leagues diſtance. The chace was about four or five miles from us; finding it impoſſible to come up with her in ſo ſhort a run, and engaging ourſelves with a lee-ſhore, with our fore-yard ſhot thro' in two places, our fore-top-ſail-yard ſo badly wounded, that when we came afterwards to reef the ſail, it broke, and having all our ſails and rigging very much ſhattered, (at which the enemy only aimed) we left off chace, and wore ſhip, having one man killed and two wounded, including myſelf, being wounded in my head by a grape-ſhot, and have loſt the uſe of my right leg. The officers and men behaved with the greateſt ſpirits and alertneſs, without the leaſt confuſion."

Diſpatches were ſent to the ſeveral commanding officers of the troops in Scotland, with orders to put Fort Auguſtus, and the reſt of the forts along the coaſt, in the beſt poſture of defence, and to hold every thing in readineſs to repel the enemy; in conſequence of which, beacon poſts have been ſet up for early intelligence, places of rendezvous for the regulars and militia appointed, and ſtrict orders given that no officer abſent himſelf from his duty, on any pretence whatever. 31ſt.

The catholic king, Charles III. was proclaimed on Tueſday the 11th of September, at Madrid, with the uſual ceremonies, by the Conde de Altemira, accompanied by all the other grandees on horſeback; the cavalcade was ſplendid, and the people ſhewed the utmoſt ſatisfaction by their repeated acclamations: that night there were fire-works; the two ſucceeding days there were bull feaſts; mourning was laid aſide for three days, and during thoſe nights, there were illuminations in that capital.

In conſequence of the deciſion of the congregation appointed by the Pope, to examine into the affairs of the jeſuits in Portugal, the court of Liſbon has already begun to proceed againſt theſe fathers, one hundred and ſeventeen of whom are condemned to ſpend their lives in the fortreſs of Magazan, or in the forts of

of the iſland of Tercera,. In purſuance of this determination, in the night of the 15th of September, they were ſhipped off in a Raguſian veſſel, which ſailed the next day under convoy of a man of war. By all appearances a ſecond embarkation of thoſe fathers will ſoon be made, excepting three of the moſt culpable, who are ſuppoſed to be reſerved for execution. The fathers Portugal, Camera d'Acumba and Barruneho, of St. Anthony's college, have not been embarked with thoſe that are taken out of that college, but are conducted to Fort Junqueira; what their ultimate lot may be, is not yet known. It is given out, that the lay-brothers of the ſociety, and thoſe who have not yet made the laſt vow, will be enlarged, upon condition that they quit the habit of the order: otherwiſe they are to be confined for life in the priſons of Azeytad.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated Auguſt 16.

By a letter from Niagara, of the 21ſt ult. we learn, that by the aſſiduity and influence of Sir William Johnſon, there were upwards of 1100 Indians convened there, who, by their good behaviour, have juſtly gained the eſteem of the whole army: that Sir William being informed the enemy had buried a quantity of goods on an iſland, about twenty miles from the fort, ſent a number of Indians to ſearch for them, who found to the value of 8000l. and were in hopes of finding more. And that a French veſſel entirely laden with beaver, had foundered on the lake, when her crew, conſiſting of forty-one men, were all loſt.

The French have ninety privateers belonging to Martinico; and the Weſt India trade has ſuffered more ſince the taking of Guadaloupe, than it has done during the whole war. They have taken 200 ſail of veſſels, which amount to upwards of 600,000l.

The Noſtra Signora, from Bahia, is arrived at Liſbon in one hundred and four days. She is an advice-boat, and has brought an account of the arrival of the Taviſtock, Jenkins; Prince Henry, Beſt; Oſterly, Vincent; and the Hawke, Drake, all from China, at the Brazils, after having had an engagement with two French frigates off the iſland of St. Helena. A convoy is appointed to bring them home.

The following ſtory, which may be depended on as authentic, ſeems worthy to be tranſmitted to poſterity.

In the firſt unſucceſsful attack on the enemy's intrenchments near Quebec, July 31, Capt Ochterlony, and Enſign Peyton, both of the Royal Americans, were left wounded, at a little diſtance from each other, on the field of battle; the captain mortally, but the enſign having only his knee pan ſhattered. Soon after an Indian came running down, in order to ſcalp the former, which, the latter perceiving, made ſhift to crawl to a muſket, which lay near him, and which, not having been diſcharged, he took aim with it, and ſhot the ſavage. The like danger then threatened him by the approach of another Indian; him he wounded with the bayonet, but, as he ſtill perſiſted, he was forced, in a manner, to pin him to the ground. At laſt a grenadier came back to the captain, in order to carry him off the field; which, however, he refuſed in theſe words: "Thou art a brave "fellow; but your kindneſs will "be

" be loſt on me. I am mortally " wounded, and the bayonet, or " the ſcalping knife would be now " a mercy: but go yonder to " Enſign Peyton and carry him off; " he may live." The ſoldier obeyed, took up the enſign, and brought him off, through a ſevere fire, by which they were both ſlightly wounded.

His Serene Highneſs Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick was inveſted the 6th inſtant with the moſt noble order of the garter.

NOVEMBER.

1ſt. Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated October 26. On Monday laſt as Mr. James Wrigley, maſter of the Golden Lion inn in this town, was going into the cellar, he met an odd accident: a large Norway rat being curious to taſte an oyſter that opened as uſual at tide time, having put in his fore foot to catch the fiſh, the oyſter immediately cloſed, and held the rat faſt. Mr. Wrigley brought them up into the kitchen, where ſeveral hundred perſons went to ſee them whilſt they were alive.

3d. Two of his majeſty's meſſengers brought to town a perſon they took up at Newing Green, near Hyth, who is ſuppoſed, to have held a correſpondence with his majeſty's enemies. There were ſeveral papers found in his cuſtody, with the ſoundings of the ſea coaſts. He was betrayed by a Dutchman carrying ſome letters to him. After he was taken, and had been two hours in cuſtody, he was releaſed by ſome people who cut the cords off his hands, and carried him off on horſeback; but three days afterwards he was retaken, and he is now in the cuſtody of a meſſenger. 'Tis ſaid 1000 guineas were found in his cheſt.

Extract of a letter from Coventry, dated October 29. "One Wright, a brickmaſter at Hinckley, with his ſervant, having been employed to ſink a well there, had proceeded to the depth of about ſeven yards, at which time Wright himſelf only being in, (with a rope fixed to him in the uſual manner) and wanting more help, ordered his ſervant to come down alſo; who thinking it too dangerous, at firſt refuſed it; but the maſter perſiſting in his command, the young fellow at length complied: juſt as he had reached the bottom, the earth fell in upon them, and ſmothered Wright; the young fellow was only covered up to his arms; aſſiſtance being at hand, it was propoſed to fix a rope to him, and wind him up by the windlaſs; but this he rejected, telling them he ſtuck ſo faſt, that an attempt of that kind would pull him limb from limb, and begged them to endeavour to give him relief by digging the earth away with ſpades; when, at the inſtant, another fall of earth happened, which put an end to his life.

The ſame day, at Longford, near this city, a boy, and girl, about ſix years old each, playing in a ſand-hole, the earth fell in and ſmothered them both."

The news of Thurot, with his ſmall ſquadron, having ſlip'd away from Dunkirk, has cauſed a great alarm on the coaſts of Scotland and Ireland, and ſeveral ſmall ſquadrons have been ſent in purſuit of him. The magiſtrates of Liverpool aſſembled on the occaſion, and entered in an aſſociation for the defence

fence of that opulent town. It was propoſed to raiſe 20 companies of 100 men each, to be armed and paid by the inhabitants; and to erect batteries to mount 50 pieces of cannon.

5th. The French priſoners to the number of 1250, who have been confined at Kinſale, began to be removed into the interior parts of the country.

7th. A man and four lads being in a coal pit at Kilmerſdon, near Coleford, a vapour took fire; which the man perceiving, called for help from above, upon which a bucket was let down, but before he was half up, being affected by the vapour, he fell out of it, and died directly; the bucket was then let down again, when two of the lads got into it, and were drawn up alive, but ſo much hurt that their lives are deſpaired of. The other two, when the vapour was extinguiſhed, were found arm in arm. It is remarkable, that no leſs than ſeventeen perſons have loſt their lives there in this manner, within theſe few years.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated the 1ſt inſtant. On Monday the 29th ult. the two houſes of parliament received the following meſſage from his grace the lord lieutenant:

"BEDFORD.

"Mr. Secretary Pitt having by his majeſty's expreſs command, acquainted me, by his letter, which I received on Friday the 19th inſtant, that it appears, by repeated moſt authentic intelligences, that France, far from deſiſting from her plan of invaſion on account of the diſaſter that happened to her Toulon ſquadron, is rather more and more confirmed therein; and even inſtigated by deſpair itſelf, to attempt, at all hazards, the only reſource ſhe ſeems to think left her, for breaking, by ſuch a diverſion given us at home, the meaſures of England abroad, in proſecuting of a war, which hitherto, by the bleſſing of God on his majeſty's arms, opens, in all parts of the world, ſo unfavourable a proſpect to the view of France. And Mr. Secretary Pitt having added, on this ſubject, that there is a ſtrong probability, in caſe the body of troops, conſiſting of 18000 men, under the command of the Duke d'Aiguillon, aſſembled at Vannes, where more than ſufficient tranſports for that number are actually prepared, and ready to receive them on board, ſhould, as the ſeaſon of the year is growing leſs favourable for cruiſing, be able to elude his majeſty's ſquadrons, Ireland will not fail to be one of their objects.

I think it incumbent on me, in a matter of ſuch high importance to the welfare of Ireland, to lay this intelligence before you. His majeſty will not make any doubt, but that the zeal of his faithful proteſtant ſubjects in this kingdom will have been already ſufficiently quickened by the repeated accounts, which have been received, of the dangerous deſigns of the enemy, and of their actual preparations in conſequence, made at a vaſt expence, in order to invade the ſeveral parts of his majeſty's dominions. And I have his majeſty's commands to uſe my utmoſt endeavours, to animate and excite his loyal people of Ireland to exert their well-known zeal and ſpirit in ſupport of his majeſty's government, and in defence of all that is dear to him, by a timely preparation to reſiſt and fruſtrate any

any attempts of the enemy to disturb the quiet, and shake the security of this kingdom.

I do therefore, in the strongest manner, commend it to you, to manifest, upon this occasion, that zeal for the present happy establishment, and that affection for his majesty's person and government, by which this parliament, and this nation have been so often distinguished." B

The day after this message was sent to the parliament of Ireland, the honourable house of commons unanimously resolved, "That an humble address be presented to his grace the lord lieutenant, to return his grace the thanks of this house, for the care and concern he has shewn for the safety of this nation, in having been pleased to communicate to us intelligence of so great importance; and to desire his grace to make the use of such means as shall appear to him to be most effectual, for the security and the defence of this kingdom; and to assure his grace that this house will make good whatever expence shall be necessarily incurred thereby."

To which message his grace was pleased to return the following answer:

"I thank the house of commons for this great mark of the confidence which they have placed in me, with so much unanimity. They may be assured that I shall do every thing in my power for the defence and security of this kingdom, at this critical juncture; and that the measures to be taken shall be conducted with all possible œconomy."

Several of the bankers at Dublin, about this time, stop'd payment, owing to an inconsiderate flurry and run upon them, from an apprehension that some of the French troops would be landed on their coasts: but an association being entered into and signed by his grace the Duke of Bedford, the lords spiritual and temporal, the speaker of the house commons, the members thereof, the lord mayor, aldermen, merchants, and principal traders of Dublin, to support public credit, and take all bankers notes in payment, credit was soon restored, and all things quieted.

We hear from Galway in Ireland, that they have lately had the greatest take of fish, particularly of heak and turbot, that has been known in the memory of the oldest man living in that town. The largest heak were sold at 7 d. the dozen, while turbot, such as hath been often bought at a crown a-piece, were sold from 8 d. to 1 s. per fish, and smaller in proportion.

Dr. Hensey pleaded his majesty's pardon, at the bar of the court of King's Bench. 9th.

This day a new convention was signed at Westminster between his majesty and the King of Prussia. By this convention, all former treaties between the two crowns are renewed and confirmed; his majesty grants the King of Prussia an immediate supply of 670,000 l. to be employed in keeping up and augmenting his forces for their reciprocal defence and mutual security; and both parties oblige themselves not to enter into any kind of convention with the powers, who have taken part in the present war, but in concert, and by mutual consent, and expressly comprehending each other therein.

About five o'clock in the morning, a dreadful fire broke out at Hamlin's coffee house, 10th.

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in Sweeting's-ally, near the royal exchange, which conſumed that and the New-York coffee houſe adjoining to it; alſo Mr. Vaughan's, a fan-maker; Mr. Withy's a print-ſeller; Mr. Fleatham's, a woollen-draper; Mr. Hunt's a linen-draper; Mr. Legg's a woollen-draper; Mr. Bakewell's a print-ſeller; all in the front of Cornhill. The Virginia coffee houſe; Mr. Worlidge's, an attorney; Mr. Matthias's, ſecretary of the Scotch equivalent company; meſſrs. Walton's and Voyce's, wholeſale linen-drapers; Mr. Park's a barber, and Mr. Sedgwick's a broker, all in Freeman's court. Mr. Bakewell's houſe in Cornhill is ſtanding, but all the other thirteen are in ruins. Two little ſhops at the corner of the paſſage to the New-York coffee houſe were alſo burnt, one belonging to Mr. Mazarine, a ſhoe-maker, and the other to Mr. Fiſh, a watch-maker. Several other houſes were very much damaged, among which are the Red-Lion and Sun ale-houſe, and Mr. Box's houſe, a muſic ſhop, in Sweeting's-alley; Mr. Watmore's, a barber, in Spread-Eagle-court, and the Swan and Rummer in Finch-lane. It is thought the fire began in a room belonging to a man who played muſic upon glaſſes, and lodged at Hamlin's coffee houſe, and it is reported that he periſhed in the flames. The next day, at three o'clock in the afternnon, the fire broke out again at the Red Lion and Sun alehouſe in Sweeting's alley; it was ſoon got under; but the houſe is ſo much damaged, that it is believed it muſt be entirely pulled down. By the fall of the houſes in Cornhill, Mr. Hurford, clerk to meſſrs. Martin and company, bankers, in Lombard-ſtreet, was killed; and it is believed that ſeveral perſons were buried under the ruins.

Weſtminſter. This day the lords being met, a meſſage was ſent to the honourable houſe of commons, deſiring their attendance in the houſe of peers; and the commons being come thither accordingly, the lord keeper, one of the lords commiſſioners appointed by his majeſty for that purpoſe, opened the ſeſſion by a ſpeech to both houſes. 14th.

This day likewiſe his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales took his ſeat in the houſe of peers.

A letter from Portſmouth takes notice, that the Terrible man of war, of 74 guns, had been loſt in the river St. Laruence, but for an expedient of a warrant officer on board, who, when the ſhip drove from her anchor by the rapidity of the tide, contrived an anchor that held her faſt: this anchor was made by ſecuring one of the ſhip's guns to two ſmall anchors, as had been formerly done by Commodore Anſon in the Centurion, on a like occaſion. 16th.

This day the remains of General Wolfe were landed at Portſmouth, from on board the Royal William man of war; during the ſolemnity minute guns were fired from the ſhips at Spithead, and all the honours that could be paid to the memory of a gallant officer were paid on this occaſion. 17th.

John Ayliffe, eſq; was carried in a cart from Newgate, and about twenty minutes after 11, executed at Tyburn. He was about 36 years of age, born near Blandford, in Dorſetſhire, of a very good family. He has left a widow, and one ſon, about 11 years old. He behaved at the gallows with great compoſure and decency, 19th.

cency, and desired, just before he was turned off, to be indulged with a few minutes for his private devotions, which was granted him. After the execution, his body was was carried off in a hearse by the undertakers, to be interred in the country.

Three expresses arrived with advice that M. Conflans, with the grand armament of France, was sailed from Brest to take the transports from Vannes, with the land forces under his protection, and then to sail on his intended expedition. His whole force, consisting of twenty ships of the line, and four frigates; and the transports are to carry 18,000 men.

Much about the same time, a certain account was received, that M. Thurot, with his squadron, was put into Gottenburg in Sweden.

Also M. Bompart's squadron had got safe into Brest in the absence of Admiral Hawke, who had been driven off his station, as mentioned already. This squadron is said to have been richly laden with private property from Guadaloupe and Martinico.

21st. The hon. house of commons resolved, that an humble address be presented to his majesty, most humbly to desire his majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions, that a monument be erected in the collegiate church of St. Peter Westminster, to the memory of the ever lamented late commander in chief of his majesty's land forces, on an expedition to Quebec, Major General James Wolfe, who surmounting by ability and valour, all obstacles of art and nature, was slain in the moment of victory, at the head of his conquering troops, in the arduous and decisive battle against the French army, near Quebec, fighting for their capital of Canada, in the year 1759; and to assure his majesty, this house will make good the expence of erecting the said monument—At the same time it was resolved, that the thanks of the house be given to the admirals and generals employed in this glorious and successful expedition against Quebec.

There is advice that Capt. Greystock's ship being alongside of a Dutch man of war, in the harbour of Rotterdam, words arose while the captain was on shore, between his crew and the crew of the man of war, on which the Dutch captain sent and demanded one of Greystock's men, who was delivered to him; but Captain Greystock being presently informed of the whole transaction, went himself on board the ship of war, and re-demanded his man; the Dutch captain fell into a rage, and, instead of making satisfaction for the insult, struck Greystock, saying, that was the treatment which every Englishman deserved from a Dutchman. On which Captain Greystock went to the Hague, and presented a memorial to General York, which was by him laid before the States, and they ordered the Dutch captain immediately to return the man, and make Captain Greystock every submission he required, except kneeling.

Seventy thousand seamen were voted for the sea service, including 18,300 marines. 22d.

Ten bay of building, &c. were consumed by fire, at Northampton.

Some of the ships from Quebec being arrived at Ply- 23d.
Month,

mouth, and ſome at Spithead; the lords of the Admiralty began to be in pain for Admiral Saunders, when they received a letter of excuſe from him, dated in the chops of the channel, acquainting them that as he had heard the Breſt ſquadron were ſailed, he hoped he ſhould be pardoned for going to join Admiral Hawke without orders. In this noble enterprize he is joined by Gen. Townſhend.

26th. The land-tax of 4 s. in the pound was ordered to be continued; and alſo the malt bill; but a farther duty of 3 d. per buſhel is talked of, for raiſing the ſupplies for the enſuing year, which will be a fund ſufficient without any other tax whatever, and the brewers will be no loſers if the diſtillery be diſcontinued.

27th. An expreſs arrived from Commodore Duff, with advice of his getting off ſafe from his ſtation before Quiberon Bay, where he was blocking up the tranſports deſtined to join the Breſt fleet, Commodore Duff came off from Quiberon Bay the 16th, and the next day ſaw the French fleet ſtanding with their heads to the ſhore about 7 or 8 leagues S. W. of Belleiſle.—The commodore, after detaching what large ſhips he had to join Admiral Hawke, returned to his ſtation again with the frigates, in order to incommode the tranſports as much as poſſible, M. Conflans's ſquadron lying wind-bound off Belleiſle.

28th. Four conſtables convicted in May term for the abuſe of their office, in wantonly ſeizing and dragging Mrs. Williams, a gentlewoman of character, to priſon, and confining her a whole night, were brought from the King's Bench priſon to Weſtminſter-hall, to receive ſentence; when in conſideration of their extreme poverty, the court thought proper to remit all pecuniary puniſhment, and ordered them to two months farther impriſonment.

29th. This day an expreſs arrived at the Admiralty with certain intelligence, that M. Thurot's fleet was ſeen upon the coaſt of Scotland, and that Commodore Boys was within ſight of it. Aberdeen is thought the place of its deſtination.

30th. A fire broke out in the veſtry-room of the Romiſh chapel in Duke ſtreet, Lincoln's Inn fields, which burnt the chapel with all its ornaments, to the ground, and communicated itſelf to the houſe of his excellency Count Viri, the Sardinian ambaſſador, who being indiſpoſed, was immediately carried to Newcaſtle-houſe, whither the valuable part of his furniture was alſo removed. It deſtroyed two houſes adjoining.

On the 17th ult. Don Carlos, formerly King of the Two Sicilies, now King of Spain, landed at Barcelona, with his queen and royal family, except Don Ferdinand his third ſon, whom he declared King of the Two Sicilies, before he left Naples.

The Dutch have lately ſhewn a remarkable piece of partiality towards the French, who had brought a great number of cannon, cannon ball, and other warlike ſtores from the Baltic, and landed them at Amſterdam, intending to carry them by the canals of Holland and Flanders. This our miniſter oppoſed, as being contrary to their neutrality, and a paſſage was for ſome time refuſed; but upon a memorial

rial from the French miniſter, the States General have granted them a paſſport; and notwithſtanding the ſtrongeſt remonſtrances made by our miniſter, they have been carried through Holland, by inland water carriage to Flanders. A new method by which our enimies may be furniſhed with all ſorts of naval and warlike ſtores, without its being poſſible for us to intercept them.

The Pope has ordered the jeſuits that were ſent from Portugal, and arrived at Civita Vecchia, to be lodged part of them in the Dominican and Caphuchin convents of that city, and the reſt in private honſes, till the houſes getting ready for them at Tivoli and Freſcati are made fit for their reception. His holineſs ſeems ſenſibly touched with the diſgrace of theſe fathers; and a great number of perſons intereſt themſelves in their favour, notwithſtanding the hatred of thoſe who endeavour at Rome, as well as elſewhere, to blacken the ſociety.

By the death of Mrs. Anne Marling, at Namptwich, Cheſhire, her fortune, computed at 6000l. devolved to her grand-daughter, who carrier a baſket ſeveral years in the markets of this city.

A labourer's wife, at Fahlun, in Sweden, aged forty-four, was lately brought to bed of four children.

DECEMBER.

3d. At the court of King's Bench in Weſtminſter Hall, a proſecution was brought againſt a woman for receiving a penſion as an officer's widow ten years, although ſhe had never been married to him; when ſhe was found guilty of perjury.

Two perſons belonging to the workhouſe of St. Andrew's Holborn, tried ſome time ago, and convicted of taking from its mother, then in the ſaid workhouſe, a child of two months old, and carrying it to the Foundling Hoſpital againſt her conſent, where it died, were brought to Guildhall, and received ſentence, viz. to pay a fine of 40 s. each, and to ſuffer one month's impriſonment in the Poultry-Compter.

Numbers of perſons in Ireland, having taken it into their heads, that an union was intended between England and Ireland, that they were to have no more parliaments, were to be ſubject to the ſame taxes, &c. a mob of many thouſands aſſembled in Dublin, broke into the houſe of lords, inſulted them, would have burnt the journals if they could have found them, and ſeated an old woman on the throne. Not content with this, they obliged all the members of both houſes that they met in the ſtreets, to take an oath, that they would never conſent to ſuch an union, or give any vote contrary to the true intereſt of Ireland. Many coaches of obnoxious perſons were cut or broke, their horſes killed, &c. One gentleman, in particular, narrowly eſcaped being hanged, a gallows being erected for that purpoſe. The horſe and foot were drawn out on this occaſion, but could not diſperſe them till night; and the day after, addreſſes to the lord lieutenant were agreed to, and a committee of enquiry appointed.

4th. This day's London Gazette gives us the tranſlation of a declaration, which his Serene Highneſs Duke Lewis of Brunſwick has delivered to the miniſters of the

belligerent powers, reſiding at the Hague, in the name of his majeſty, and of the King of Pruſſia, expreſſing their majeſties deſire of ſeeing an end put to the war, and their readineſs to appoint plenipotentiaries for that purpoſe.

8th. The great cauſe brought by Lady Manſell, relict of Sir Edward Manſell, againſt the heir at law of that gentleman, for a ſatisfaction for her jointure, of which ſhe had been evicted, was argued in the court of Chancery before the lord keeper, who made a decree in her favour, and ordered her claims to be made good out of the great eſtate in Carmarthenſhire, called the Vaughan eſtate, which are very conſiderable.

Admiralty-Office, Dec. 8. The King has been pleaſed to appoint the right hon. Edward Boſcawen, eſq; admiral of the blue, to be general of the marine forces. And alſo to appoint Charles Saunders, eſq; vice admiral of the blue, to be lieutenant general of the ſaid forces.

12th. The following remarkable article appeared in the Bruſſels Gazette. "The animoſity of the Engliſh againſt the French decreaſes. They are now ſuffered to hate only thoſe French that are in arms. A ſubſcription is opened in the ſeveral towns and counties for cloathing the French priſoners detained in England, and the example has been followed in the capital." —The Engliſh feel for their captives at men, and cannot but pity enemies in diſtreſs, who are not in a capacity to hurt them.

13th. It was reſolved by the commons in the parliament of Ireland, that the exportation of live cattle from that kingdom, would be prejudicial to the trade and manufactures thereof.

15th. Admiral Saunders, who landed at Cork, in Ireland, in a boat, not being able to carry in his great ſhips becauſe of the weather, ſet out from that port and arrived this day at Dublin. At night, being at the play, he was ſaluted by the audience with the higheſt demonſtrations of applauſe.

17th. A loan of eight millions was agreed to by parliament, for which an intereſt of 4 *per cent.* and a lottery ticket value 3 l. is to be given as a gratuity for every 100l. ſo borrowed. The ſubſcriptisn for this ſum was full before the reſolution agreed to in parliament was known. An additional duty of 3 d. per buſhel upon malt is laid to pay the intereſt of this vaſt ſum.

18th. Was executed at Nottingham, where he received ſentence of death at the aſſizes held for that town, on the 10th of Auguſt laſt, the execution of which was reſpited from time to time, William Andrew Horne, of Butterley-hall, in Derbyſhire, eſq; aged 74, for the murder of a child only three days old, 35 years ago. His brother, who was the only perſon privy to this long concealed murder, was at laſt induced to diſcover it, partly from an uneaſineſs of mind he was under on that account, and partly from the cruel treatment he received from Mr. Horne.

19th. The Adventure tranſport, Captain Walker, arrived at Plymouth from the Bay, and brings advice that the ſhips in Villaine harbour are not deſtroyed; that he himſelf was employed in weighing up the guns of the Soleil; but that

that he was fired upon from the land, and obliged to desist; that Admiral Hawke had bombarded the town of Croisset, and set it on fire, because the magistrates had refused to permit any boats to pass up the Villaine, to destroy the men of war that had taken shelter there.

Captain William Lawrence, commander of the Pluto privateer, convicted some time ago for robbing a Dutch ship on the high seas, was carried to Execution-dock, and there executed, pursuant to his sentence. The two seamen who assisted, and who were likewise condemned, as they acted under his command, were respited.

20th. The following acts were signed by commission.—An act to continue and amend an act for the importation of Irish salted beef, pork, and butter.—An act to prohibit for a limited time, the distilling of spirits or low wines from all grain.—An act to punish mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army. And one naturalization act—After which the house of peers adjourned till Tuesday the 15th of January, and the house of commons to Monday the 14th.

At night the trial of a pretended Dutch ship, called the Snip, taken by the Lyon privateer, Capt. Creil, came on before the lords of appeal, at the Cock-pit, Whitehall, when it plainly appeared to their lordships, that the real bills of lading, &c. were artfully concealed in a cask or bag of coffee, and that the counterfeit papers were encouraged by the Dutch governor of St. Eustatia, who was deeply concerned in the lading; their lordships were unanimously pleased to confirm the judge's sentence, by pronouncing the ship and cargo (which is worth 8000l.) to be French property.

The contract made this day by the commissioners of the victualling office for beef was no more than 21s. 5d. per hundred; and 27s. 11d. for pork. 21st.

About four in the morning, a fire broke out at a cabinet-maker's in King-street, Covent-garden, which entirely consumed that house, and two more in front; a large work-shop backwards took fire, and having no water for some time, the flames soon reached several houses in Hart-street, which were burnt down; as are likewise all the houses on the right hand side of the way in Rose-street, through to Long-Acre. It is computed that in the whole about fifty houses are consumed, and several more greatly damaged. One fireman and a brewer's servant lost their lives by the fall of a house, and several others had their legs and arms broke, and were otherwise much hurt. The loss is computed at more than 70,000 l. 23d.

His majesty has settled 1500 l. per ann. upon Sir Edward Hawke, for his own life and that of his son. 24th.

Lord George Sackville having made application to be tried by a court-martial for his supposed misconduct on the first of August last, a doubt has been raised whether he is amenable before such a court, as he does not at present hold any military employment whatsoever. This point is referred to the judges, who are to give their opinion thereon next term.

During the present war, there have been taken or destroyed, 27 French ships of the line, and 31 frigates

frigates; and two ſhips of the line and four frigates loſt; making in the whole 58 taken or deſtroyed, and ſix loſt. We have loſt ſeven men of war and five frigates.

A ſubſcription lately ſet on foot for the relief, and reward of the ſoldiers, who triumphed at Minden and Quebec, meets with great encouragement: and another for cloathing and comforting the French priſoners, during the preſent rigorous ſeaſon, has already the ſanction of many great and illuſtrious names; whilſt they, unhappy, brave fellows! are totally neglected and abandoned by their own country.

26th. This morning arrived at Portſmouth, Captain Geary, with ſeveral ſhips from Sir Edward Hawke's fleet; as did Lord Howe in his majeſty's ſhip Magnanime. Some of theſe ſhips are in a ſhattered condition, having had very bad weather for ſome time. Admiral Rodney is alſo arrived here with the ſhips under his command from off Havre-de-Grace.

This evening Admiral Saunders arrived in town from Dublin.

27th. Dr. Ward ſent this day a benefaction of 50l. to the ſubſcription opened at Slaughter's coffee-houſe for the relief of the diſtreſſed ſufferers by the late fire in Covent-garden.

Died lately Mr. David Lacy, of Limerick, in Ireland, aged 112.

A few days ſince, as Hugh Bethell, eſq; of Riſe, was hunting the ſtag between Scarborough and Burlington, the creature being very hard preſſed, took down a cliff of an immenſe height; and ten couple and a half of the leading hounds followed; by which accident they were every one killed upon the ſpot, and the ſtag had three of his legs broke. One of the whippers-in, a young lad, being juſt at their heels, and ſeeing his danger, threw himſelf from his horſe; and the horſe upon coming near the precipice ſuddenly ſtopt, by which means they were both preſerved.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Richard Maitland, of the Royal regiment of artillery, dated Bombay, May 8, 1759. 30th.

"Since my laſt, nothing particular has happened to the detachment, until February, when I was ordered by the governor and council to take the command of an expedition againſt the city and caſtle of Surat, my command conſiſting of 850 artillery and infantry, with 1500 ſeapoys.

"I embarked my troops on board the company's armed veſſels, and in eight days landed them all ſafe at a place called Dentilowry, diſtant from Surat about nine miles, where we encamped for the refreſhment of the troops three or four days. In our firſt day's march from the above encampment, Capt. John Northail died of an apoplectic fit, and was ſucceeded in our company by Capt Joſeph Winter. The firſt attack that I made, was againſt the French garden, where the enemies (Scydees) had lodged a number of men; them I drove out, after a very ſmart firing on both ſides, for about four hours; our number loſt conſiſting of about twenty men killed, and as many wounded. After we had got poſſeſſion of the French garden, I thought it neceſſary to order the engineer to pitch upon a proper place to erect a battery, which he did, and compleated it in two days.

On this battery were mounted two 24 pounders, and a 13 inch mortar, which I ordered to fire againſt

againſt the wall, &c. as briſk as poſſible: this I continued to do for three days. Having thought of a more expedient method of getting into the outer town, than by a breach in the wall, I called a council of war, compoſed of military and marine; formed a plan of a general attack, which I laid before them, and they as readily agreed to, and this to be put into execution at half paſt four the next morning. The plan was, that the company's grab and bomb-ketches ſhould warp up the river in the night, and anchor in a line of battle oppoſite the Scydees Bundar, one of the ſtrongeſt fortified places they had got: this they did, and a general attack begun from the veſſels and battery at the appointed time. My intentions in this were, to drive the enemy from their batteries, and to facilitate the landing of the infantry at the Bundar, whom I had embarked on board of boats for their tranſportation. We made a continual fire until half paſt eight, when a ſignal was made for the boats to put off, and to go under the cover of the veſſels. This proved very ſucceſsful, for the men were landed with the loſs of one man only; getting poſſeſſion of the Scydees Bundar, and putting the men to flight, with the loſs of Capt. Robert Engliſh mortally wounded, and Lieutenant Pepperel wounded in the ſhoulder, our loſs of men not very conſiderable.

Having gained this point, and getting poſſeſſion of the outer town, with its fortifications, the next thing to be done, was to attack the inner town and caſtle.

I ordered the 13 and 2 ten-inch mortars to be planted on the Scydees Bundar, and to begin firing into the caſtle and town as ſoon as poſſible; diſtance from the caſtle about 700 yards, inner town 500.

About ſix in the evening the mortars began to play very briſkly, and continued to do ſo until half paſt two the next morning. This continual firing of our mortars put the caſtle and town into ſuch a conſternation, that they never returned one gun. The enemy finding it impoſſible to ſupport themſelves, ſent to acquaint me they would open the gates for my troops to march into the town; which I did, with drums beating, and colours flying. After I was in the town, the governor ſent to acquaint me, that he would give me up the caſtle, on proviſo, that I would allow him and his people to march out of the caſtle with their effects, which I agreed to, taking poſſeſſion without any further moleſtation.

Royal artillery, killed 2, wounded 4.

In the company's infantry. Captains killed 2. Subaltern 1. Killed in all 150. Wounded about 60.

Our expedition commenced the 9th of February, and we arrived at Bombay the 15th of April."

Letter from Albany in New-York, Oct. 23. 31ſt.

" —— Cayenquiliquoa and Rattle-ſnake Sam, two Mohawk Indians, came here yeſterday. They were about fourteen days ago at Oſwegatchie, in Canada, on a viſit to ſome relations who have been many years ſettled with the French. They ſay they endeavoured to perſuade their relations, and the other Mohawks at Gowegatchie, to leave the French in good time, and return to their own country; telling them, " That the Engliſh, formerly women, were now all turned into men, and were as thick all over the

country, as the trees in the woods. That they have taken the Ohio, Niagara, Cataracqui, Ticonderoga, Louiſbourg, and now lately Quebec; and they would ſoon eat the remainder of the French in Canada, and Indians that adhered to them." But the French Indians anſwered, "Brethren, you are deceived, the Engliſh cannot eat up the French; their mouth is too little, their jaws, too weak; and their teeth not ſharp enough. Our father Onontio (that is, the governor of Canada) has told us, and we believe him, that the Engliſh, like a thief, have ſtolen Louiſbourg and Quebec from the great King, whilſt his back was turned, and he was looking another way; but now he has turned his face, and ſees what the Engliſh have done, he is going into their country with a thouſand great canoes, and all his warriors; and he will take the little Engliſh King, and pinch him till he makes him cry out, and give back what he has ſtolen, as he did about ten ſummers ago; and this your eyes will ſoon ſee." The ſame notions and prejudices, we find, are induſtriouſly ſpread amongſt the Six Nations: God grant nothing may happen at a peace to confirm them."

The Cheſeria, from a place 20 leagues above Quebec, of near 500 tons, mounting 28 ſix pounders, with 100 men, and ſix Engliſh priſoners, is ſent into Briſtol by the Rippon man of war, who took her the 20th inſtant, ſeventy leagues from the Lizard. She ſailed from Quebec with four or five others; the forts fired as they paſſed the town; but did them little or no damage. It was thought impoſſible that they could eſcape.

Letters from Gibraltar adviſe, that Mr. Milbank, who was lately ſent to Morocco with two men of war, to treat about the ranſom of the crew of the Litchfield man of war, and a tranſport that was wrecked laſt year on the Barbary coaſt, is not able to ſucceed in his commiſſion: for, beſides the ſum of money required, which is very large, the emperor demands a certain number of cannon, with powder and ball anſwerable, and cordage, tackle, &c. ſufficient to equip four men of war.

In Paris 19,148 children were baptized, 4341 couple married, 19,202 died during this year; and 5082 foundlings were taken into their foundling hoſpital in the ſame time.

Amſterdam. The number of perſons who have died in this city in 1759, amounts to 7771, and the chriſtenings to 4317.

Extract of a letter from Bombay, dated April 7, 1759.

"There have been three very extraordinary appearances here. On the 13th of December laſt, there was almoſt a total eclipſe of the ſun, which laſted from ten in the morning till near one o'clock. A comet has been ſeen theſe twenty days, and remains ſtill viſible about four o' clock in the morning. A very large meteor in the air was ſeen on the 4th of this month, at about ſeven o'clock at night, which appeared in the ſame ſhape, but much larger than the comet, and had the ſame direction. It laſted about ten ſeconds, and was of ſo great a brightneſs, that it was not poſſible for a perſon to look ſtedfaſtly at it. As for myſelf, I narrowly eſcaped feeling the effects of it; being then returning from a village near Bombay town, and in the open road, ſeeing an extraordinary light in the air, I turned

turned my head that way, to see what it was, when it immediately caught my eyes, in a manner, that I was not then sensible whether I had lost them or not, and was obliged to put up my hand to screen them. Every house was illuminated by it, as if there was a number of flambeaux lighted.

Yours, &c. A. B.

A General BILL of all the Christenings and Burials in London, from December 12, 1758, to December 11, 1759.

Christened		Buried	
Males	7294	Males	9919
Females	6959	Females	9685
	14,253		19,604

Increased in the burials this year 2028.

Died under	2 years of age		6994
Between	2 and	5	2063
	5 and	10	803
	10 and	20	694
	20 and	30	1576
	30 and	40	1616
	40 and	50	1688
	50 and	60	1413
	60 and	70	1265
	70 and	80	968
	80 and	90	435
	90 and	100	86
		100	1
		103	1
			19,604

According to our method in the last year's Register, we reserve an article at the conclusion of the Chronicle, for those matters, which though curious and interesting, cannot be inserted in that part, agreeably to our plan.

At the End of April of this year the following advertisement appeared, and has been often repeated in some of the daily papers.

WHereas on Wednesday the 25th of April, several persons, armed with cutlasses, swords, and other offensive weapons, did forcibly enter the house of Mr. Campbell, Jeweller, in King-street, Soho, break open his parlour door, greatly abuse him and his wife, take away a lady by force, and commit many acts of great violence and outrage: And whereas only four of the said persons have as yet been taken; whoever will make discovery, or cause to be discovered and taken, the principal ringleader of this conspiracy, or riot, so that he may be brought to justice, (the lord chief justice's warrant having been granted for that purpose) shall, on his commitment, receive a reward of five guineas, to be paid by me, Jos. Campbell.

N. B. *He is about five feet five or six inches high, raw-boned, and slender in his person, pitted with the small-pox, of a dark complexion, broad black eye-brows, grey eyes, looking a little red or sore about the lids, a longish sharp nose, wide mouth, had on a large grizzle wig, and black coat.*

THIS extraordinary advertisement has been the subject of much speculation, and the act of violence which occasioned it, has been variously, but neither truly nor circumstantially related. It was, indeed,

deed, one of the moſt daring and flagitious breaches of the peace that ever happened in this kingdom, as will appear by the following narrative, which is drawn up from an account given in writing, by the lady herſelf.

Mrs. A. M. B. in the month of December, 1757, after having been married three years to Mr. B. B. was obliged, by a ſeries of unprovoked cruelty, to ſwear the peace againſt him before a magiſtrate, to remove from his houſe in Frith-ſtreet, Soho, leaving with him their only child, a little boy, then about a year and a half old, and take ſhelter at Mr. Campbell's, a jeweller, in King-ſtreet, not far diſtant. In the next Hillary term ſhe exhibited the articles of peace in the court of King's-Bench, and commenced a ſuit in the ſpiritual court, by which ſhe obtained a divorce *a menſa et toro*, with coſts and damages, on the 15th of December 1758.

On the 25th of April, 1759, about four months after the divorce had been obtained, as Mrs. B. was ſitting in the parlour at Mr. Campbell's, with Mr. Campbell and his wife, between eight and nine o' clock in the evening, ſhe heard three loud knocks at the ſtreet door. The parlour where they were ſitting is a back room, with two doors; one door opens into the paſſage, at the end of which is the ſtreet door, and the other opens into the ſhop, in which there is a glaſs door, that opens into the ſame paſſage cloſe by the ſtreet door.

Being ſtartled at the loudneſs of the knocking, Mr. Campbell went out at the paſſage door, which Mrs. Campbell immediately bolted after him, and while he was going along the paſſage to the ſtreet door, Mrs. B. went out at the other door into the ſhop, and looked through the glaſs door, which was always kept bolted at night, to ſee who was coming. As ſoon as Mr. Campbell opened the ſtreet door, ſhe ſaw a tall elderly ill-looking man, and hearing him enquire if Mrs. B. did not lodge there, ſhe inſtantly ſuſpected ſome violence was intended againſt her, and being extremely frighted, ſhe ſcreamed out. The next moment ſhe diſtinguiſhed Mr. B's voice, and heard him ſay, "Come on, my boys." Several ruffians then ruſhed into the paſſage, armed with ſhort bludgeons, violently threw Mr. Campbell down, who endeavoured to ſtop them, and getting at length to the parlour door, B. after ſeveral efforts, burſt it open, by forcing off the box of the lock. Mrs. B. was ſtill at the glaſs door in the ſhop. B. diſcovering her, ran to her, and, dropping his bludgeon, laid hold of her, and forcibly dragged her quite round through the parlour and paſſage, to the ſtreet door, not having preſence of mind to unbolt the glaſs door, which, when he was in the ſhop, he might eaſily have done. Mrs. Campbell, endeavouring to ſave her, was extremely ill-treated, and had her cloaths torn from her back; and Mrs. B. in the ſtruggle loſt both her ſhoes, and her linen and cloaths were torn almoſt to rags. In this condition ſhe was dragged into the ſtreet, where ſhe ſaw a landau; while the gang were attempting to force her into it, ſhe heard a woman's voice, who called her by her name, and ſaid, "Don't be afraid, "Mrs. B. come in." Mrs. B. however, continued to ſtruggle with all her ſtrength, but was at laſt overpowered, and, with great violence, and

and great indecency, forced into the coach. She immediately perceived that the woman, having done her office, had got out at one door, juſt as ſhe was forced in at the other. One Aldrich came into the coach to her, and was immediately followed by B. The coach then drove away with great ſpeed, leaving behind many perſons, who ſtopped to gaze at the tumult, and who, notwithſtanding the cries, and entreaties, and ſtruggles of the lady, patiently ſuffered her to be thus treated, becauſe ſome of the gang had told them it was only a ſquabble between a man and his wife.

Mrs. B. ſtill continued her ſcreams, and threw her hands out of the coach, imploring aſſiſtance, which was ſtill prevented by ſome of the gang, who followed the coach on foot, which drove at a great rate up Greek-ſtreet, croſs Soho-ſquare, through Hog-lane, and ſo to the turnpike at Tottenham-court. This turnpike, and the next, being already opened, they drove furiouſly through, without ſtopping, and, as they ſaid, went through the back part of Iſlington. B. all the time being half out of the coach, curſing and ſwearing at the coachman to puſh on, and to keep the lower road. They came at length to a third turnpike, which, they ſaid, led to Hackney, and this not being opened, the coach ſtopped to pay the toll. Mrs. B. ſaw that there was but one man at this gate, and though ſhe could not hope much from his aſſiſtance, yet ſhe would have called out to him, if B. had not forcibly held her back in the coach, and ſtopped her mouth with his hand. Some time after they had got through this turnpike, the coach ſtopped again by B's order; and it being now late in the evening, and the place lonely, Mrs. B. was ſtruck with the dreadful apprehenſion that ſhe was now about to be murdered; this apprehenſion was increaſed by a motion, which B. made to get out, under pretence of enquiring the way: ſhe thought he could not either perpetrate her murder with his own hands, or be preſent while it was perpetrated by the ruffian, whom he had engaged for that purpoſe; ſhe therefore laying hold of his hand, earneſtly entreated him not to leave her; to this he at laſt ſilently conſented, and Aldrich went out in his ſtead, which it was neceſſary to do to ſave appearances, whatever was their real intentions, as they pretended it was neceſſary to enquire the way: in a ſhort time Aldrich returned into the coach, and the man was ordered again to drive on: Mrs. B. then begged and conjured B. that he would neither murder her himſelf, nor permit her to be murdered by the man that was with him; B. made no anſwer, but during Mrs. B's entreaties and expoſtulations, kept his eyes wildly fixed upon Aldrich; this ſtill increaſed her fears, and ſhe was thrown almoſt into an agony ſoon after, by ſeeing them whiſper. She then in ſuch words as diſtreſs and terror ſuggeſted, begged they would not whiſper, as ſhe could not but regard ſuch dark conſultations as the prelude to her death. B. then ſaid aloud to Aldrich, "Will you go "through?" and Aldrich anſwered, "Yes, that I will; I'll do any thing "for you; and go through the "world with you." B. replied, "Say you ſo? give me your hand, "my boy." On which they ſhook hands. B. then looked out of the coach, and ſeeing none of the gang,

ſome

ſome of whom had followed the coach on foot to the ſecond turnpike, he expreſſed great uneaſineſs leſt ſome of them ſhould betray him, either through remorſe or fear, and that a party, by their information, ſhould get at the place of rendezvous before the coach, and reſcue the lady: he therefore told Aldrich in a low voice, that he had a great mind to alter his ſcheme; but Aldrich telling him that none of the gang knew his ſcheme ſufficiently to fruſtrate it, if they had any ſuch intention, he ſeemed ſatisfied, and only whiſpered, "Have you got every "thing ready?" to which Aldrich replied aloud, "I have." B. then turning to Mrs. B. told her that Aldrich belonged to a very great man, and that he had got what would do for any body; upon which Aldrich, at his requeſt, produced a ſhort painted ſtaff, like that which conſtables carry in their pockets, as a token of their authority: Aldrich, however, deſired B. not to meddle with it, and ſoon after took it from him. B. then put his hand down to the bottom of the coach where Mrs. B. ſat, as ſhe thought with a deſign of taking off her ſhoes, upon which ſhe told him ſhe had none on. He replied, "We will "get you ſhoes in the country." He then produced two drawn ſwords, which he ſaid if he met with any oppoſition, ſhould be the death of him or of thoſe who oppoſed him: Mrs. B. then burſt into tears, and intreated him to tell her where ſhe was to go; he replied ſhe was going to her country lodging to ſee her little boy. After this converſation he called out to the coachman to make haſte, offering him any money to drive faſter, upon which Mrs. B. again ſcreamed out, and calling to the coachman, ſaid, "Surely "you will not carry me to be mur-"dered; how much farther am I "to go?" The coachman replied, "Only a quarter of a mile," and then drove at a prodigious rate till he came to Limehouſe-hole, where he ſtopped. B. ordered him to go on to the Iſle of Dogs. He replied that he did not know the way, they ordered him to enquire; juſt as the coach began to go on again, it was ſtopped by an ill-looking fellow muffled up in a blue great coat, who coming to the window ſaid, "Sir, "was you at Billingſgate to day?" B. anſwered, "Yes." "Then," ſays the fellow, "I am right; get "out here; the boat is at the bot-"tom of the place, and the ſhip not "far off." Mrs. B. upon hearing this, cried out, "Lord have mercy "upon me, ſure I am not going upon "the water:" and B. endeavouring to pacify her, ſaid, "My dear, "you know my couſin Atkinſon, "we are only going on board his "ſhip." The fellow had now diſappeared, and they were preparing to get out, but Mrs. B's ſcreams terrified them, and they ordered the man to drive a little farther. As the coach went on, it paſſed cloſe by the Royal Oak, a public houſe, and Mrs. B. ſeeing a light in the window, continued to cry out for help, and her voice brought out two or three women. Aldrich then got out of the coach, and B. ſtood up in the coach, ſo as to hide Mrs. B. from the women, and ordered the coachman to drive to any place where he might procure a poſt-chaiſe, encouraging him by the promiſe of any money he would require, It is probable, that B's original intention was to force Mrs. B. into a boat at Limehouſe-hole, but not immé-

immediately meeting with the man, who afterwards aſked if he had been at Billingſgate, which ſeems to have been a watch word, and finding that there were houſes near, he concluded it better to proceed to the Iſle of Dogs, a ſolitary place, where he might have kept her without fear of diſcovery, till the boat had been ordered thither to take her in. He was now informed that the boat was ready, but fearing to make his attempt here, as the neighbourhood was alarmed, and deſpairing to get on with the coach, was deſirous perhaps to proceed to the Iſle of Dogs in a poſt-chaiſe, while Aldrich directed the boat to meet him there. However this be, the coachman ſaid he could go no farther, for there was no road: B. then got out, and Mrs. B. ſeeing his meaſures precipitated by their ſituation, and that the effort to get on the water muſt be made on the ſpot, redoubled her cries for aſſiſtance, and called out murder with all her ſtrength many times: this brought ſeveral more women out of the Royal Oak, and one man: upon their coming up to the coach ſhe ſhewed her feet which were without ſhoes, and her cloaths that were almoſt torn from her back, and told them ſhe was forcibly taken away by ruffians, who ſhe feared were about to throw her into the Thames, or otherwiſe take away her life. B. then ſaid, that "ſhe was his wife, "that ſhe was mad, and that he "was carrying her to a mad-houſe." This ſhe denied in ſuch a manner, as convinced the people who ſaw her, that ſhe ſpoke truth; and B. perceiving that every moment of delay muſt produce new oppoſition, peremptorily commanded Aldrich to take her, and carry her to the boat by force. Aldrich immediately ſeized her, with that deſign, but the man who came out of the Royal Oak reſcued her from him, and carried her into the houſe, whither B. and Aldrich followed her. The man in the blue coat, who had ſtopt the coach juſt before, now returned with the waterman, and brought him into the room to them. B. then ordered the waterman to aſſiſt in forcing her to the water ſide; but the man replied, "Not I indeed; "if the lady chuſes to go in my "boat, ſhe is welcome; but I'll "carry nobody againſt their will." B. now found it impracticable to execute his meaſures, and being ſenſible of the danger of his ſituation, made his eſcape by drawing his ſword upon ſome of the women, who endeavoured to detain him. Aldrich was ſecured till a conſtable was called, who conducted him to Poplar round-houſe. Mrs. B. ſat up the reſt of the night, at the Royal Oak, and in the morning ſent the following letter to Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Campbell,

I have, through God's mercy, eſcaped death that was deſigned me, and have got to an honeſt houſe, the Royal Oak in Limehouſe-hole, where I beg to ſee you, and more with you, as I am in fear of being moleſted every hour.

Thurſday morning. A. M. B.

Mr. Campbell immediately communicated this to ſome friends, who went and brought back the lady with Aldrich, who was by Juſtice St. Lawrence committed to the Gate-houſe, with two more of the gang, who had been ſeized the night before, upon the information of the maſter of the Hercules Pillars, in Greek-ſtreet, Soho, who ſwore he be-

believed them to be in the conſpiracy, becauſe they and many more had been caballing three nights ſucceſſively at his houſe with B.

The lady, who, with the terror, hurry, and fatigue, and the bruiſes ſhe received, was many days in danger of her life, is now recovered. B. is not yet taken, but a proſecution is, in the mean time, carrying on againſt the other conſpirators, of which a farther account will hereafter be given.

INSTALLATION, &c. at Oxford.

Oxford, July 7.

ON Monday laſt, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the right hon. John Earl of Weſtmoreland, chancellor elect of this univerſity, made his public entrance, by the eaſt gate, into this city. His lordſhip was attended at his entrance, and for a great of the Wycomb road, by a long train of coaches and other equipages of the nobility and gentry of the country. Notice was given of his near approach, by the ringing of a bell at St. Mary's, which called together the gentlemen of the univerſity, who were ranked, according to their different orders and degrees, on his lordſhip's right hand, from the eaſt gate to St. Mary's church. The left hand ſide of the ſtreet was reſerved for the townſmen.

Previous to his lordſhip's arrival, the following orders were agreed to by the vice-chancellor and delegates, and were communicated to all the heads of the houſes, and by them to their reſpective ſocieties:

1. That the ſtudents appear no where abroad during the chancellor's abode in the univerſity without their caps and gowns ſuitable to their degree and condition, and their apparel be ſuch as the ſtatutes require, and that they behave with ſuch order and decency, as become gentlemen of a liberal education.

2. That no ſcholar, of what condition ſoever, ſhall, without ſpecial orders from his ſuperiors, preſume to go out to meet the chancellor, either on horſeback, or on foot, or to be at, or upon the way, where the chancellor is to come; but ſhall attend in that place and poſture, in which he ſhall be required to be, upon notice from his ſuperiors.

3. That the chancellor's approach to the town be ſignified by the ringing of St. Mary's great bell, and that the vice-chancellor and doctors in their ſcarlet gowns, and the proctors and noblemen in their proper habits, wait at St. Mary's church for the chancellor, where the public orator is to compliment his lordſhip on his arrival in a ſhort latin ſpeech. That the other ſcholors range themſelves from St. Mary's church to the eaſt gate on the north ſide of the ſtreet, the maſters of arts next to St. Mary's, the batchelors next to them, and below them the under graduates; and that the occaſional proctors take all poſſible care that order and decency be obſerved, and that as ſoon as the chancellor and retinue are paſt, every one immediately depart to his reſpective college or hall, and there remain.

4. That during his lordſhip's inſtallation, and the following commemoration and encænia, all perſons repair to and keep their proper ſeats and places in the theatre. The riſing ſemicircle of the theatre is reſerved for the noblemen and doctors.

doctors. The enclosure within the rails is the place for masters of arts. The gallery behind the doctors in the circular part of the theatre and the east and westward side galleries are reserved for the ladies and strangers, among whom all gownsmen are forbid to intermix. The upper gallery above the noblemen and doctors is appointed for the gentlemen-commoners and batchelors; and the upper galleries east and westward are for undergraduate scholars of houses and commoners. The rest of the area for batelers, servitors, &c.

5. That the proctors appoint a sufficient number of occasional proctors, to attend and preserve order and decency during his lordship's stay in the university.

It is strictly required, during the time of this solemnity, all persons observe the aforesaid orders, and comport themselves with that sobriety and modesty, as may tend to the reputation and honour of the university, upon pain of being entered in the black book, and otherwise proceeded against, as the exigence of their fault shall require.

On his lordship's arrival at St. Mary's he was received by the vice-chancellor, noblemen, and doctors, in their robes; and being conducted into the church, was complimented by the public orator, in a short latin speech, to which his lordship replied in the same language. After this his lordship dined at St. Mary-Hall, where apartments were provided for him, and many gentlemen and ladies of his train.

On Tuesday, at ten o'clock in the morning, the noblemen and the doctors, in their robes, waited on his lordship at the vice-chancellor's lodgings at Corpus Christi college; and about eleven the procession (which was more numerous than has been seen here in the memory of man) began from thence, and passed through St. Mary's, where it was joined by the masters of arts in their proper habits; and then proceeded through the great gate of the schools to the divinity school, and from thence into the theatre.

Here the vice-chancellor, in a latin speech, opened the business of the convocation, and then addressing himself to the chancellor, who was seated at his right hand, after applauding in a proper and polite manner the choice the university had made, and congratulating his lordship upon it, administered to him the necessary oaths, and presented him with the insignia of his office, viz. the keys, the seal, and the book of statutes. The vice-chancellor then quitted the chair, which was immediately filled by the chancellor, who finished this ceremony of the instalment by addressing himself to the university in an elegant latin oration. Then his lordship admitted the following noblemen and gentlemen to the honorary degree of doctors of law, viz.

The right hon. the Earl of Northampton.

The right hon. the Earl of Macclesfield.

Lord Willoughby de Broke.

Count Shulenburgh, lord of the bed-chamber to the king of Denmark.

James Boreel, Gerard Meerman, } deputies from the States General.

William Gerard Dedel, commissary of Amsterdam.

Sir Richard Glyn, lord-mayor, and repre-

repreſentative in parliament for the city of London.

Sir Charles Mordaunt, bart. knight of the ſhire for the county of Warwick.

Sir Edward Dering, bart.

Sir Philip Boteler, bart.

Sir Roger Twiſden, bart.

Sir Charles Kemeys Tynte, bart. knight of the ſhire for Somerſet.

William Cartwright eſq; knight of the ſhire for Northampton.

Thomas Colmondeley, eſq; knight of the ſhire for Cheſter.

Edward Popham, eſq; knight of the ſhire for Wilts.

Henry Dawkins, of London, eſq; and Tho. Lambert, of Sevenoak, Kent, eſq;

This convocation concluded with a ſpeech from the public orator.—And then the proceſſion returned to Corpus Chriſti college, where the noblemen and doctors were entertained at dinner with the chancellor.

Afterwards the following noblemen of the univerſity ſpoke their congratulatory verſes, which were received by the audience, with uncommon, but deſerved applauſe, viz. the Earl of Suffolk, Engliſh verſe; the Earl of Donegal, Latin; and Lord Norreys, Latin.

In the evening the oratorio of Sampſon was performed, in the theatre, by a ſelect and numerous band, conducted by Dr. Hays.

On Wedneſday, being the day of Lord Crewe's commemoration, the doctors, &c. met again at the vice-chancellor's lodgings, between ten and eleven o'clock in the morning, and went in proceſſion with the chancellor, from thence, to the theatre. The vice-chancellor having opened the buſineſs of the convocation, the commemoration ſpeech was ſpoken by Mr. Warton, the poetry profeſſor. The ſubject of this elegant and admired ſpeech was, with great propriety, confined to thoſe benefactors who had been chancellors of the univerſity. The degree of D. C. L. was conferred, in this convocation, on the right hon. Lord Fane, member of parliament for Reading; the hon. William Craven, member of parliament for Warwickſhire, who were preſented by Dr. Seward, of St. John's college, who acted or the profeſſor of law. Afterwards the right hon. the Earl of Suffolk was admittted to the degree of maſter of arts, to which he was preſented in a much applauded ſpeech by the public orator. The encænia were then continued by the following gentlemen, viz. hon. Mr. Beauclerk, of the Queen's, Engliſh; Sir B. B. Delves, Magdalen college, Latin; Sir James Macdonald, Chriſt-Church, Latin; Mr. Beckford, New college, Engliſh; Mr. Wodehouſe, and Mr. Le Maiſtre, Chriſt-Church, Latin dialogue; Mr. Nibbes, St. John's, Latin. All theſe exerciſes were performed with great propriety of elocution and action, and were highly applauded by the audience. In the evening was performed the oratorio of Eſther.

On Thurſday, the chancellor met the heads of houſes, at the delegates room, and preſided in their conſultations on the buſineſs of the univerſity; and from thence was accompanied by them to the theatre. Here the encænia, or congratulatory exerciſes, were again reſumed, by Mr. Hopton and Mr. Walcot, of Magdalen college, who ſpoke a dialogue in Latin verſe, on the late improvements and benefactions to the univerſity; Mr. Bagot, of Chriſt-Church, Latin

verſe; Mr. Ilbert, of Magdalen, Engliſh verſe; Mr. Way, of Chriſt-Church, Latin; Mr. Bragge, of Magdalen, Latin; Mr. Budgen, of Trinity, Engliſh; Mr. Kaye, of Brazen-noſe, Engliſh oration.

The degree of doctor of civil law was conferred on the following gentlemen:

Right hon. Robert Shirley, ſon to the Earl of Ferrers.

Hon Wilmot Vaughan, member of parliament for Cardiganſhire, and ſon to Lord Liſburne.

Sir Richard Chaſe.

Harbord Harbord. eſq; member of parliament for Norwich.

James Evelyn, of Fulbridge, Suſſex, eſq;

And the following gentlemen had the degree of maſters of arts conferred on them, viz.

The right hon. the Earl of Donegal, of Trinity college.

Sir Brian Broughton Delves, of Magdalen college.

Alexander Courthope, of Horſemonden, Kent, eſq;

John Childen, of Tunbridge, Kent, eſq;

Roger Twiſden, eſq; eldeſt ſon of Sir R. Twiſden, bart.

Thomas Popkin, of Kettle-Hill, Glamorganſhire, eſq;

John Sawbridge, jun. of Alantigh, in Kent, eſq;

Wm. Dealtry, of Magdalen college, eſq;

Powell Snell, jun. of Baliol college, eſq;

John Toke, of Univerſity college, eſq;

William Guiſe, of Queen's college, eſq;

Thomas Knight, of Trinity college, eſq;

Henry St. John, of New college, eſq;

On Friday the encænia were reſumed in the theatre, when an Italian ode, in praiſe of the chancellor, was performed by the whole opera band: after which the degree of D. C. L. was conferred on the following gentlemen, viz.

Henry Pye, eſq; member of parliament for Berkſhire.

William Grove, eſq; member of parliament for Coventry.

John Harvey Thurſby, eſq; member of parliament for Stamford.

Joſiah George Hort, eſq; ſon to the late archbiſhop of Tuam.

The degree of A. M. was alſo conferred on Henry Hunter, eſq; of Trinity college; Mr. Thomas Auguſtine Arne was admitted to the degree of doctor of muſic; and verſes were ſpoke by the following gentlemen; Mr. Mundy, New college, Engliſh; Mr. Forſter, Corpus Chriſti college, Engliſh; Mr. Pepys, Chriſt-Church, Latin; Mr. Simpſon, Chriſt-Church, Latin; Mr. De Salis, Queen's college, Latin; and Mr. Sandys, of Queen's college, Latin.

Then the ſolemnity of the inſtallation and commemoration was cloſed by Dr. King, principal of St. Mary-Hall, who in a ſpirited and elequent oration, delivered with his uſual grace and dignity, enlarged on the propriety of the choice the univerſity had made; diſplayed his lordſhip's eminent abilities; introduced lady Pomfret's, and Mr. Dawkins's late benefactions; and concluded with an exhortation to the youth of this place, and his ardent wiſhes for the perpetual peace and proſperity of the univerſity.

The ſplendor of the appearance on this occaſion, the harmony and decorum with which the whole ceremony was conducted, and the enter-

entertainment afforded to ſo polite and reſpectable an audience, by the exerciſes and orations of each day, reflect the higheſt honour on the prudence of the magiſtrates, and abilities of the members of this diſtinguiſhed ſeat of learning.

INVESTITURE of PRINCE Ferdinand of Brunſwick.

Camp at Corſdorf, Oct. 17.

THE King of Great Britain having conſtituted the right hon. the Marquis of Granby, and Stephen Martin Leake, eſq; Garter principal king of arms, plenipotentiaries for inveſting his ſerene highneſs Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, with the moſt noble order of the garter, Mr. Leake arrived at the camp, with the habit and enſigns, on Monday the 15th. The next day the plenipotentiaries had their firſt audience of his ſerene highneſs, at the head quarters, and preſented their credentials and the book of ſtatutes; and his ſerene highneſs having agreed to accept the election, with the uſual reſervations, the plenipotentiaries immediately inveſted him with the garter, ribband, and george, Garter pronouncing the uſual admonitions in Latin. The next day was appointed for the public inveſtiture, and, for that purpoſe, a large tent was prepared on a hill, in full view of the French camp, and another leſſer tent at a little diſtance from the great one, for his highneſs to receive the firſt part of the inveſtiture: to this tent the Prince came, about twelve o'clock, eſcorted by a large detachment of the horſe-guards blue, who were afterwards drawn up on either ſide upon the ſlope of the hill before the tent, others doing duty on foot. His ſerene highneſs was received by the plenipotentiaries in the leſſer tent, where the habit and enſigns had been previouſly laid on a table, and he was immediately inveſted with the ſurcoat and ſword. A proceſſion was then made to the great tent, in the following order:

Gentlemen officers of his ſerene highneſs.

Garter's ſecretary carrying the book of ſtatutes.

The Marquis of Granby's ſecretary carrying the hood.

Colonel Ligonier, aid de camp to his ſerene highneſs, carrying the cap and feather.

Colonel Fitzroy, aid de camp to his ſerene highneſs, carrying the collar.

Cheſter herald, in his coat of arms and collar, carrying the king's commiſſion.

Garter king at arms, in his proper mantle, carrying the mantle of the order on a crimſon velvet cuſhion.

The Marquis of Granby, as firſt plenipotentiary

His ſerene highneſs the Prince, ſupported by Lieutenant-Generals Waldegrave and Moſtyn.

In this manner they proceeded to the great tent, where two chairs of ſtate were placed, one for the Sovereign, having an eſcutheon of his royal arms and titles over his chair. Upon entering the tent, every perſon made three reverences to the Sovereign's ſtate, and the habit and enſigns were ſeverally laid, by the perſons who bore them, upon a table before the Sovereign's ſtall. The Prince ſat down in his chair, the two plenipotentiaries in chairs, on each ſide of him; the muſic playing. After a little pauſe, the Marquis

quis of Granby ſtanding up, made a ſhort ſpeech in French, which was anſwered by the Prince. Garter then preſented the King's commiſſion, which was read by the Prince's ſecretary. The plenipotentiaries then inveſted his highneſs with the habit and enſigns, viz. 1ſt. the mantle, then the hood, then the collar, Garter pronouncing the uſual admonitions. They then placed the cap and feather on the Prince's head, and ſeated him in his ſtall; the muſick playing. Laſtly, Garter proclaimed the Sovereign's ſtile in French, and then the Prince's; the drums beating and trumpets ſounding. This being done, a proceſſion was made back to the leſſer tent, in the ſame manner as before, his ſerene highneſs having the train of his mantle borne by a page. His highneſs continued in this tent about an hour, till the great tent was prepared for dinner, which was given by the Marquis of Granby, his ſerene highneſs ſitting at table in the habit of the order, having his cap held behind his chair, the plenipotentiaries on his right hand, and the hereditary Prince of Brunſwick on his left. The ſecond courſe being ſerved up, his ſerene highneſs ſtood up, put on his cap, and then taking it off, drank, 1ſt. The Sovereign's health; 2d. The reſt of the royal family; 3d. The knights companions of the order: In return whereof, the Marquis of Granby drank, 1ſt. The health of the Prince; 2d. The reſt of his family; 3d. The King of Pruſſia.

The next day his ſerene highneſs gave an entertainment, in the three tents near the head-quarters, at which were preſent (as at the former) all the principal officers of the army. The whole being conducted with as much order and ſplendor, as the circumſtances of a camp would admit; and to the entire ſatisfaction of his ſerene highneſs.

Account of the Funeral Proceſſion of the King of Spain.

ON the 10th of Auguſt, as ſoon as his catholick majeſty expired, the Duke of Bejar ordered the lords of the bed-chamber, two and two alternately, aſſiſted by two pages, to guard the body; two prieſts and two phyſicians always watching it. Three altars were placed in the chamber, where maſs was conſtantly ſaid both on that and the next morning.—The body being then dreſſed by the lords and gentlemen of the bed-chamber, was placed in a leaden coffin, incloſed in another of wood, which was covered with tiſſue and gold lace, and locked with three keys. On the 11th at noon, it was conveyed by the nobility and officers of the houſhold from the royal bed-chamber to the great hall, where it lay in ſtate upon a rich bed under a magnificent canopy. It was there delivered, in form, by the Duke of Bejar to the Duke of Alva, who immediately committed it to the care of the guard called Montores de Eſpinoſa; two of them ſtanding at the head with the crown and ſceptre; and two at the feet. The vigil was ſung in the hall; and the biſhop of Palentia celebrated maſs; at which a number of grandees, and all the officers of the court, attended.

At half an hour paſt ſix in the evening, the Conde del Montijo, the Duke of Alva, the Prince of

Mazareno, the Duke of Bournonville, the Duke of Medina Sidonia, and the Conde de Aranda, all knights of the golden fleece, formed a chapter of that order in the high ſteward's chamber, from whence they proceeded to diveſt the royal body of the collar; which ceremony was performed by the Conde del Montijo, as the eldeſt knight. On Sunday the 12th, the body, being carried down to the foot of the palace ſtairs by the lords of the bed-chamber, was there delivered to the officers of the houſehold, who placed it in the hearſe, which was prepared to convey it to the convent of the Viſitation at Madrid. At certain intervals the biſhop of Placentia, who attended with the prieſts of the royal chapel, repeated the reſponſes.

The proceſſion ſet out from Villa Vicioſa at half an hour paſt four in the morning, and arrived at Madrid before ten.

The proceſſion entered Madrid through the gate de los Recoletos, where it was received by the body of invalids, with their colonel at their head. It then proceeded to the convent of the Viſitation, the ſtreets through which it paſſed being lined with the Spaniſh and Walloon guards, as far as the portico, within which a part of the guards were ready to receive the body, and a company of halberdiers at the church gate.

The equerries took it down from the hearſe. The gentlemen of the houſhold carried it to the church door, from whence the grandees and ſtewards of the houſhold conveyed it to the tomb. When all the great officers, grandees, and other perſons preſent, had taken their places, pontifical maſs was ſaid by the biſhop of Santander, at which the muſicians of the royal-chapel aſſiſted. Divine ſervice being over, the body was delivered to the prioreſs of the Viſitation, who received it in form from the Duke of Alva, after opening the coffin to examine it in preſence of the whole company.

When the royal body entered the church, the company of guards, the Spaniſh and Walloon infantry, and the invalids, made a general diſcharge; another at the elevation of the hoſt; and a third about noon, when the body entered the choir, in order to be delivered to the nuns.

An account of the Plans that have been laid before the Committee for building a Bridge at Black-fryars.

IN conſequence of ſeveral plans that have been exhibited for building a bridge over the Thames at Black-fryars, in ſome of which the arches have been parts of circles, and in others parts of ovals; many pieces have appeared in the public papers, in which different parties have endeavoured to prove the ſuperior excellency of different plans.

The advocates for the ſemi-circular arch ſay, that it is ſtronger than the oval or elliptical, that its figure is more beautiful, and its conſtruction leſs expenſive; that it is ſtronger, they ſay, is to be proved by mathematical demonſtration; that it is more beautiful, is the neceſſary conſequence of its ſuperior regularity, and ſimplicity, as the exceſs of the ſemi-elliptical arch one way ſerves only to ſhew the defect of it in another, and makes it low to appearance, whatever is its real

real height; that the conſtruction of this arch is more expenſive than the ſemi-circular follows from its being in itſelf leſs ſtrong; for, as the lateral preſſure is greater, the piers and abutments muſt be conſtructed ſo as to make greater reſiſtance; it is alſo alledged that the ſemi-circular arch will be more convenient for the paſſage of veſſels, and will leſs impede the courſe of the water, becauſe this arch will be more lofty, and the piers and abutments leſs wide,

A diſpute has alſo ariſen, whether the bridge ſhall be fenced with iron rails, or a baluſtrade of ſtone; the advocates for the ſtone baluſtrade ſay, that rails are too light and trival for a ſtructure of ſuch magnitude and dignity, and deſtroy that ſimple uniformity of parts and deſign from which alone true beauty can reſult.

On the other ſide, it is alledged, that if the arches are ſemi-circular, they muſt either be large or numerous; if they are large, the aſcent of the bridge will be ſo ſteep as to render it extremely inconvenient to thoſe who paſs over it, and carriages will ſcarce be able to paſs it at all, the banks of the river being very low; and if the arches are numerous, both the navigation and current of the river will be greatly obſtructed by the piers between them. Theſe diſadvantages will all be removed if the arch be elliptical, againſt which there can be no valid objection, but its want of ſufficient ſtrength; as utility is ſurely to be preferred to appearance, ſuppoſing the appearance of the ſemi-circle to be more pleaſing.

To prove that an elliptical arch is not ſufficiently ſtrong, recourſe has been had, not to mathematical reaſoning, but to fact, and it has been ſaid, that a bridge over the Arno at Florence, called, Trinity bridge, having been conſtructed with elliptical arches, is ſo feeble that no cart is ſuffered to paſs over it; and that ſome years ago, when the pavement over one of the abutments was taken up to be repaired, ſeveral ſtones in the adjoining arches, moved out of their places, and the workmen were therefore obliged inſtantly to deſiſt, and reload the abutment again with its uſual weight, to prevent the arch from falling in, and oppoſe ſufficient reſiſtance to the lateral preſſure.

But the fact upon which this objection is founded is not true, for it will appear upon the firſt view of this bridge, that the arches are neither ellipſis, nor cycloid, nor any other regular curve, but a curve drawn from thoſe points taken at pleaſure. Theſe arches, however, irregular as they are, have ſtood two hundred years; and though it is true that carts are not allowed to paſs over them, yet it is alſo true that the ſuppoſed weakneſs of the bridge is not the reaſon, but the conveniency of the nobility, who live in the ſtreets to which this bridge is the principal avenue, there being another bridge built for the paſſage of carts, leading to ſtreets through which they may paſs without nuiſance. That the arch was injured by moving the pavement is allowed, but it does not follow that a different arch would be injured by the ſame means, neither does the injury ſuffered by that arch appear to a ſe

from a weakneſs eſſential to its figure, becauſe it is at leaſt equally probable that it aroſe from mere defect in its conſtruction.

It is alſo affirmed, that the author of the plan for conſtructing a bridge over nine elliptical arches has deviſed a method of conſtruction, by which the weight will be thrown entirely upon the piers, and the arches have nothing to ſuſtain; it is acknowledged that this device cannot well be explained by a written deſcription, but we are told that it will be demonſtrated to the committee.

It is, however, moſt certain, that an elliptical arch is not ſo ſtrong as a ſemi-circular, as may be demonſtrated by arguments which appeal ſimply to common reaſon, and which will yet ſtand the teſt of geometrical examinations.

All arches have a certain degree of weakneſs. No hollow building can be equally ſtrong with a ſolid maſs, of which every upper part preſſes perpendicularly upon the lower. Any weight laid upon the top of an arch, has a tendency to force that top to the vacuity below; and the arch thus loaded on the top ſtands only, becauſe the ſtones that form it, being wider in the upper than in the lower parts, that part that fills a wider ſpace cannot fall through a ſpace leſs wide; but the force which laid upon a flat would preſs directly downwards, is diſperſed each way in a lateral direction, as the parts of a beam are puſhed out to the right and left by a wedge driven between them. In proportion as the ſtones are wider at the top than at the bottom, they can leſs eaſily be forced downwards; and as their lateral ſurfaces tend more from the center to each ſide, to ſo much more is the preſſure directed laterally towards the piers, and ſo much leſs perpendicular towards the vacuity.

Upon this plain principle the ſemi-circular arch may be demonſtrated to excel in ſtrength the elliptical arch, which approaching nearer to a ſtrait line, muſt be conſtructed with ſtones, whoſe diminution downwards is very little, and of which the preſſure is almoſt perpendicular.

It has yet been ſometimes aſſerted by hardy ignorance, that the elliptical arch is ſtronger than the ſemi-circular; or in other terms, that any maſs is more ſtrongly ſupported the leſs it reſts upon the ſupporters. If the elliptical arch be equally ſtrong with the ſemi-circular, that is, if an arch, by approaching to a ſtrait line, loſes none of its ſtability, it will follow that all arcuation is uſeleſs, and that the bridge may at laſt, without any inconvenience, conſiſt of ſtone laid in ſtrait lines from pillar to pillar. But if a ſtrait line will bear no weight, which is evident at the firſt view, it is plain, likewiſe, that an ellipſis will bear very little, and that as the arch is more curved, its ſtrength is increaſed.

It is alledged in anſwer to this reaſoning, that though the elliptical arch be not equally ſtrong with the ſemi-circular, yet it is ſtrong enough to ſuſtain any weight that will ever paſs over it, and that its convenience both to thoſe who go under, and thoſe who go over, by being wider and lower, will abundantly compenſate for its want of beauty, if indeed its appearance is leſs beautiful. It may however be re-

replied, that the utmoſt ſtrength is required not to ſuſtain at firſt a ſuperadded weight, but to ſuſtain itſelf through ſucceſſive ages: an effort perpetually made by the gravitation of its parts will by degrees looſen its texture, puſh its figure into irregularities, and bring on ſucceſſive weakneſs perpetually accelerated by the operation of the ſame force againſt leſs and leſs reſiſtance till the whole falls into ruin, if it be not by its figure ſupported in a perpendicular direction, becauſe it is the perpendicular ſupport alone that will not yield to a perpetual effort.

In defence of iron rails againſt a baluſtrade of ſtone, it is ſaid, that the upper member of a cornice is always made very light, and that therefore the baluſtrade, which is the finiſhing member of the bridge, may be made as light and airy, as is conſiſtent with neceſſary ſolidity, without violating any known rule in architecture, conſequently without deſtroying that ſimplicity, and conformity of parts and deſign, which is eſſential to beauty.

Iron rails fixed between pedeſtals of ſtone will produce a pleaſing variety, and give an uninterrupted view of the fineſt river in the world; to preſerve them from the weather, they may be waſhed with the varniſh lately invented at Paris, and uſed in the iron manufactories in France, which at the ſame time that it defends them from injury by the weather, will give them the appearance of braſs, than which nothing can be more magnificent. The celebrated bridge of St. Angelo at Rome is fenced in this manner, and the univerſal approbation it has received, is ſufficient to authorize an imitation of it.

Statutes and Rules relating to the inſpection and uſe of the BRITISH MUSEUM, lately publiſhed by order of the Truſtees.

THE firſt ſtatute directs the times when the Muſeum is to be kept open, as follows:

1. That the Muſeum be kept open at the hours mentioned below, every day throughout the year, except Saturday and Sunday in each week; and likewiſe except Chriſtmas-day and one week after; one week after Eaſter-day and Whitſunday reſpectively; Good-Friday, and all days, which are now, or ſhall hereafter be ſpecially appointed for thankſgivings or faſts by public authority.

2. That between the months of September and April inclufive, from Monday to Friday inclufive, the Muſeum be opened, from nine o' clock in the morning till three in the afternoon; and likewiſe at the ſame hours on Tueſday, Wedneſday and Thurſday, in May, June, July, and Auguſt; but on Monday and Friday, only from four o'clock to eight in the afternoon, during thoſe four months, except at the times above excepted.

The ſecond directs the manner of admiſſion to view the Muſeum, as follows.

1. That ſuch ſtudious and curious perſons, as are deſirous to ſee the Muſeum, ſhall make their application to the porter, in writing; which application ſhall contain their names, condition, and places of abode; as alſo the day and hour at which they deſire to be admitted; and ſhall be delivered to him before nine in the morning, or between four and eight in the even-

ing, on ſome preceding day: and that the ſaid names, together with the reſpective additions, ſhall be entered in a regiſter, to be kept by the porter. And the porter ſhall, and is hereby required, to lay ſuch regiſter every night before the principal librarian, or in his abſence before the under librarian, who ſhall officiate as ſecretary for the time being, or in his abſence, before one of the other under librarians; to the end that the principal, or ſuch under librarian, may be informed, whether the perſons ſo applying be proper to be admitted according to the regulations made or to be made, by the truſtees for that purpoſe. And if he ſhall judge them proper, he ſhall direct the porter to deliver tickets to them, according to their requeſt, on their applying a ſecond time for the ſaid tickets.

2. That no more than ten tickets be delivered out, for each hour of admittance; which tickets, when brought by the reſpective perſons therein named, are to be ſhewn to the porter; who is thereupon to direct them to a proper room appointed for their reception, till the hour of ſeeing the Muſeum be come; at which time they are to deliver their tickets to the proper officer of the firſt department: and that five of the perſons, producing ſuch tickets, be attended by the under librarian, and the other five by the aſſiſtant in each department.

3. That the ſaid number of tickets be delivered for the admiſſion of company at the hours of nine, ten, eleven, or twelve reſpectively, in the morning; and at the hours of four or five, in the afternoon of thoſe days, in which the Muſeum is to be open at that time: and that, if application be made by a greater number of perſons than can be accommodated on that day and hour, which they had named; the perſons laſt applying have tickets granted them for ſuch other day and hour, as will be moſt convenient for them; provided it be within ſeven days; a ſufficient number of tickets being ordered to be left in the hands of the porter, for that purpoſe.

4. That if the number of perſons producing tickets for any particular hour does not exceed five, they be deſired to join in one company; which may be attended either by the under librarian, or aſſiſtant, as ſhall be agreed on between them.

5. That if any perſons having obtained tickets, be prevented from making uſe of them, they be deſired to ſend them back to the porter in time; that other perſons wanting to ſee the Muſeum may not be excluded.

6. That the ſpectators may view the whole Muſeum in a regular order, they are firſt to be conducted through the department of manuſcripts and medals; then the department of natural and artificial productions; and afterwards the department of printed books, by the particular officers aſſigned to each department.

7. That one hour only be allowed to the ſeveral companies, for gratifying their curioſity in viewing each department, ſo that the whole inſpection for each company may be finiſhed in three hours; and that each company keep together in that room, in which the officer who attends them, ſhall then be.

8. That a catalogue of the reſpective printed books, manuſcripts, and other parts of the collection, diſtinguiſhed by numbers, be depoſited

poſited in ſome one room of each department, to which the ſame ſhall reſpectively belong, as ſoon as the ſame can be prepared.

9. That written numbers, anſwering to thoſe in the catalogues, be affixed both to the books, and other parts of the collection, as far as can conveniently be done.

10. That in paſſing through the rooms, if any of the ſpectators deſire to ſee any book, or other part of the collection, it be handed to them by the officer, as far as is conſiſtent with the ſecurity of the collection, to be judged of by the ſaid officer; who is to reſtore it to its place, before they leave the room: that no more than one ſuch book, or other part of the collection, be delivered at a time to the ſame company: and that the officer do give the company any information they ſhall deſire, relating to that part of the collection which is under his care.

11. That upon the expiration of each hour, notice ſhall be given of it by ringing a bell; at which time the ſeveral companies ſhall remove out of the department in which they then are, to make room for freſh companies.

12. That the coins and medals, except ſuch as the ſtanding committee ſhall order, from time to time, to be placed in glaſs caſes, be not expoſed to view, but by leave of the truſtees, in a general meeting, or the ſtanding committee, or of the principal librarian: that they be ſhewn between the hours of one and three in the afternoon, by one of the officers, who have the cuſtody of them: that no more than two perſons be admitted into the room to ſee them at the ſame time, unleſs by particular leave of the principal librarian; who in ſuch caſe is required to attend, together with the ſaid officer, the whole time: and that but one thing be taken, or continue out of the cabinets and drawers at a time, which is to be done by the officer, who ſhall replace it, before any perſon preſent goes out of the room.

13. That if any of the perſons who have tickets, come after the hour marked in the ſaid tickets, but before the three hours allotted them are expired, they be permitted to join the company appointed for the ſame hour, on their removing into another department, in order to ſee the remaining part of the collection, if they deſire it.

14. That the Muſeum be conſtantly ſhut up at all other times, but thoſe above-mentioned.

15. That if any perſons are deſirous of viſiting the Muſeum more than once, they may apply for tickets in the manner above-mentioned, at any other times, and as often as they pleaſe: provided that no one perſon has tickets at the ſame time for more days than one.

16. That no children be admitted into the Muſeum.

17. That no officer, or ſervant, take any fee, reward, or gratuity, of any perſon whatſoever, except in ſuch caſes as are herein aftermentioned, under the penalty of immediate diſmiſſion.

The third directs the manner of admitting perſons, who deſire to make uſe of the Muſeum for ſtudy, or ſhall have occaſion to conſult the ſame for evidence, or information: but as every ſuch perſon will certainly provide himſelf with the book itſelf, we ſhall not ſpare room for it.

And at the end there is an order as follows:

Although it may be presumed, that persons who shall be admitted to see the Museum, will in general conform themselves to the rules and orders above-mentioned; yet as it may happen, that these rules may not always be duly observed: the trustees think it necessary, for the safety and preservation of the Museum, and do hereby order, That in case any persons shall behave in an improper manner, and contrary to the said rules, and shall continue such misbehaviour, after having been admonished by one of the officers; such persons shall be obliged forthwith to withdraw from the Museum; and their names shall be entered in a book to be kept by the porter: who is hereby ordered, not to deliver tickets to them for their admission for the future, without a special direction from the trustees in a general meeting.

Premiums of the Society for the encouragement of Arts and Commerce.

To the PUBLIC.

Strand, April 25, 1759.

THE society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, propose, in pursuance of their plan, to bestow the following premiums, viz.

Premiums relating to agriculture, husbandry, planting, &c.

For sowing the greatest quantity of land with acorns alone before the first day of May 1760, (ten acres at least) with not less than four bushels to each acre, and for fencing and preserving the same effectually, for raising timber, a gold medal.

For the second greatest quantity ditto, a silver medal.

For the third ditto, a silver medal.

Certificates of sowing the same, must be delivered to the society, on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1760.

For erecting on or before the 1st of September, 1761, an apiary, containing the greatest number of hives or boxes stocked with bees, not less than thirty, a gold medal.

Also a silver medal for the second greatest number, not less than 20.

Certificates to be delivered on or before the last Tuesday in October, 1761.

For sowing the greatest quantity of land with Spanish chesnuts, (for raising timber) before the 1st day of May, 1760, and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, a gold medal.

For the second greatest quantity ditto, a silver medal.

For the third ditto, a silver medal.

For properly planting the greatest number of the small leaved English elm, for raising timber, (commonly used for keels of ships and waterworks) before the first day of May, 1760, and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, a gold medal.

For the second greatest number of ditto, a silver medal.

For the third ditto, a silver medal.

N. B. Certificates of having planted the two last articles, must be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1760.

For planting out in the year 1760, at proper distances, the greatest number of that pine, commonly called Scotch fir, being the tree which produces the best red, or yellow deal, to be two years old, at least, when planted out, and for effectually

ly fencing and preſerving the ſame, a gold medal.

For the ſecond greateſt number of ditto, a ſilver medal.

For the third di o, a ſilver medal.

Certificates of ſuch planting muſt be delivered on or before the laſt Wedneſday in January, 1761.

N. B The like premiums will alſo be given for planting out the greateſt number of Scotch firs, at the ſame age, and after the ſame manner, in the year 1761. And certificates thereof muſt be delivered on or before the laſt Tueſday in January, 1762.

For the moſt effectual method to prevent or deſtroy the fly which takes the turnip in the leaf, to be produced on or before the firſt Wedneſday in December, 1759, 20l.

For properly planting with madder roots the greateſt number of acres (not leſs than ten) and effectually fencing and preſerving the ſame, 50l. Certificates will be required of the whole having been planted and fenced between the 1ſt of June, 1759, and the 1ſt of November, 1760. And ſuch certificates muſt be delivered in, on, or before the firſt Tueſday in December, 1760.

For the beſt ſet of experiments, with a diſſertation on the nature and operations of manures, to be produced on or before the third Wedneſday in December, 1759, a gold medal, if really deſerving.

For the beſt ſet of experiments, with a diſſertation on ſoils, and their different natures, to be produced on or before the firſt Wedneſday in December, 1759, a gold medal, if deſerving.

For the moſt effectual method to prevent or cure the rot in ſheep, to be produced on or before the firſt Wedneſday in December, 1759, 20l.

For planting out in the year 1761, at proper diſtances, the greateſt number of the white pine, commonly called Lord Weymouth's, or the New England pine, (being the propereſt ſort for maſts) to be four years old, at leaſt, when planted out, and for effectually fencing and preſerving the ſame, a gold medal.

For the ſecond greateſt number of ditto, a ſilver medal.

For the third ditto, a ſilver medal.

Certificates of ſuch planting muſt be delivered on or before the laſt Wedneſday in January, 1762.

N. B. The like premiums will be given for planting out Lord Weymouth's pine, as above, in the year 1762, and alſo in the year 1763. Certificates thereof for 1762, muſt be delivered on or before the laſt Wedneſday in January, 1763, and for 1763, on or before the laſt Tueſday in January, 1764.

Premiums for diſcoveries and improvements in chymiſtry, dying, mineralogy, &c.

For the greateſt quantity of biſmuth, made from minerals or materials, the produce of England, not leſs than 100lb. wt. to be produced on or before the third Tueſday in January, 1760, 30l.

For 10lb. wt. of borax, diſcovered or made in this kingdom, having the properties of that which is imported, to be produced on or before the third Tueſday in January, 1760, 25l.

For making 200 neſts of the beſt crucibles, of a ſmall ſize, each neſt conſiſting of not leſs than ſix crucibles, and likewiſe fifty neſts of a larger ſize; the largeſt crucibles in each of which laſt 50 neſts to hold two quarts of Britiſh materials, and

equal

equal to the crucibles imported for melting metals and ſalts, to be produced on or before the third Tueſday in January, 1760, 30l.

For the beſt ſample of flaxen yarn dyed of a laſting and firm green colour, not leſs than 2lb. wt. to be produced on or before the ſecond Tueſday in March, 1760, 20l.

For dying flaxen yarn ſcarlet in grain, of the beſt holding or faſt colour, 2lb. wt. at the leaſt, to be produced as above, 30l.

For improving grain colours, and rendering them cheaper; ſpecimens to be produced on or before the ſecond Tueſday in December, 1759, 30l.

For making a quantity of the beſt ſal ammoniac, equal in goodneſs to the beſt imported, not leſs than 500lb. wt. at one manufactory, 50lb. wt. of which to be produced as a ſample, on or before the third Tueſday in March, 1760, 30l.

N. B. If the ſamples produced be equal in goodneſs, the quantity made will determine the premium.

For the beſt ſcarlet in grain dyed in England, in a piece of ſuperfine broad cloath, not leſs than 25 yards, ſuperior in colour to any now dyed in England, and the neareſt to the fineſt foreign dyed ſcarlet in grain cloth, with condition to declare how much the dying coſt per yard, to be produced on or before the third Wedneſday in December, 1759, 20l.

For the diſcovery of the beſt and cheapeſt compoſition of a very ſtrong and laſting colour for marking of ſheep, which will endure the weather a proper time, and not damage the wool, as pitch, tar, &c. to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1760, 20l.

For the beſt and cheapeſt compoſition, which on ſufficient trials ſhall appear moſt effectual for ſecuring ſhips bottoms from worms and other injuries, 50l. ſix planks of oak (cut out of the ſame piece of timber) muſt be provided by each candidate, each plank being three feet long, one foot wide, and two inches thick; four of the ſaid planks muſt be prepared or payed with the compoſition, and the other two muſt be left unprepared or unpayed; and all the ſaid planks muſt be produced to the ſociety on or before the firſt day of January, 1760, in order to be ſent to ſuch places as the ſociety ſhall think proper, for making trials thereon.

For ditto in the year 1762, the planks to be produced in the ſame manner, on or before the firſt day of January, 1761, 50l.

In the year 1756, it was propoſed to give 100l. for making at any one manufactory (within three years from the date thereof) 10,000lb. wt. of the beſt ſalt-petre, fit for gunpowder, by ſome method different from Mr. Paul Nightingale's (as mentioned in his patent and ſpecification) from materials the produce of England, or Wales, or from ſea-water, 100lb. wt. thereof to be produced for ſuch trials to be made thereon, as the ſociety ſhall direct.

Alſo for the ſecond like quantity fit for gunpowder, made at ſome other manufactory, within the ſame time, 50l.

It is now further propoſed to give 100l. to the perſon who ſhall make the firſt 10,000lb. wt. of ſuch ſalt-petre fit for gunpowder (before the firſt Tueſday in April, 1760) 100lb. wt. thereof to be produced as above.

For the ſecond like quantity fit for gunpowder, at ſome other manufactory, and by a different perſon, or perſons, 50l.

N. B.

N. B. The ſame perſons may be entitled to double premiums, if the above quantity of ſalt-petre be made by them, before the firſt Tueſday in April, 1760.

For an effectual method to edulcorate train or ſeal oil, for the uſe not only of the clothier, ſoap-boiler, &c. but to anſwer the ordinary purpoſes of olive oil, to be produced on or before the ſecond Wedneſday in December, 1759, 10l.

For making one quart, at leaſt, of the beſt, moſt tranſparent and colourleſs varniſh, equal in all reſpects to Martin's at Paris, commonly called copal varniſh, the properties whereof are great hardneſs, perfect tranſparency, without diſcolouring any paint it is laid over, being capable of the fineſt poliſh, and not liable to crack, 20l. The varniſh that gains the premium muſt be better than any before produced; and each candidate, when his varniſh is produced, muſt produce alſo a pannel of wood (large enough for a coach door) painted with the fineſt ground of white, blue, green, pompadour, carmine, and red, finiſhed with the ſame varniſh, the moſt perfectly ſecured and poliſhed, ſo as to be proof againſt a hot ſun, froſt, or wet, to be left with the ſociety for ſix months, at leaſt, in order to aſcertain its merit.

Specimens of the varniſh and pannels ſo finiſhed, are to be delivered on or before the firſt Tueſday in March, 1760, and to be determined on the laſt Wedneſday in September, 1760.

For making the moſt and beſt verdigreaſe, equal in goodneſs to the French, not leſs than 100lb. wt. to be produced on or before the third Tueſday in January, 1760, 30l.

N. B. The proceſs of making verdigreaſe, is given in the memoirs of the royal academy of ſciences at Paris, for the years 1750 and 1753.

For making the moſt and beſt zaffre and ſmalt from Engliſh cobalt, (not leſs than 1lb. wt. of zaffre, and 5lb. wt. of ſmalt) to be produced on or before the third Tueſday in January, 1760, together with one pound of the ore they were produced from, in order to a counter proof, 30l.

Premiums for improving arts, &c.

For the beſt drawings of a human figure, after life, by youths under the age of twenty-four, during their meetings next winter, at the academy for painting, &c. in St. Martin's-lane (according to the rules hung up there) 30 guineas, to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1760, and determined in proportion to their merit.

For the beſt drawings of any ſtatue, at the candidate's own election, in the Duke of Richmond's gallery, by youths under the age of twenty-one, to be produced and determined as above, 25 guineas.

The drawings muſt be left with the perſon who takes care of the ſtatues, until they are delivered to the ſociety.

For the beſt drawings of a human figure, or figures, from models, caſts, or baſſo-relievos, the principal figure not leſs than twelve inches, by youths under the age of twenty, to be produced on or before the third Tueſday in February, 1760, and determined as above, 15 guineas.

All the above drawings to be made with chalks only.

For the beſt drawings of a human figure, after a print or drawing, by youths under the age of ſixteen, to be

be produced and determined as above, 15 guineas.

To be made with chalks, pencil, or pen, and of a different ſize from the original.

For the beſt drawings of landſcapes after nature, by youths under the age of nineteen, to be made with chalks, pen, pencil, Indian ink, or biſtre, and produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in November, 1759, to be determined as above, 20 guineas.

On the back of each drawing, mention ſhall be made whence the view was taken.

For the beſt drawings, or compoſitions after nature, of beaſts, birds, fruit, or flowers, by youths under the age of twenty, to be produced on or before the third Tueſday in January, 1760, and determined as above, 20 guineas.

To be made with crayons, or water-colours.

For the beſt drawings or compoſitions, as above, by youths under the age of ſixteen, to be produced and determined as above, 15 guineas.

To be made with chalks, pencil, pen, or Indian ink.

For the beſt drawings or compoſitions as above, by girls under the age of twenty, to be produced and determined as above, 15 guineas.

To be made with crayons, or water-colours.

For the beſt drawings or compoſitions of ornaments, conſiſting of birds, beaſts, flowers, and foliage, fit for weavers, embroiderers, or any art or manufacture, by girls under the age of eighteen, to be produced and determined as above, 15 guineas.

To be coloured, or not coloured, at the option of the candidate.

For the beſt drawings or compoſitions of ornaments, being original deſigns, fit for weavers, callico-printers, or any art or manufacture, by youths under the age of twenty, to be produced and determined as above, 15 guineas.

To be coloured, or not coloured, at the option of the candidate.

For the beſt drawings or compoſitions of ornaments, being original deſigns, fit for weavers, callico-printers, or any art or manufacture, by youths under the age of ſixteen, to be produced and determined as above, 15 guineas.

To be coloured, or not coloured, at the option of the candidate.

For the beſt drawings of a human figure, or heads, after drawings or prints, by boys under the age of fourteen, to be produced and determined as above, 15 guineas.

To be made with chalks, pencil, pen, or Indian ink.

For the beſt drawings of any kind (human figures and heads excepted) by boys under the age of fourteen, to be produced and determined as above, 15 guineas.

To be made with chalks, pencil, pen, or Indian ink.

For the beſt drawings of a horſe, from the life, by youths under the age of twenty, to be produced and determined as above, 10 guineas.

The height of the figure to be not leſs than ten inches, and to be made with chalks only.

A gold medal will be given for the beſt original drawing of any kind, and a ſilver medal for the ſecond beſt, by young ladies or gentlemen under the age of twenty, to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in March, 1760.

Alſo two medals, one gold and the other ſilver, for the beſt original drawings

rawings of any kind, by young ladies or gentlemen under the age of ſixteen, to be produced and determined as the laſt.

To be made with chalks, pencil, pen, Indian ink, or biſtre.

The candidates muſt ſend in their drawings, without frame or glaſs, ſealed up, and marked with the number of the claſs they belong to, and their names muſt be wrote on the margin of each drawing, on the inſide, and covered by themſelves reſpectively.

For a copper medal, the ſize of an Engliſh crown, which ſhall be executed the beſt, in point of workmanſhip, and boldneſs of relief, by perſons under the age of twenty-five, after a model firſt produced by the candidate, and approved by the ſociety; the medal and dyes are to be delivered on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1760, 20 guineas.

The medal to be the property of the ſociety.

For the beſt model of the face, and reverſe of a medallion, its diameter not leſs than three inches, by youths under the age of twenty-two, being their own compoſition, to be produced and determined as above, 10 guineas.

The ſubject to be given by the ſociety.

For the beſt models in clay of baſſo-relievos, by youths under the age of twenty-five, being their own invention, the height of the principal figure not leſs than twelve inches, to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1760, and determined in proportion to their merit, 30 guineas.

The ſubject to be Jephtha's raſh vow.

For the beſt models in clay, of figures or baſſo-relievos, by youths under the age of twenty, being their own invention, to be produced and determined as the laſt, 15 guineas.

For the beſt models in clay, (not leſs than twenty inches high) from the dancing fawn, in the Duke of Richmond's gallery, by youths under the age of twenty-two, to be produced and determined as the laſt, 20 guineas.

For the beſt models or compoſitions of ornaments in clay, conſiſting of birds, beaſts, fruit, flowers, or foliage, by youths under the age of twenty-two, being their own invention, to be produced and determined as the laſt, 15 guineas.

For the beſt models or compoſitions of ornaments in clay, conſiſting of birds, beaſts, fruit, flowers, or foliage, by youths under the age of nineteen, to be produced and determined as the laſt, 10 guineas.

N. B. The clay of all theſe models muſt be left in its natural colour, and quite dry when produced.

For the beſt models in wax (fit for artiſts who work in metal) by youths under the age of nineteen, being their own invention, to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1760, and determined in proportion to their merit, 10 guineas.

No candidate who has gained the firſt premium in any claſs, will be permitted to enter him or herſelf as a candidate in any claſs of an inferior age; and no candidate ſhall receive more than one premium in one year.

A candidate being detected in any diſingenuous methods to impoſe on the ſociety, will forfeit the premium for which he is a competitor, and be deemed incapable of obtaining any premium for the future.

N. B.

N. B. All candidates for drawing or modelling (except thoſe who draw or model in the Duke of Richmond's gallery, or at the academy) may draw or model at their reſpective dwellings; but the perſons to whom premiums ſhall be adjudged, will be expected to give ſatisfactory proofs, that the drawings or models by them produced, were entirely their own performance, without the aſſiſtance of any perſon; and the drawings and models, for which premiums are given, ſhall become the property of the ſociety; excepting, however, ſuch as gain honorary premiums, which ſhall remain with the ſociety two months, and be then returned, if deſired, to their owners.

For the beſt engraving of a hiſtory piece, conſiſting of not leſs than three human figures, the principal one not under eight inches high, to be produced to the ſociety on or before the ſecond Tueſday in January, 1761, 40 guineas.

For the beſt engraving, performed by youths under the age of twenty-two, from a ſubject to be appointed by the ſociety, to be delivered on or before the ſecond Tueſday in January, 1760, 20 guineas.

For the beſt ſcraping in metzotinto, after a picture or drawing approved of by the ſociety, by youths under the age of twenty-two, to be produced on or before the ſecond Tueſday in January, 1760, 10 guineas.

The plates to be produced to the ſociety, and three impreſſions to be taken from each of them, for the uſe of the ſociety.

For an engraving in wood, in the manner of Albert Durer, or of thoſe prints commonly called Titians, which ſhall be performed the beſt, with regard to the drawing, knowledge of the lights and ſhades, and freedom of cutting, by youths under the age of nineteen, after drawings approved by the ſociety, 6 guineas.

The blocks, with impreſſions, to be produced to the ſociety on or before the laſt Tueſday in January, 1760, and three impreſſions from each of them to become their property.

For the beſt etching, performed by boys under the age of eighteen, to be produced on or before the ſecond Tueſday in January, 1760, 10 guineas.

The ſubject to be appointed by the ſociety.

For a naked human figure, the beſt engraven in intaglio, on an oval red cornelian, and executed the beſt, with regard to drawing, depth and freedom of engraving, and excellence of poliſh, by perſons under the age of twenty-ſix, (after a model appointed by the ſociety) to be delivered, ſealed up, on or before the laſt Tueſday in January, 1760, 10 guineas.

N. B. The gem to be left with the ſociety one month, and three impreſſions in ſulphur, to be made from it for the uſe of the ſociety.

For the greateſt number of caſts or impreſſions in glaſs, commonly called paſtes, not leſs than thirty, the moſt varied, compounded, and perfect, both in colours and ſubjects, and neareſt in excellence to antique paſtes, as well cameos as intaglios, to be produced on or before the laſt Tueſday in January, 1760, 15 guineas.

The caſts or impreſſions to be the property of the ſociety.

For the beſt original hiſtorical picture, the ſubject to be taken from the Engliſh hiſtory only, containing not leſs that three human figures, as large as the life, 100 guineas.

For

For the ſecond beſt, 50 guineas.

For the beſt original landſcape, on a canvas, four feet two inches in length, by three feet four inches in height, 50l.

For the ſecond beſt, 25l.

Proof muſt be made to the ſatisfaction of the ſociety, that the whole of each picture was painted in England, and ſince the firſt day of January, 1759. The pictures to be delivered without frame, on or before the laſt Tueſday in March, 1760. Thoſe which gain premiums, muſt remain with the ſociety for two months after the deciſion, and then be returned to their owners.

For caſting in bronze the beſt figure or groupe, and repairing the ſame in the beſt manner, if a ſingle figure, not leſs than 15 inches high, and if a groupe, not leſs than 12 inches, to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1760, 15 guineas.

N. B. The caſts to be ſhewn to the ſociety before they are begun to be repaired. The bronze which gains the premium, to be left with the ſociety one month.

A ſum not exceediug 100 l. will be given as a gratuity to any perſon or perſons, who ſhall make an accurate actual ſurvey of any county; but this advertiſement is not intended to bind the ſociety to any particular time of paying the ſaid gratuity, as ſatisfactory proofs will be required of the merits of ſuch performance. If any perſon or perſons propoſe to make ſuch ſurvey, they are deſired to ſignifiy their particular intentions on or before the ſecond Tueſday in November next, that the ſociety may not engage in greater expence than ſhall be found convenient.

As a further encouragement, the ſurveyor that will give an exact and accurate level and ſection of the rivers in any county ſurveyed, that are capable of being made navigable, ſhall be intitled to an additional gratuity.

Premiums to encourage and improve manufactures, machines, &c.

For making the largeſt quantity of the crapes, commonly uſed for mourning hatbands, ſcarves, &c. nearly equal in goodneſs to the beſt foreign crapes, not leſs than 100 yards, to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1760, 30l.

For making a piece of drugget, of the ſame quality and neareſt in price to a pattern which will be delivered by the regiſter of the ſociety, to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1760, 20l. The length of the piece to be not leſs than 30 yards, the breadth about 21 inches. N. B. The perſon who gained the firſt premium laſt year will not be admitted as a claimant for this year's premium.

A premium of 100l. will be given for the firſt year, 50 l. for the ſecond year, and 25 l. a year for the three ſucceeding years, to the perſon or perſons who ſhall firſt erect and exerciſe a ſaw-mill capable of ſawing timber into uſeful planks and ſcantlings.

To the perſon who ſhall invent or produce to the ſociety, on or before the firſt Tueſday in April, 1760, the beſt model of a tide-mill, made by a ſcale of at leaſt one inch to a foot, and capable of being tried by water, in which, from the proper height and width of the water wheel, the number, ſize, and poſition of its floats or ladles, and the juſt application

plication of the water to the ſame, of the firſt drawing, and all the intermediate heights of 12 feet down to a four foot head or fall, meaſuring from the bottom of the conduit to the top of the water, and the moſt proper and ſimple conſtruction of the gears, to move or drive the ſtones or other work of the mill, the greateſt effect which ſhall be produced in proportion to the quantity of water expended, 50 l.

To the perſon who ſhall invent, and produce to the ſociety on or before the firſt Tueſday in April, 1760, the beſt model of a wind mill, in which the number, form, ſize, and poſitions of the ſails are ſuch as produce the greateſt effects from the action of the wind in all its various velocities, and the machinery of the whole ſuch as to communicate, in the moſt ſimple manner, a proper uniform motion to the ſhaft of the mill in all the variations of the wind's velocity: the model to be made by a ſcale of one inch to a foot, 50 l.

For marbling the greateſt quantity of paper, equal in goodneſs to the beſt marble paper imported, not leſs than one ream, to be produced on or before the the ſecond Tueſday in February, 1760, 10 l.

For making the greateſt quantity of paper, and beſt quality, from ſilk rags alone, not leſs than two reams of white paper, and five reams of paper of a light brown colour, neareſt and moſt agreeable to the colour of a pattern which will be delivered by the regiſter of the ſociety, to be produced on or before the laſt Tueſday in April, 1760, 20 l. For the ſecond greateſt quantity, and beſt in quality, not leſs than two reams of white, and five reams of the light brown colour, 10 l. For the third ditto, not leſs than the above quantity, 5 l.

For diſcovering and producing, on or before the firſt Tueſday in November next, the moſt effectual, eaſy, expeditious, and cheap method, whereby the various colours of a large quantity of ſilk rags may be readily diſcharged, yet the fibres of the ſilk may ſtill keep their ſtrength firm as before, and be no ways rendered unfit for the purpoſe of making ſilk paper, and on condition that ſuch method may be publiſhed for the benefit of the paper manufacturer, 10 l. N. B. All perſons are deſired to ſave their ſilk rags.

To the perſon who ſhall produce the beſt block of a ſhip, to draw 17 feet water (depth of keel included) and to be 650 tons burthen, with thoſe two properties united in the greateſt degree, 50 l. Alſo, to the perſon who ſhall produce the beſt block, on the ſame principles, of 12 feet draught of water, and 380 tons, 30 l. Each block to be made by a quarter ſcale, that is a quarter of an inch to a foot. The bodies of the blocks of each ſize to be hollowed and worked nearly to the ſame ſcantling or thickneſs which the timber and planks together of ſhips of ſuch burthens reſpectively uſually are. The keel of the larger ſize not exceeding one foot four inches: the keel of the leſs not to exceed one foot. Each block to have the knee of the head, or cutwater, as well as the rudder, fixed to it. A deck to be fixed in each, with a hatchway large enough to paſs the hand through, to ſhift her load or ballaſt for trimming her; and a maſt of proportionable dimenſions to be fixed in each, for making the experiments

riments neceſſary to aſcertain her ſtiffneſs. The bottoms to be painted with white paint, up to the ſailing water line, which is to be marked in feet upon the ſtem and poſt. The wales not to be raiſed, but to be expreſſed in black paint, and no decorations to be allowed except in paint only. The configuration of the body and every circumſtance not preſcribed above, is left to the judgment, genius, and choice of the artiſt. The angle at which the ſtiffneſs will be tried is to be 20 degrees of inclination from the perpendicular, that which requires moſt force to heel her to that angle being accounted the ſtiffeſt. Each candidate muſt produce his block to the ſociety, with an exact draught thereof, and his reaſons in writing why he prefers that particular form, on or before the laſt Tueſday in March 1760, and the trial to be on (or as near as may be to) the 1ſt of May following. A method of trial will be contrived by the ſociety, in order to determine which has the greateſt ſhare, or maximum, of both qualities taken together, ſo that a deficiency in either property ſhall be ballanced by a proportionable excellence in the other. If no more than one candidate for each kind do offer; or in caſe no more than one model in each kind be thought, by the ſociety, to anſwer their deſcription, or be worthy of trial; then ſuch candidate or model, in either kind, to be intitled to 15 l. The candidates are to take notice, that the tonnage, weight of the body, ballaſt, maſts, yards, ſtores, proviſions, &c. included, are to bring the ſhip down to her ſailing water line.

For the fineſt ſpun yarn, from flax of Engliſh growth, not leſs than ſix pounds weight, to be produced on or before the ſecond Tueſday in February, 1760, 10 l.

Twenty pounds will be given to any pariſh, within the bills of mortality, in whoſe workhouſe the greateſt quantity of wheat ſhall be ground into meal, with handmills worked by the poor, in proportion to the number maintained therein, which meal ſhall be conſumed in the ſaid workhouſe, or ſold out to other perſons: ſatisfactory proof to be made thereof on or before the ſecond Tueſday in February, 1760. For the ſecond greateſt quantity, in like manner, 15 l. For the third ditto, 10 l.

To the maſters or miſtreſſes, or thoſe who under any denomination ſuperintend the labour of the poor in workhouſes, the following premiums will be given, viz. For ſpinning the beſt worſted yarn, in any workhouſe wherein the poor are not let to farm, not leſs than 500 lb. wt. (fit for the uſe of weavers) which ſhall, on or before the third Tueſday in February, 1760, be proved to have been ſpun therein, between the preſent date and that day, by ſuch poor perſons only as ſhall have been therein relieved, 20 l.

For ſpinning not leſs than 1000 lb. wt. of linen yarn, from hemp or flax (fit for any handicraft trade in the lower branches of weaving) in any ſuch workhouſe, and by ſuch poor perſons as above, within the time aforeſaid, ſufficient ſamples to be produced, 20 l. to the beſt deſerving.

For ſpinning not leſs than 200 lb. wt. of the fineſt linen yarn (fit for the principal branches of weaving) for making ſtockings, or to be uſed as ſewing thread: the time and

conditions as above mentioned, 20l.

For ſpinning not leſs than 500 lb. wt. of cotton yarn, neareſt the ſort called Surat or Turkey cotton yarn, in any workhouſe; time and conditions as above, 20 l.

For cauſing to be knit, within the time above mentioned, in the workhouſe of any pariſh whoſe poor are not farmed out, by not leſs than 20 women and children, the largeſt quantity in proportion to the number ſo employed, of white, low-priced, ſlight worſted hoſe for women, from yarn ſpun in the ſaid workhouſe; ſuch hoſe to weigh about 3 lb. per dozen, and each ſtocking to meaſure full 23 inches in the leg, and nine inches in the foot, and to be knit from two threads of ſoft worſted, ſpun on the ſhort wheel, called the Canterbury or Leiceſter wheel, 20 l. N. B. The premium will be given for the greateſt number of ſuch hoſe as come neareſt to a pattern to be given by the ſociety, in proportion of one dozen at leaſt, for each woman and child. For the ſecond parcel, in quantity and quality, of the like hoſe, on the ſame conditions, 10 l.

For cauſing to be knit, on the above conditions, the beſt and largeſt quantity of the like worſted hoſe, of the ſame ſize, and about the ſame weight, but knit from three threads, the long wheel ſpinning, 15 l. For the ſecond parcel ditto in quantity and goodneſs, 10 l. The hoſe muſt be produced to the ſociety, or to ſuch perſons as they ſhall appoint to examine the ſame: and muſt be made, as near as can be, to ſamples of each ſort, which will be delivered by the regiſter, to any who ſhall apply by a ſubſcriber.

N. B. Certificates will be required from the maſters, miſtreſſes, or ſuperintendants of ſuch workhouſes as are candidates for ſpinning or knitting, ſpecifying the number, ſex, and ages of the poor maintained in their reſpective workhouſes, diſtinguiſhing ſuch of them as are employed therein, and the juſtneſs of the ſamples delivered in, and alſo a certificate, or certificates from the rector, vicar or curate, and from the overſeers of the poor of the pariſh where each workhouſe is ſituated, that they have reſpectively examined into the facts certified by ſuch maſter or other perſon, believe the ſame to be true, and that the poor have been treated, in the mean time, with humanity and compaſſion. No perſon will be intitled to more than one of the above premiums.

To ſuch pariſh or pariſhes as ſhall ſeparately or jointly ſet up, open, or regulate workhouſes, for the relief and employment of their poor, upon the plan lately printed and publiſhed by Mr. Bailey, and ſhall, before the third Wedneſday in February, 1760, lay before the ſociety, in writing, an account or narrative of their proceedings, with ſuch remarks, as their experience in the execution of the ſaid plan ſhall point out, as material for the improvement thereof, or for remedying any defects therein: to the pariſh or pariſhes which, in managing their workhouſe, ſhall appear to the ſociety to have kept neareſt the ſaid plan, to have made the moſt effectual trials thereof, and to have ſuggeſted the beſt remarks for improvements to be made upon it, 150 l. And to ſuch other pariſh or pariſhes, as ſhall, in the judgment of the ſociety, ſtand in the ſecond degree of merit, on the like account, 100 l.

Pre-

Premiums for the advantage of the Britiſh colonies.

For the greateſt quantity of cochineal, properly cured, not leſs than 25 lb. wt. firſt produced from any plantation or plantations in South Carolina, within the ſpace of three years from the date hereof, 100 l. For the ſecond greateſt quantity, not leſs than 25 lb. weight, as above, 50 l. For the greateſt quantity, not leſs than 25 lb. wt. produced as above in Jamaica, 100 l. For the ſecond greateſt quantity, not leſs than 25 lb. wt. 50 l. The like premiums will be given to any perſon who ſhall firſt produce, in any of the Britiſh colonies, ſettlements, or dominions, the abovementioned quantity. A certificate under the hands of two or more juſtices of the peace reſiding in the country, or of the miniſter and church-wardens of the pariſh where ſuch cochineal was cured, ſetting forth that the ſaid cochineal was cured at the place mentioned therein, and ſuch certificate backed or counter-ſigned by the governor or commander in chief in council, under the ſeal of the colony, will be expected by the ſociety at the time the premium is claimed.

For planting the greateſt quantity of logwood, in any of the plantations, before the 25th of December, 1759, 20 l. Certificates of ſuch planting muſt be delivered on or before the firſt Wedneſday in June, 1760.

For planting, fencing, and ſecuring the greateſt number of logwood trees (not leſs than 500) in any of our plantations, before the third Wedneſday in December, 1760, 40 l. and certificates thereof to be delivered on or before the laſt Wedneſday in June, 1761.

Thirty pounds will be given for the greateſt quantity of myrtle wax, imported from any of the Britiſh colonies in America, not leſs than 500 lb. wt. at one importation, in the port of London, on or before the laſt Tueſday in March, 1761. For the ſecond greateſt quantity, not leſs than 500 lb. wt. 20 l. For the third ditto, not leſs than 500 lb. wt. 10 l. A certificate or certificates under the hands of the collector of the cuſtoms and naval officers of the port where the the wax is ſhipped will be required. If the quantities ſhould be equal, the quality will determine the premium.

Whereas the ſociety, on the 5th day of April, 1758, offered a premium of 50 l. for planting, cultivating, and properly ſecuring, within four years from the date thereof, in any of our colonies ſouthward of the Delaware river, the greateſt number of olive-trees, not leſs than 1000, for the production of oil; alſo a premium of 40 l. for the ſecond greateſt number, not leſs than 800; and likewiſe a premium of 30 l. for the third greateſt number, not leſs than 600: the ſociety hereby propoſes to give three other premiums of 50, 40, and 30 l. on the above conditions, for planting, cultivating, and properly ſecuring, within four years from the date hereof, in any of our ſaid colonies ſouthward of the Delaware river, the greateſt number of olive-trees. Each claimant will be required to produce (within ſix months after the expiration of the ſaid four years re-

ſpectively) a certificate under the hand of the governor of the province, that a ſufficient proof had been made before him that the number of trees mentioned in the ſaid certificate are under actual improvement and cultivation.

To the perſon who ſhall, on or before the ſecond Wedneſday in December, 1760, import into any one port in England from any of his majeſty's colonies in America, the greateſt quantity of pot-aſh, the produce of the ſaid colonies, not leſs than 50 ton, neareſt in goodneſs to the beſt foreign pot-aſh: the quantity landed to be aſcertained by certificates under the hands of the collector and comptroller of the cuſtoms, and the quality to be aſcertained in ſuch manner as the ſociety ſhall direct, 100l.

N. B. The ſame premium will be given, on the ſame conditions, to the perſon who ſhall, after the ſecond Wedneſday in December, 1760, and on or before the ſecond Tueſday in December, 1761, import into England, from any of his majeſty's colonies in America, the greateſt quantity of pot-aſh, not leſs than 50 ton.

To the perſon, in any of our American colonies, who ſhall firſt raiſe and cure from his own plantation, and import into the port of London, within ſix years from the 25th of March, 1759, 500lb. wt. of good raiſins, 50l. A certificate under the hands of two or more juſtices of the peace reſiding in the country, or of the miniſter and church-wardens of the pariſhes where ſuch raiſins were raiſed and cured, ſetting forth that the ſaid raiſins were raiſed and cured at the place mentioned therein, and ſuch certificate backed or counterſigned by the governor or chief magiſtrate of the colony, will be expected at the time the premium is claimed.

It was propoſed in April, 1758, to give, for ſowing, raiſing, and curing the greateſt quantity of ſafflower in any of our plantations (not leſs than 500lb. wt.) before the 25th of December, 1759, 15l. for the ſecond greateſt quantity 10l. Certificates of ſuch ſowing, &c. to be delivered on or before the third Wedneſday in June, 1760. Alſo two premiums on the ſame conditions for ſowing, raiſing, and curing ſafflower, before the third Wedneſday in December, 1760; and certificates thereof to be delivered on or before the third Wedneſday in June, 1761. The ſociety hereby propoſe to give two other premiums, one of 15l. and the other of 10l. on the above conditions, for ſowing, raiſing and curing, after the third Wedneſday in December, 1760, and before the third Tueſday in December, 1761, the greateſt quantity of ſafflower, and certificates thereof to be delivered on or before the third Tueſday in June, 1762.

For every pound weight of cocoons produced in the province of Georgia, in the year 1759, of a hard, weighty, and good ſubſtance, wherein one worm only has ſpun, 3d. For every pound of cocoons, produced in the ſame year, of a weaker, lighter, ſpotted or bruiſed quality, though only one worm has ſpun in the ſame, 2d. For every pound of cocoons, produced in the ſame year, wherein two worms have interwoven themſelves, 1 d.

N. B.

N. B. Theſe premiums will be paid under the direction of Mr. Otelenghe, ſuperintendant of the ſilk culture in Georgia, on bringing the balls or cocoons to the public filature at Savannah, according to notice already ſent to Georgia.

For every pound weight of merchantable raw ſilk raiſed and produced in the colonies of Connecticut, Penſylvanta, and North-Carolina, in the year 1760, 2s. 6d. The ſaid premiums to be paid, in Connecticut by Dr. Jared Eliot, and the rev. Mr. Clap; in Penſylvania, by Benjamin Franklin, L.L.D. and John Hughes, eſq; and in North-Carolina, by George Pollock, Cullen Pollock, and John Rutherford, eſqrs; upon proof being made to their ſatisfaction by every perſon claiming ſuch premiums, that the ſilk by which it is claimed has been actually and *bona fide*, reeled from cocoons of ſuch claimants own raiſing and produce.

Alſo a further premium of 1 s. for every pound weight of raw ſilk imported into England from the ſaid colonies of Connecticut, Penſylvania, and North-Carolina, will be paid, by the ſociety's ſecretary, to the importer, upon producing a certificate under the hands and ſeals of the above-mentioned gentlemen in the ſaid colonies reſpectively, that proof had been made to them, that ſuch ſilk for which the premium is claimed, expreſſing the quantity, was of the actual growth of one of the ſaid colonies reſpectively; and alſo a certificate from the proper officer of the cuſtoms of the port or place where ſuch ſilk was imported, of its having been entered in ſuch port or place from the ſaid colonies.

To that planter in any of our ſaid colonies who ſhall firſt produce (within ſeven years from the 5th day of April, 1758,) from his own plantation, five tons of white or red wine, made of grapes, the produce of the colonies only, and ſuch as, in the opinion of competent judges appointed by the ſociety in London, ſhall be deemed deſerving the reward, not leſs than one ton thereof to be imported at London, 100 l. A certificate under the hands of two or more juſtices of the peace, reſiding in the country, or of the miniſter and church-wardens of the pariſh where ſuch wine was made, ſetting forth, that the wine was grown and made at the place mentioned therein, and that the remainder of the wine is equally good with that imported; and ſuch certificate, backed or counterſigned by the governor or chief magiſtrate of the colony, will be expected by the ſociety at the time the premium is claimed.

TREATISE.

A gold medal will be given for the beſt treatiſe on the arts of peace, containing an hiſtorical account of the progreſſive improvements of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, in that part of Great Britain called England, with the effects of thoſe improvements on the morals and manners of the people, and pointing out the moſt practicable means for their future advancement. All treatiſes are to be ſent to the ſociety on or before the ſecond Wedneſday in December, 1761. Each writer is deſired to mark his treatiſe with ſome ſentence or verſe, and to ſend a paper ſealed up, containing his name and

addreſs, and inſcribed on the outſide with the ſame ſentence or verſe as the treatiſe is marked with, which paper, in caſe his treatiſe is intitled to the medal, will be opened, or elſe deſtroyed unopened, or delivered back if it be ſo deſired, and the medal will be delivered to the author, or any perſon producing a letter ſigned by him, and diſtinguiſhed by his token, impowering ſuch perſon to receive the medal.

A ſum not exceeding 200l. is allotted annually by the ſociety, to be beſtowed in ſuch proportion, on ſuch condition, and at ſuch times as the ſociety ſhall judge proper, for new diſcoveries or improvements in huſbandry, mechanics, arts, manufactures, or other matters which ſhall be found really to deſerve encouragement on account of their public utility, and for which no premium has been offered. Theſe rewards to be determined and diſtributed only between the ſecond Wedneſday in November, and the laſt Wedneſday in May.

N. B. No premium will in any caſe be given, unleſs the performance be deemed by the ſociety to have ſufficient merit to deſerve their encouragement. It is required in all caſes, where it can be done, that the matters for which premiums are offered be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing be marked in what manner each claimant thinks fit, he or ſhe ſending with it a paper ſealed up, having without ſide a correſponding mark, and within ſide the claimant's name and addreſs. No papers ſhall be opened but ſuch as gain premiums, all the reſt ſhall be returned unopened, with the matters to which they belong, if enquired after by their marks within half a year; after which time, if not demanded, they ſhall be publickly burnt, unopened, at ſome meeting of the ſociety.

Whereas there are ſocieties for the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, and alſo in Ireland; therefore all the premiums of this ſociety are deſigned for that part of Great Britain called England, the dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, unleſs expreſsly mentioned to the contrary; and the claims ſhall be determined as ſoon as poſſible after the delivery of the ſpecimens. Proper affidavatis, or ſuch certificates as the ſociety ſhall require, are to be produced on every article.

By order of the ſociety,

GEO. BOX, ſecretary.

Note, any information or advice that may forward the deſigns of this ſociety for the public good, will be received thankfully, and duly conſidered, if communicated by letter, directed to Mr. Box, the ſecretary, at the ſociety's office, oppoſite Beaufort-buildings, in the Strand, London.

Some account of the Magdalen charity and inſtitution for the relief and aſſiſtance of penitent proſtitutes, taken from the preface of a ſermon lately preached before the governors; by the rev. Mr. William Dodd, lecturer of Weſt-Ham, Eſſex, and St. Olave, Hart-ſtreet.

WHEN the firſt propoſals for this inſtitution appeared, many ſpecious objections were

made againſt it, which have been obviated by experience upon carrying it into execution, as the old ſophiſt's argument to prove there could be no motion was at once overturned by his opponents walking croſs the room.

It was ſaid firſt, that no objects would offer themſelves, or that, if they did, they would be ſuch only as could live by proſtitution no longer, whoſe reformation would be impoſſible, as they would ſeek refuge not from vice but from hunger, urged not by penitence but inability to ſin.

That this objection, however ſpecious, was ill grounded, now appears beyond cantradiction from the numbers that crouded to the houſe, which was appointed for their reception, the moment the doors were open, the greater part of whom were under the age of 20, and many of them not more than 14, and from the behaviour of thoſe who have been received, which in general has been ſuch as ſhewed the utmoſt horror of the ſtate they had quitted, the moſt glad and grateful ſenſe of the refuge they had found, and the moſt ſcrupulous obſervation of all the rules preſcribed for their behaviour in it.

This objection probably roſe from a ſuppoſition that thoſe who became proſtitutes were betrayed to ſuch a courſe by a love of pleaſure, and retained in it by a love of idleneſs; but this charity has furniſhed inconteſtible proof, that the ſuppoſition itſelf is erroneous: the greater part of thoſe who have fled to the ſhelter it affords having been ſeduced by the moſt artful and inſidious contrivances of wretches who preſide over marts of proſtitution, and whoſe emiſſaries are like their father the devil, continually going about ſeeking whom they may devour; and, when once ſeduced, kept by various artifices in a ſtate of ſervile dependence, under pecuniary obligations, which they were enſnared to contract almoſt without knowing it, without recommendation to procure employment, and without friends who could afford them protection, as appears by many letters now in Mr. Dingley's hands, and many particulars which he is ready to atteſt.

2. It was objected, that the inſtitution would at length totally prevent a vice, which every wiſe government has thought fit to tolerate for the prevention of greater evils. This objection, which by the way preſuppoſes that every proſtitute is penitent, and would ceaſe to be ſo the moment it was in her power, is at once obviated by conſidering the vaſt diſproportion between the number that this charity can relieve, and the number that upon the ſuppoſition which the objection implies, would be candidates for it.

3. It was, on the contrary, objected by others, that this inſtitution would encourage proſtitution, by rendering its conſequences not ſo deſperately ruinous; but, to ſuppoſe that a woman would commence proſtitute, becauſe there is a poſſibility of her being received into an hoſpital after the loſs of her health, peace, and reputation, is juſt as abſurd as to ſuppoſe that a maſon would be careleſs how he mounted a ladder, and indifferent whether he ſhould or ſhould not fall down and break his limbs, becauſe, if he is not killed on the

ſpot, there is an hoſpital in which he may poſſibly be cured.

4. It has been objected, that no proviſion can be made for theſe women, when they ſhall quit the hoſpital, which will deliver them from the fatal neceſſity of returning to the ſame courſe of life they had quitted for bread. In anſwer to this objection, it is ſufficient to ſay, that many have already been provided for by the reconciliation of their friends, who have again taken them under their protection; and many more will be taught uſeful employments, by which they will be able to procure a comfortable and honeſt ſubſiſtence. From the induſtry of thoſe already received, there is the greateſt reaſon to hope that employments will not only be chearfully learned, but aſſiduouſly followed; for it appears, from a printed account, that from the commencement of the charity, Auguſt 10, 1758, to April 21, 1759, they have earned 168l. 19s. 11d. and there is alſo reaſon to hope from this gain, in the infancy of the inſtitution, that when the whole is perfectly regulated, the women will nearly maintain themſelves by their own labour.

The ſermon preached before the governors by Mr. Dodd is a manly, rational, and pathetic addreſs, as well to the underſtanding as the paſſions of mankind, in favour of thoſe moſt pityable of all human beings; and it is hoped, that as the poſſibility of affording them relief, and preſerving, at leaſt their bodies, from perdition, is put beyond the poſſibility of doubt by inconteſtible facts, that their claim will be admitted in common with thoſe who are leſs wretched, eſpecially, as by this inſtitution, not the body only but the ſoul, may be preſerved, and while we are breaking off our ſins by ſhewing mercy to the poor, they may themſelves be enabled to cut off iniquity by righteouſneſs.

ODD ADVERTISEMENTS.

From the Public Advertiſer, March 30, 1759.

TO err, is a blemiſh entailed upon mortality, and indiſcretions ſeldom or never eſcape from cenſure; the more heavy, as the character is more remarkable; and doubled, nay trebled by the world, if the progreſs of that character is marked by ſucceſs; then malice ſhoots againſt it all her ſtings, the ſnakes of envy are let looſe; to the humane and generous heart then muſt the injured appeal, and certain relief will be found in impartial honour. Miſs Fiſher is forced to ſue to that juriſdiction to protect her from the baſeneſs of little ſcribblers and ſcurvy malevolence; ſhe has been abuſed in public papers, expoſed in print-ſhops, and, to wind up the whole, ſome wretches, mean, ignorant, and venal, would impoſe upon the public, by daring to pretend to publiſh her memoirs. She hopes to prevent the ſucceſs of their endeavours, by thus publickly declaring that nothing of that ſort has the ſlighteſt foundation in truth.

C. FISHER.

From the Daily Advertiſer, Apr. 13.

A middle-aged maiden lady, with an independent fortune, has been determined by the cruel treatment of thoſe who from their connections ought to have been her friends, to think of entering into the honourable ſtate of matrimony. She is indifferent as to fortune, ſo ſhe meets with a gentleman of good morals and

and family; indeed she would rather wish to marry a person without any fortune, that the gentleman may have the higher obligations to her, and of consequence treat her with that tenderness and regard, reasonably to be expected from persons under such circumstances. Her reason for taking this method, is, that it has been industriously given out, by people interested, (in order, she supposes, to prevent proposals) that she had determined never to marry. Letters, with proposals, will be received at the bar of the Smyrna coffee-house, directed for Z. Z. A description of the gentleman's person, age and profession, is requested to be inserted; and how to direct, if the proposals are approved of. The lady's conduct will bear the strictest scrutiny. No letters received, unless post paid, to prevent impertinence.

From the same, April 17.

Whereas I had long despaired of meeting with a temptation to enter into the holy state of matrimony, till taking up the paper of Friday last, I read the agreeable advertisement of a lady whose sentiments jump so entirely with mine, I am convinced we are cut out for each other, and therefore take this method of describing myself: I am a gentleman of unexceptionable good family; losses and crosses have reduced my fortune to my wardrobe, a diamond ring, a gold watch, and an amber-headed cane; but as you have generously said, you don't even wish a fortune, I imagine this will be no hindrance: My person is far from disagreeable, my skin smooth and shining, my forehead high and polished, my eyes sharp tho' small, my nose long and aquiline, my my mouth wide, and what teeth I have perfectly sound: all this, with the addition of a flaxen full bottom, suitable to the age of between forty and fifty, with a good heart and sweet disposition, and not one unruly particle, compose the man who will be willing, upon the slightest intimation, to pay his devoirs to the lady. If she will direct her letter for S. U. to be left at St. James's coffee-house, the gentleman will wait on her wherever she pleases to appoint him.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Whereas I, William Margetts, the younger, was, at the last assizes for the county of Cambridge, convicted upon an indictment for an attempt to raise the price of corn in Ely market, upon the 24th day of September, 1757, by offering the sum of six shillings a bushel for wheat, for which no more than five shillings and nine-pence was demanded: And whereas, on the earnest sollicitation and request of myself and friends, the prosecutor has been prevailed upon to forbear any further prosecution against me, on my submitting to make the following satisfaction, viz. upon my paying the sum of 50l. to the poor inhabitants of the town of Ely, to be distributed by the ministers and church-wardens of the several parishes in the said town of Ely; and the further sum of 50l. to the poor inhabitants of the town of Cambridge, to be distributed by the ministers and church-wardens of the several parishes in the said town; and the full costs of the prosecution; and upon my reading this acknowledgement of my offence publicly, and with a loud voice, in the presence of a magistrate, constable, or other peace officer, of the said town of Ely, at the market place there, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, on a public market day,

and likewiſe ſubſcribing and publiſhing the ſame in three of the evening papers printed at London, and in the Cambridge journal, on four different days, and I have accordingly paid the ſaid two ſums of fifty pounds, and coſts. And do hereby confeſs myſelf to have been guilty of the ſaid offence, and teſtify my ſincere and hearty ſorrow in having committed a crime, which, in its conſequences, tended ſo much to increaſe the diſtreſs of the poor, in the late calamitous ſcarcity: And I do hereby moſt humbly acknowledge the lenity of the proſecutor, and beg pardon of the public in general, and of the town of Ely in particular.

This paper was read by me at the public market place at Ely, in the preſence of Thomas Aungier, gentleman, chief conſtable, on the 2d day of June, 1759, being a public market day there, and is now, as a further proof of the juſt ſenſe I have of the heinouſneſs of my crime, ſubſcribed and publiſhed by me.

WM. MARGETTS.

Witneſs, JAMES DAY;
Under Sheriff of Cambridgeſhire.

The following extraordinary adverſtiſement appeared in the Public Advertiſer.

"To be ſold, a fine grey mare, full fifteen hands high, gone after the hounds many times, riſing ſix years and no more, moves as well as moſt creatures upon earth, as good a road mare as any in ten counties and ten to that, trots at a confounded pace, is from the country, and her owner will ſell her for nine guineas; if ſome folks had her, ſhe would fetch near three times the money. I have no acquaintance, and money I want; and a ſervice in a ſhop to carry parcels, or to be in a gentleman's ſervice. My father gave me the mare to get rid of me, and to try my fortune in London, and am juſt come from Shropſhire, and I can be recommended, as I ſuppoſe no body takes ſervants without, and can have a voucher for my mare. Enquire for me at the Talbot-inn, near the New-church in the Strand."

SUP-

SUPPLIES granted by Parliament for the service of the 1759.

	£.	s.	d.
NOVEMBER 30, 1758.			
1. THAT 60,000 men be employed for the sea service, for the year 1759, including 14,845 marines.			
2. That a sum not exceeding 4l. per man per month, be allowed for maintaining the said 60,000 men for 13 months, including the ordnance for sea service —	3120000	0	0
DECEMBER 7.			
1. That a number of land forces, including those in Germany, and on an expedition under Major-General Hopson, and 4010 invalids, amounting to 52,543 effective men, commission and non-commissioned officers included, be employed for the service of the year 1759.			
2. That for defraying the charge of the 52,543 effective men for guards and garrisons, and other his majesty's land forces in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, for the year 1759, there be granted to his majesty a sum not exceeding —— ——	1256130	15	2
3. For the pay of the general and staff officers, and officers of the hospitals for his majesty's land forces, for the year 1759 —— ——	52484	1	8
4. For maintaining his majesty's forces, and garrisons in the plantations, and Gibraltar, and for provisions for the garrisons in Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, Providence, Cape Breton and Senegal, for the year 1759 —— ——	74253	5	7
5. For defraying the charge of four regiments, and one battalion of foot on the Irish establishment, serving in North America and Africa, for the year 1759——	40879	13	9
	2092025	16	2
DECEMBER 12.			
1. For the charge of the office of ordnance for land service, for the year 1759	220789	11	9
2. For defraying the extraordinary expence of services performed by the office of ordnance for land service, and not provided for by parliament, in 1758	323987	13	3
3. For the ordinary of the navy, including the half pay to sea officers for 1759 —— ——	238491	9	8
4. Towards the support of Greenwich-hospital —	10000	0	0
	793268	14	8

	£.	s.	d.
DECEMBER 18.			
1. For defraying the charges of 38,000 men of the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, Saxe-Gotha, and Count of Buckeburg, together with that of general and ſtaff officers, actually employed againſt the common enemy, in concert with the King of Pruſſia, from December 25, 1758, to December 24, 1759, both inclusive, to be iſſued in advance, every two months, in like manner as the pay of the Heſſian forces now in the ſervice of Great Britain, the ſaid body of troops to be muſtered by an Engliſh commiſſary, and the effective ſtate thereof to be aſcertained by the ſignature of the commander in chief of the ſaid forces —	398697	17	2 ¾
2. For defraying the charge of 2120 horſe, and 9900 foot, together with the general and ſtaff officers, the officers of the hoſpital, and officers and others belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, in the pay of Great Britain, for ninety days, from December 25, 1758, to March 24, 1759, both inclusive, together with the ſubſidy for the ſaid time, purſuant to treaty — —	59646	1	8 ¾
3. That for defraying the charges of the forage, bread, bread-waggons, train of artillery, and of proviſions, wood, ſtraw, &c. and other extraordinary expences and contingences of his majeſty's combined army, under the command of Prince Ferdinand, there be granted to his majeſty, upon accompt, as a preſent ſupply — —	500000	0	0
	958343	18	11 ½
DECEMBER 19.			
Towards paying off and diſcharging the debt of the navy — —	1000000	0	0
JANUARY 22, 1759.			
1. For defraying the charge for allowances to the ſeveral officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horſe-guards, and regiment of horſe reduced, and to the ſuperannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horſe-guards for 1759 — —	2958	19	7
2. Upon account of the reduced officers of the land forces and marines, for 1759 — —	34367	15	10
3. For the paying of penſions to the widows of ſuch reduced officers of the land forces and marines, as died upon the eſtabliſhment of half pay, in Great Britain, and who were married to them before December 25, 1716, for 1759 — —	2128	0	0
	39454	15	5

	£.	s.	d.
JANUARY 29.			
1. For enabling his majesty to make good his engagements with the King of Prussia, pursuant to a convention between his majesty and the King of Prussia, concluded December 7, 1758	670000	0	0
2. For defraying the charge of what remains to be paid for 2120 horse, and 9900 foot, together with the general and staff officers, the officers of the hospital, and officers and others belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in the pay of Great Britain, for 365 days, from December 25, 1758, to December 24, 1759, both days inclusive, together with the subsidy for the said time, pursuant to treaty	182251	2	11 ¼
3. For defraying the charge of an additional corps of 920 horse, and 6072 foot, together with the general and staff officers, the officers of the hospital, and officers and others belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in the pay of Great Britain, for 365 days, from January 1, 1759, to December 31 following, pursuant to treaty	97582	17	10 ¾
4. For enabling his majesty to make good his engagements with the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, pursuant to the separate article belonging to a treaty between them, concluded January 17, 1759, the said sum to be paid as his most Serene Highness shall think most convenient, in order to facilitate the means by which he may again fix his residence in his own dominions, and give fresh courage to his faithful subjects, by his presence, which is so much wished for—	60000	0	0
5. For enabling his majesty to discharge the like sum raised, in pursuance of an act of last session, and charged upon the first aids or supplies, to be granted in this session of parliament	800000	0	0
6. Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of his majesty's ships, for 1759	200000	0	0
	2009834	0	9 15/21
JANUARY 31.			
For out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital for the year 1759, upon accompt	26000	0	0
FEBRUARY 5.			
To be applied towards the improving, widening and enlarging the passage over and through London-bridge	15000	0	0
FEBRUARY 8.			
Towards enabling the governors and guardians of the Foundling hospital, to receive all such children, under			

	£.	s.	d.
der a certain age, to be by them limited, as ſhall be brought to the ſaid hoſpital; and alſo towards enabling them to maintain and educate ſuch children as are now under their care, and to continue to carry into execution the good purpoſes for which they were incorporated: and that the ſame be iſſued and paid for the uſe of the ſaid hoſpital without fee or reward, or any deduction whatſoever, upon accompt ——	20000	0	0
FEBRUARY 22.			
For the charge of tranſport ſervice for the year 1758, including the expence of victualling his majeſty's land forces, within the ſaid year ——	667771	19	7
FEBRUARY 26.			
1. For ſupporting and maintaining the ſettlement of his majeſty's colony of Nova-Scotia, for the year 1759, upon accompt ——	9902	5	0
2. For defraying the charges incurred, by ſupporting and maintaining the ſettlement of his majeſty's colony of Nova-Scotia, in the year 1757, and not provided for by parliament ——	11278	18	5
3. For defraying the charges of the civil eſtabliſhment of his majeſty's colony of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the ſame, from June 24, 1758, to June 24, 1759, upon accompt ——	4057	10	0
	25238	13	5
MARCH 19.			
1. To replace to the ſinking fund the like ſum, paid out of the ſame, to make good the deficiency on July 5, 1758, of the additional ſtamp duty on licences for retailing of wine, duty on coals exported, and ſurplus of the duty on licences for retailing ſpirituous liquors, made a fund by an act of 30 George II. for paying annuities at the bank of England, after the rate of 3l. per cent. on three millions, and alſo the life annuities payable at the Exchequer, and other charges thereupon — — —	24371	6	11 ¾
2. To replace to the ſinking fund the like ſum, paid out of the ſame, to make good the deficiency on July 5, 1758, of the duties on glaſs and ſpirituous liquors, to anſwer annuities on ſingle lives payable at the Exchequer, granted by an act of 19 George II. —	8881	11	10 ½
3. To be employed in maintaining and ſupporting the Britiſh forts and ſettlements upon the coaſts of Africa — — —	10000	0	0
4. To be paid to Roger Long, D. D. Lowndes's aſtronomical and geometrical profeſſor in the univerſity			

	£.	s.	d.
fity of Cambridge, without accompt, to enable him to diſcharge, in purſuance of the will of Thomas Lowndes, eſq; (the inventor of a method for meliorating the brine ſalt of this kingdom) a mortgage upon an eſtate deviſed for the endowment of the ſaid profeſſorſhip, by the ſaid Thomas Lowndes; and to reimburſe to the ſaid Roger Long, the intereſt monies he hath paid, and that are growing due, and the expences he hath incurred in reſpect to the ſaid mortgage, and that the ſame be paid without fee or reward — —	1280	0	0
	44532	11	10 ¾

March 29.

1. That towards the defraying the charge of pay, and cloathing for the militia, from December 31, 1758, to March 25, 1760, and for repaying to his majeſty the ſum of 13321. 10s. advanced by him for the ſervice of the militia, purſuant to an addreſs of this houſe of November 29th laſt, there be granted upon accompt — — 90000 0 0

2. That towards enabling the governors and guardians of the Foundling hoſpital, to receive all ſuch children under a certain age, to be by them limited, as ſhall be brought to the ſaid hoſpital, before January 1, 1760; and alſo towards enabling them to maintain and educate ſuch children as are now under their care; and to continue to carry into execution the good purpoſes for which they were incorporated; and that the ſame be iſſued and paid for the uſe of the ſaid hoſpital, without fee or reward, or any deduction whatſoever; there be granted the farther ſum of 30000 0 0

120000 0 0

April 2.

For defraying the extraordinary expences of his majeſty's land forces, and other ſervices incurred in the year 1758, and not provided for by parliament 466785 10 5 ¾

April 10.

1. For enabling the commiſſioners appointed, by virtue of an act made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, intitled, "An act for veſting certain meſſuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, for the better ſecuring his majeſty's docks," &c. to make compenſation to the proprietors of ſuch lands and hereditaments at, and near Chatham, as have been purchaſed for the purpoſes mentioned in the ſaid act, and for damage done to the lands adjacent 708 3 0

2. For

	£.	s.	d.
2. For enabling the said commissioners to make compensation to the proprietors of such lands and hereditaments at, and near Portsmouth, as have been purchased for the purposes mentioned in the said act	6937	13	7 ½
3. For enabling the said commissioners to make compensation to the proprietors of such lands and hereditaments at, and near Plymouth, as have been purchased for the purposes mentioned in the said act	25159	17	6
4. Towards carrying on the works for fortifying and securing the harbour of Milford	10000	0	0
	42805	14	1 ½

April 12.

Upon accompt for paying and discharging the debts, with the necessary expences attending the payment of the same, claimed and sustained upon the land and estates which became forfeited to the crown, by the attainder of John Drummond, brother to James Drummond, intitled Duke of Perth, or so much of the said debts as shall be remaining unsatisfied, according to the several decrees in that behalf respectively made, by the lords of session in Scotland, and pursuant to an act of the 25th of his present majesty, intitled, "An act for annexing certain forfeited estates in Scotland to the crown unalienably," &c. 69910 15 9 ¾

April 30.

	£.	s.	d.
1. Upon accompt, to be paid to the East-India company, towards enabling them to defray the expence of a military force in their settlements, to be maintained by them in lieu of the battalion of his majesty's forces, commanded by Col. Adlercron, withdrawn from thence, and now returned to Ireland	20000	0	0
2. Upon accompt, to enable his majesty to give a proper compensation to the respective provinces in North America, for the expences incurred by them, in the levying, cloathing, and pay of the troops raised by the same, according as the active vigour and strenuous efforts of the respective provinces shall be thought by his majesty to merit	200000	0	0
	220000	0	0

May 20.

1. To make good the like sum issued by his majesty to John Mill, esq; to be by him paid over to the victuallers and innholders of the county and town of Southampton and other victuallers and innholders in the like circumstances, in consideration

	£.	d.	s.
consideration of the great expences they were put to by the Heſſian troops having been ſo long billeted at their houſes, purſuant to an addreſs of this houſe	2500	0	0
2. To make good the like ſum iſſued by his majeſty to the judges of England, Scotland, and Wales, in augmentation of their ſalaries, purſuant to an addreſs of this houſe	11450	0	0
3. To make good the like ſum which has been iſſued, purſuant to the addreſs of this houſe, to the widow and adminiſtratrix of Nicholas Hardinge, eſq; deceaſed, in repayment, and full ſatisfaction for the balance or ſurplus of his account for printing the journals of the houſe of commons — —	778	16	6
	14728	16	6

MAY 15.

1. That the ſeveral annual ſums following, be granted to his majeſty, to be applied in augmentation of the ſalaries of ſuch of the judges, for the time being, in the ſuperior courts of juſtice, in England, as are herein aftermentioned, that is to ſay 500 l. to each of the puiſne judges in the court of King's Bench;—500 l. to each of the judges of the court of Common Pleas, at Weſtminſter; 1000 l. to the chief baron in the court of Exchequer, at Weſtminſter; and 500 l. to each of the other barons of the coif, in the ſaid court, in every year	6000	0	0
2. The like grant for the judges in the courts of ſeſſion and exchequer in Scotland; that is to ſay, 300 l. to the preſident of the ſaid court of ſeſſion; 300 l. to the chief baron of the ſaid court of the exchequer; and 200 l. to each of the other judges of the ſaid courts in every year — — —	4200	0	0
3. The like grant to the juſtices of Cheſter, and of the great ſeſſions for the counties in Wales; that is to ſay, 200 l. to the chief juſtice of Cheſter; 150 l. to ſecond juſtice of Cheſter; and 150 l. to each of the juſtices of the great ſeſſions for the counties in Wales, in every year — —	1250	0	0
	11450	0	0

MAY 21

1. To make good the intereſt of the ſeveral principal ſums to be paid in purſuance of an act of the 31ſt of his preſent majeſty, for the purchaſe of ſeveral lands and hereditaments, for the better ſecuring his majeſty's docks, ſhips, and ſtores at Portſmouth, Chatham and Plymouth, from the reſpective times			

	£.	s.	d.
the ſaid lands and hereditaments were firſt made uſe of for the purpoſes aforeſaid, or intereſt became payable, to Auguſt 25, 1759 —— ——	1716	1	7 ½
2. For defraying the charges, incurred in purſuance of an act of the 31ſt of his preſent majeſty, for purchaſing lands, for the better ſecuring his majeſty's docks, ſhips, and ſtores, at Portſmouth, Chatham, and Plymouth —— — ——	2443	3	1
	4159	4	8 ½

MAY 24.

Upon accompt to enable his majeſty to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred, or to be incurred, for the ſervice of 1759; and to take all ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary to diſappoint or defeat any enterprizes or deſigns of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require ——	1000000	0	0
Total of the grants made by the committee of ſupply	12761310	19	5 ½

Theſe were all grants made by the committee of ſupply in the courſe of laſt ſeſſion; and as ſoon as the two firſt reſolutions of this committee were agreed to by the houſe, on November 30, is was reſolved, that the houſe would the next morning reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, to conſider of ways and means for raiſing the ſupply granted to his majeſty; which committee was by ſeveral adjournments continued to the 25th of May, and the reſolutions it came to in that time were agreed to by the houſe on the days as follow, viz.

DECEMBER 2, 1758.

1. A reſolution in the uſual form for raiſing a land tax of 4 s. in the pound for one year, from March 25, 1759 — — — — — —	2037854	19	11
2. A reſolution in the uſual form for continuing the malt tax from June 23, 1759, to June 24, 1760	750000	0	0

JANUARY 31, 1759.

1. That the 3 l. per cent. annuities, amounting to 3,100,000 l. granted anno 1757, be, with the conſent of the ſeveral proprietors, added to, and made a part of the joint ſtock of 3 l. per cent. tranſferrable annuities at the bank of England, conſolidated by the acts 25, 28, and 29, of his preſent majeſty's reign, and the charges and expences in reſpect thereof be charged upon, and paid out of the ſinking fund, until redemption thereof by parliament, in the ſame and like manner as the annuities conſolidated

£. s. d.

ſolidated aforeſaid are paid and payable; and, that ſuch perſons who ſhall not, on or before April 5, 1759, ſignify their diſſent, in books to be opened at the bank for that purpoſe, ſhall be deemed and taken to aſſent thereto.

2. That all the monies that have ariſen ſince January 5, 1759, or that ſhall, or may hereafter ariſe, of the produce of the ſeveral additional ſtamp duties on pamphlets and printed papers, the additional duty on coals exported, the ſurplus of the new duty on licences for retailing wine; and the ſurplus of the duties on licences for retailing ſpirituous liquors, which were made a fund for payment of 3 l. per cent. per ann. at the bank on 3,000,000 l. borrowed by virtue of an act of 30 George II. toward the ſupply of the year 1757, alſo the annuities on ſingle lives, payable at the receipt of the exchequer in reſpect of the ſame, ſhall be carried to, and made a part of the fund, commonly called the ſinking fund.

3. That the ſeveral annuities on ſingle lives granted anno 1757, payable at the exchequer, in reſpect to the aforeſaid 3,000,000 l. be from January 5, 1759, charged upon, and made payable out of the produce of the ſaid ſinking fund.

FEBRUARY 3.

That towards raiſing the ſupply granted to his majeſty, the ſum of 6,600,000 l. be raiſed by transferrable annuities after the rate of 3 l. per cent. per ann. and that an additional capital of fifteen pounds be added to every one hundred pounds advanced; which additional capital ſhall conſiſt of 10 l. given in a lottery ticket to each ſubſcriber, and of 5 l. in like transferrable annuities at 3 l. per cent. The blanks and prizes of the lottery to be attended with like annuities, after the rate of 3 l. per cent. per ann. to commence from the fifth day of January, 1760: and that the ſum of 6,600,000 l. together with the ſaid additional capital of 5 l. per cent. amounting to 330,000 l. making in the whole 6,930,000 l. do bear an intereſt after the rate of 3 l. per cent. per ann. which intereſt ſhall commence from the fifth day of July, 1759. The ſaid ſeveral annuities ſhall be transferrable at the bank of England, and charged upon a fund to be eſtabliſhed in this ſeſſion of parliament for payment thereof, and for which the ſinking fund ſhall be a collateral ſecurity, and ſhall be redeemable by parliament in the whole, or in part, by ſums not leſs than 500,000 l.

£. s. d.

at one time, six months notice having been first given of such payment or payments respectively. That the lottery shall consist of tickets of the value of ten pounds each, in a proportion not exceeding eight blanks to a prize; the blanks to be of the value of six pounds each.

That every subscriber shall, on or before the 13th day of February instant, make a deposit of 15l. per cent. on such sum as he shall chuse to subscribe towards raising the said sum of 6,600,000l. with the cashires of the bank of England, as a security for his making the future payments, on or before the times herein after limited, that is to say;

10l. per cent. on or before the 30th of March next.
10l. per cent. on or before the 27th of April next.
10l. per cent. on or before the 31st of May next.
10l. per cent. on or before the 28th of June next.
15l. per cent. on or before the 27th of July next.
10l. per cent, on or before the 31st of August next.
10l. per cent. on or before the 28th of Sept. next.
10l. per cent. on or before the 26th of Oct. next.

Which several sums so received shall, by the said cashiers, be paid into the receipt of his majesty's exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to such services as shall then have been voted by this house in this session of parliament, and not otherwise. That any subscriber paying in the whole, or any part of his subscription, previous to the days appointed for the respective payments, shall be allowed a discount after the rate of 3l. per cent. per ann. from the days of such respective payments to the respective times on which such payments are directed to be made —— —— —— 6600000 0 0

March 10.

1. That a subsidy of poundage of one shilling in the pound, be laid upon tobacco, foreign linens, sugar and other grocery, East India goods, foreign brandy, and spirits, and paper imported into this kingdom, according to the value or rate respectively settled upon each commodity, by the several books of rates, or any act or acts of parliament relating thereunto, over and above the present duties charged thereupon.

2. That an additional inland duty be charged upon all coffee, to be sold in Great Britain by wholesale or retail, and upon all chocolate to be made or sold in Great Britain, to be paid by the respective sellers of such coffee, and by the respective makers sellers of such chocolate.

3. That

£. s. d.

3. That the ſaid additional duty upon all coffee, be after the rate of 1 s. per pound wt. avoirdupoiſe, and in that proportion for a greater or leſſer quantity, over and above the preſent inland duty, and over and above all cuſtoms and duties, payable upon the importation thereof.

4. That the ſaid additional duty upon all chocolate, be after the rate of 9d. per pound wt. avoirdupoiſe, and in that proportion for a greater or leſſer quantity, over and above the preſent inlaid duty payable thereupon.

APRIL 3.

That ſuch part of the ſum of 100,000l. granted in the laſt ſeſſion, upon accompt, towards defraying the charge of pay and cloathing for the militia for 1758, and for defraying ſuch expences as were actually incurred upon the account of the militia, in the year 1757, as ſhall remain in the exchequer, after ſatisfaction of the ſaid charges and expences, be iſſued and applied towards raiſing the ſupply granted in this ſeſſion.

APRIL 12.

1. That from and after July 5, 1759, all perſons may trade in, ſell, or vend any goods or wares, in which the quantity of gold, in any ſeparate and diſtinct piece of goods or wares, ſhall not exceed two penny weights, or the quantity of ſilver in any one ſeparate and diſtinct piece of goods or wares, ſhall not exceed five penny weights, without being liable to take out a licence for that purpoſe.

2. That from and after the fifth of July 1759, every perſon who ſhall trade in, ſell, or vend gold or ſilver plate, or any goods or wares, in which any gold or ſilver ſhall be manufactured, and the quantity of gold in any one ſuch piece of plate or goods, or wares, ſhall be of the weight of two ounces or upwards, or the quantity of ſilver, in any one ſuch piece of plate or goods, or wares, ſhall be of the weight of thirty ounces or upwards, ſhall pay 5 l. for each annual licence, inſtead of the 40 s. now payable.

3. That from and after the fifth of July, 1759, all pawnbrokers trading in, vending or ſelling, gold, or ſilver plate, and all refiners of gold and ſilver, ſhall be obliged to take out annual licences, for each of which they ſhall pay a duty of 5 l. inſtead of the 40 s. now payable.

4. That the ſums to be paid for the ſaid licences, ſhall be applicable to the ſame uſes and purpoſes, as

	£.	s.	d.
the ſums charged on licences by an act of laſt ſeſſion were applicable.			
5. That a clauſe in an act of the 9th and 10th of William III. intitled, 'An act to ſettle the trade to Africa,' for allowing, during a limited time, a drawback of the duties upon the exportation of copper bars imported, and with a proviſo continued by ſeveral acts, to June 24, 1758, and from thence to the end of the next ſeſſion, is expiring, and fit to be continued.			
6. That ſo much of an act of the 8th of George I. for the encouragement of the ſilk manufactures of this kingdom, &c. as relates to the encouragement of our ſilk manufactures, and to the taking off ſeveral duties on merchandize exported, is near expiring, and fit to be continued.			
7. That ſo much of an act of the ſecond of his preſent majeſty, for the better preſervation of his majeſty's woods in America, &c. as relates to the premiums upon maſts, yards, and bowſprits, tar, pitch, and turpentine, is near expiring, and fit to be continued.			
8. That an act of the fifth of his preſent majeſty, for encouraging the growth of coffee in our plantations in America, is near expiring, and fit to be continued.			
9. That an act of the 19th of his preſent majeſty, for the more effectual ſecuring the duties on foreign made ſail cloth imported into this kingdom, &c. is near expiring, and fit to be continued.			
April 30.			
1. That the ſum remaining in the receipt of the exchequer, diſpoſable by parliament, of the produce of the ſinking fund, for the quarter ended April 5, 1759, be iſſued and applied towards making good the ſupply granted in this ſeſſion	180076	17	0 ¼
2. That the ſum now remaining in the exchequer, being the overplus of the grants for the ſervice of 1758, be iſſued and applied towards making good the ſupply granted in this ſeſſion	73308	3	10 ¼
	253384	0	11
May 17.			
1. That the duties now payable upon raw ſhort ſilk or capiton, and ſilk nubs, or huſks of ſilk, ſhall, from and after July 5, 1759, ceaſe and determine, and be no longer paid.			
2. That in lieu thereof, the ſame duties ſhall, from			

£. s. d.

from and after July 5, 1759, be paid upon the importation of raw ſhort ſilk or capiton, and ſilk nubs, or huſks of ſilk, as are now payable upon raw long ſilk imported, and be applied to the ſame uſes and purpoſes.

3. That the ſum repaid into the receipt of the exchequer, and now remaining there, being the ſum which was granted, December 15, 1755, to enable his majeſty to make good his engagements with the empreſs of Ruſſia, be iſſued and applied towards making good the ſupply granted in this ſeſſion 100000 0 0

4. That towards raiſing the annual ſums of money granted to his majeſty to be applied in augmentation of the ſalaries of the puiſne judges in the court of King's Bench, the judges in the court of Common Pleas, the barons of the coif in the court of the Exchequer at Weſtminſter, and of the juſtices of Cheſter, and the great ſeſſions for the counties of Wales, an additional ſtamp duty of ſix-pence be charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, on which ſhall be engroſſed or written any affidavit to be made uſe of in any court of law or equity at Weſtminſter, or in the courts of the great ſeſſions in Wales, or county palatine of Cheſter, except affidavits taken purſuant to ſeveral acts made in the thirtieth and thirty-ſecond year of the reign of King Charles II. for burying in woollen, and except ſuch affidavits, as ſhall be taken before the officers of the cuſtoms, or any juſtice or juſtices of the peace, or before any commiſſioners appointed, or to be appointed by an act of parliament, for the aſſeſſing or levying any aids or duties, granted, or to be granted to his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and which affidavits ſhall be taken by the ſaid officers of the cuſtoms, juſtices or commiſſioners, by virtue of their authority, as juſtices of the peace, or commiſſioners, reſpectively.

5. That towards raiſing the ſaid annual ſums, an additional ſtamp duty of ſix-pence be charged upon every piece of vellum, or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, on which ſhall be engroſſed or written any copy of ſuch affidavit, as is herein before charged, that ſhall be filed or read in any of the aforeſaid courts.

6. That an additional ſtamp duty of ſix-pence be charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, on which ſhall be en-

£. s. d.

groſſed or written any common bail to be filed in any court of law at Weſtminſter, or in any of the aforeſaid courts, and any appearance that ſhall be made upon ſuch bail.

7. That an additional ſtamp duty of ſix-pence be charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, on which ſhall be engroſſed or written, any rule or order made or given in any court of law or equity at Weſtminſter.

8. That an additional ſtamp duty of ſix-pence be charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, on which ſhall be ingroſſed or written any copy of ſuch rule or order.

9. That an additional ſtamp duty of ſix-pence be charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, on which ſhall be ingroſſed any original writ, (except ſuch original on which a writ of capias iſſues) ſubpœna, bill of Middleſex, latitat, writ of capias, quo minus, writ of dedimus poteſtatem to take anſwers, examine witneſſes, or appoint guardians, or any other writ whatſoever, or any other proceſs or mandate, that ſhall iſſue out of, or paſs the ſeals of any the courts of Weſtminſter, courts of the great ſeſſions in Wales, courts in the counties palatine, or any other court whatſoever, holding plea where the debt or damage doth amount to forty ſhillings, or above, or the thing in demand is of that value, writs of covenant for levying fines, writs of entry for ſuffering common recoveries and writs, of habeas corpus excepted.

10. That an additional ſtamp duty of one penny be charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, on which ſhall be ingroſſed or written, any depoſition taken in the court of Chancery, or other court of equity at Weſtminſter, (except the paper draughts of depoſitions taken by virtue of any commiſſion before they are ingroſſed) or upon which ſhall be ingroſſed or written any copy of any bill, anſwer, plea, demurrer, replication, rejoinder, interrogatories, depoſitions, or other proceedings whatſoever in ſuch courts of equity.

11. That an additional ſtamp duty of one penny be charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, on which ſhall be ingroſſed or written, any declaration, plea, replication, rejoinder, demurrer, or other pleading whatſoever,

	£.	s.	d.
ſoever, in any court of law at Weſtminſter, or in any of the courts of the principality of Wales, or in any of the courts in the counties palatine of Cheſter, Lancaſter, or Durham.			
12. That an additional ſtamp duty of one penny be charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, on which ſhall be ingroſſed or written, any copy of ſuch declarations, pleas, replications, rejoinders, demurrers, or other pleadings.			
13. That the annual ſums of money, granted to his majeſty, to be applied in augmentation of the ſalaries of the judges in the courts of ſeſſion and exchequer, in Scotland, be charged upon, and made payable out of the duties and revenues, in that part of Great Britain, called Scotland, which, by an act made in the 10th year of the reign of Queen Anne, were charged, or made chargeable, with the payment of the fees, ſalaries, and other charges allowed, or to be allowed, by her majeſty, her heirs or ſucceſſors, for keeping up the courts of ſeſſion and juſticiary, and exchequer court in Scotland.			
MAY 22.			
That towards raiſing the ſupply granted to his majeſty, there be iſſued and applied, out of ſuch monies as ſhall, or may ariſe, of the ſurpluſſes, exceſſes, or overplus monies, compoſing the ſinking fund, the ſum of	2250000	0	0
MAY 26.			
That there be raiſed by loans or exchequer bills, to be charged on the firſt aids to be granted in the next ſeſſion, the ſum of	1000000	0	0
Total of the liquidated proviſions made by the committee of ways and means	12991239	0	0

An account of all the public Debts at the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, *standing out at the 5th Day of* January, 1759, *(being old* Christmas *Day) with the annual Interest or other Charges payable for the same.*

EXCHEQUER.

	Principal debt. £. s. d.	*Annual interest or other charges payable for the same.* £. s. d.
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South-Sea company	1836275 17 10 ¾	136453 12 8
Ditto for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed	808100	7567
Ditto for two and three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths	78755 14 10 ¾	9539 12
Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills	2200	

Note. The land taxes and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000l. charged on the deductions of 6d. per pound on pensions, &c. nor the sum of 800,000l. charged on the supply, 1759.

East-India company.

By 2 acts of parliament 9 Will. III. and 2 other acts 6 and 9 Annæ, at 3l. per cent. per ann.	3200000	97285 14 4
Ann. at 3l. per cent. 1744, charged on the surplus of the additional duties on low wines, spirits and strong waters	1000000	30401 15 8

BANK of England.

On their original fund at 3l. per cent. from August 1, 1743	3200000	100000
For cancelling Exchequer bills, 3 G. I.	500000	15000
Purchased of the South-Sea company	4000000	121898 3 5
Annuities at 3l. per cent. charged on the duties on coals, &c. since Lady-day, 1719	1750000	52500

Ditto charged on the ſurplus of the funds for lottery, 1714	1250000				37500				
Ditto 1746, charged on duties on licences for retailing ſpirituous liquors, ſince Lady-day, 1746	986800				29604				
Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the ſinking fund, by the acts 25, 28, and 30 Geo. II.	10537821	5	1	¼	321900	3	2		
Ditto charged on the ſaid fund by the act 25 Geo. II.	17701323	16	4		540996	14			
Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. charged on the ſaid fund by the act 29 Geo. II.	1500000				53343	15			
Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the new ſtamp duties, &c. by the act 30 Geo. II.	3000000				90000				
Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. charged on the duties on offices, penſions, &c. by the act 31 Geo. II.	4500000				157500				
Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the ſaid duties by the ſaid act	500000				15000				
Memorandum. The ſubſcribers of 100l. to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity for one life at 9s. a ticket, which amounted to 22,500l. but is now reduced, by lives fallen in, to 19,645l. 15s. And the ſubſcribers of 100l. to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life of 18s. a ticket, which amounted to 45,000l. which is now reduced by lives fallen in, to 39,658l. 10s. And alſo the ſubſcribers of 100l. for 3l. per cent. annuities, 1757, were allowed an annuity for one life of 1l. 2s. 6d. a year, which amounted to 33,750l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in, to 33,700l. which annuities are an increaſe of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the ſame.					93004	5			
SOUTH-SEA company.									
On their capital ſtock and annuities, 9 Geo. I.	25025309	13	11	½	765326	3	1	½	
Annuities at 3l. per cent. 1751, charged on the ſinking fund	2100000				64181	5			
	82776586	8	2	¼	2739002	3	5		

Memorandum. The accounts of the Exchequer continuing to be made up to the old quarter days, is the reaſon that this account is made up to the 5th of January, 1759 (old Chriſtmas day) and not to Chriſtmas laſt, as directed by the order of this hon. houſe.

An ESTIMATE *of the* DEBT *of his Majesty's* NAVY *on the heads hereafter mentioned, as it stood on* Dec. 31, 1758.

HEADS *of the Naval Estimates.*	*Particulars.* £. s. d.	*Total.* £. s. d.
Wear and tear, ordinary and transports.		
DUE to pay off and discharge all the bills registered on the course of the navy for stores, freight of transports, &c. supplied for the service thereof	808758 6 9	
To pay off and discharge bills registered on the said course for premiums allowed by act of parliament on naval stores	11434 3 3	
For freight of transports and tenders, and for stores delivered into his majesty's several yards, &c. for which no bills were made out on the aforesaid Dec. 31, 1758, as also to several bills of exchange	442163 11 10	1692427 1 10
To his majesty's yards and rope yards, for the ordinary and extraordinary	399921	
For the half pay to sea officers according to an establishment made by his late majesty in council on that behalf	30100	
Seamens Wages.		
Due to pay the men, &c. unpaid on the books of ships paid off	239095 14 9 1/4	
To ships in sea pay on the aforesaid Dec. 31, 1758	2295606	2604074 1 7 1/4
To discharge and pay off all the bills entered in course for slop cloaths, bedding for seamen, surgeons necessaries, bounties to widows and orphans of men slain at sea	69372 6 10	
Victualling debt as per *estimate, received from those commissioners*, viz.		
Due for short allowance to the companies of his majesty's ships in pay, and which have been paid off	15391 5 8	
For paying off all the bills entered on their course	482246 16 11	
For provisions delivered, and services performed, for which no bills were made out on the aforesaid Dec. 31, 1758	39325 1 5	600330 12 3
For necessary money, extra-necessary money, bills of exchange and contingencies	11877 8 3	
To the officers, workmen, and labourers, employed in the several ports	51490	

Sick and wounded, the debt of that office as per *eſtimate received from thoſe commiſſioners*, viz.

Due for the quarters and cure of ſick and hurt ſeamen ſet on ſhore from his majeſty's ſhips at the ſeveral ports, and for priſoners of war and contingencies relating to the ſaid office							95467	12 8 ¾
The total amounts to the ſum of							4992299	8 5
From whence deducting the money in the treaſurer's hands	411151	3	7	¾			416870	13 1 ¾
And alſo the money that remained to come in of the ſupplies of the year 1758, as on the other ſide	5719	9	6					
The debt of the navy will then be							4575428	15 3 ¼
N. B. In this debt is included for charge of tranſports between January 1, 1758, and December 31 following	467036	13	6					
And it appears by an account received from the commiſſioners of the victualling, that the expence of victuals ſupplied the ſoldiers between January 1, 1758, and December 31 following, amounts to	200735	6	1	¾			667771	19 7 ¾
For which ſum of 667,771l. 19s. 7d. ¾. no proviſion has been made by parliament, but if thought fit to be granted, as the like ſervice was provided for in former years,								
The nett debt of the navy will then be							3907656	15 7 ½

There was remaining in the Hands of the late and present Treasurers of the NAVY *on* Dec. 31, 1758, *in Money as undermentioned, and may be reckoned towards satisfying the aforesaid Debt of the Navy.*

In what treasurers hands.	*In* MONEY.	*On the* HEADS *of* *Wear and tear ordinary and transp.* £. s. d.	*Seamens wages.* £. s. d.	*Victuals.* £. s. d.	*Total.* £. s. d.
Right Hon. George Dodington, Esq; first treasurership.	In money	5038 13 1 1/4	1780 13 9	34 18 2 1/2	6892 5 5
	Ditto towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen	—	38 4 1/4	—	
Right Hon. Henry Legge, Esq;	In money	6644 5	1423 4 10 1/4	2504 2 5 1/2	9627 7 8 3/4
	Ditto towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen	—	55 15 5	—	
Right Hon. George Grenville, Esq; first treasurership.	In money	4260 8 2 1/4	3672 15 11 3/4	1590 2 3/4	10540 2 1 3/4
	Ditto towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen	—	1016 17 9	—	
Right Hon. George Doddington, Esq; second treasurership.	In money	7504 3 8 1/2	2898 3 3 1/4	233 14 6	10848 3 10 3/4
	Ditto towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen	—	212 2 5	—	
Right Hon. George Grenville, Esq; second treasurership.	In money	27112 17 2	320757 1 11 1/2	18663 12 3	373243 4 5 1/2
	Ditto towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen	—	6709 13 1	—	
		50560 7 2	338564 8 10	22026 7 7 3/4	411151 3 7 3/4

There remained on Dec. 31, 1758, to come in of the supplies of the year 1758, including Hasler, Plymouth, and Greenwich hospitals, 5719l. 9s. 6d.

STATE PAPERS.

IN October last all differences were made up with the several tribes of Indians inhabiting beyond the mountains as far as the lakes; and a firm peace was concluded with them upon the ancient footing. The treaty for this purpose took up from the 8th to the 26th of October to settle; and tho' the minutes of each day's proceedings are not equally interesting, yet they will serve to convey an idea of their manner of transacting council affairs.

At this treaty the governors of Pensylvania and New Jersey attended; accompanied by Mr. George Croghan, deputy agent under Sir William Johnson for the Indian affairs; four members of the Pensylvania council; six commissioners, members of the assembly; two agents for the province of New Jersey; a great number of gentlemen of property in the provinces; and near forty of the principal citizens of Philadelphia, chiefly quakers. These were met at Easton, about ninety miles from Philadelphia, by the Mohawk, Oneidoes, Onondagoes, Cayugas, Senecas, Tuscaroras, Nanticokes, and Conoys, Tuteloes, Chugnuts, Delawares, and Unamies, Munseys, or Minisinks, Mohickons, and Wappingers; the chiefs of all these nations with their women and children, made the whole number 507.

On the 7th of October, the governor, with his council, coming to Easton in the afternoon, was waited upon immediately by Teedyuscung, accompanied by Moses Tittamy; Daniel; Teepuscung; and Isaac Stille, (Delaware chiefs and interpreters, with whom peace had been concluded the year before) who after the usual compliments, said,

Brother, you desire me to hollow loud, and give notice to all the Indians round about. I have raised my voice, and all the Indians have heard me as far as the Twightwees,* and have regarded my voice, and are now come to this place. I bid you welcome, and entreat you to join with me in casting up our eyes to heaven, and praying the blessing of the supreme being on our endeavours. According to our usual custom, I with this string wipe the dust and sweat off your face, and clear your eyes, and pick the briars out of your legs; and desire you will pick the briars out of the legs of the Indians that are come here, and anoint one of them with your healing oil, and I will anoint the other. *A string.*

* The Twightwees are the nations between the Ohio and the lakes, the most remote of all others, and the most hearty in the French interest. Tho' they were not present at this treaty of 1758, yet a discreet, sober, religious man named Frederic Post, accompanied by Pisquetomen, Daniel, and Thomas Hickman, Delaware Indians, had been sent among them the preceding year, and had effectually paved the way for a peace; but the preliminaries not being fully settled, they declined meeting till they were waited upon again.

The

The governor thanked him for his viſit and advice, and appointed the next day to begin the conferences.

Sunday, Oct. 8. The governor of Penſylvania, with his whole company, met in council the chiefs of the nations, and opened the conferences with a ſhort ſpeech.

Brethren, it gives me pleaſure to ſee ſo many of you of ſo many different nations at this council fire. I bid you heartily welcome. Brethren, with this ſtring I wipe the ſweat and duſt out of your eyes, that you may ſee our faces and look chearful. With this ſtring I take all bitterneſs from your heart. With this ſtring I take the blood from your council ſeats, that your cloaths may not be ſtained, nor your minds diſturbed. *Three ſtrings.*

After a ſhort pauſe, Tagaſhata, (the Seneca chief) roſe up, and repeating, as uſual, every thing the governor ſaid, returned thanks, and went thro' the ſame ceremonies to the governors and all in authority. He delivered his belts of invitation, which the nations had received to come to the conferences; and deſired to ſee the belts ſent by them in return; which the governor ſaid ſhould be given them: and after all ceremonies had paſſed, the council broke up for this day.

Conrad Weiſer, eſq; attended as provincial interpreter.
Capt. Montour, interpreter in the Six Nations and Delaware languages.
Stephen Calvin, Iſaac Stille, Moſes Tittamy, } Delaware Indians, interpreters in that language.

Monday, October 9. Governor Bernard arrived, and deſired a meeting with the Indians to bid them welcome; but was told, that they were in council among themſelves.

Tueſday, Oct. 10. The Indian chiefs remained in council all day, and deſired the governors not to be impatient.*

Wedneſday, Oct. 11. This morning the Indian chiefs communicated the buſineſs they had been upon to the governor. At four in the afternoon the conferences opened; Tagaſhata intending to ſpeak firſt, had laid ſome ſtrings upon the table; when Teedyuſcung got up, and holding a ſtring, ſaid, he had ſomething to deliver. But Gov. Bernard ſignifying his deſire to bid the Indians welcome, put an end to the conteſt, and he was heard.

Gov. Bernard.] Brethren, I bid you welcome, and wiſh the good work of peace may proſper in your hands. Having ſent a meſſage ſome months ago to the Miniſinks, I received an anſwer from our brethren the Senecas and Cayugas, in which they take upon them to ſpeak for the Miniſinks. To you, therefore, brethren, I now addreſs myſelf, and muſt remind you, that if you are diſpoſed to be our friends for the future, you ſhould return us the captives that have

* The ſubject of their conferences was the treaty made by Teedyuſcung the year before, who pretended he acted as ambaſſador for the Six Nations, as well as Sachem for four nations of his own. The Six Nations wanted to have cancelled that peace as not properly made; but as a general peace was now to be made, the thing was waved as altogether immaterial.

been

been taken out of our province, and are now within your power. It is not uſual for our king's governors to go out of their provinces, to attend treaties of this kind; but I have waved forms to ſhew my good diſpoſitions to reſtore peace, and ſettle all manner of differences for the mutual benefit of all parties.

Then Teedyuſcung roſe up, and ſaid, Brethren, you deſired me to call all the nations who live back. Such as have heard my haloo are are here preſent. If you have any thing to ſay to them, or they to you, ſit and talk together. I have nothing to do but to ſee and hear. I have made known to the governor of Pennſylvania why I ſtruck him, and have made up all differences for our future peace.

A ſtring.

Tagaſhata, chief of the Senecas.] Brethren, It has pleaſed the moſt high to bring us together with chearfulneſs; but as it is now late, I deſire to be heard to-morrow.

Thurſday, Oct. 12. Tagaſhata.] We approve of what the governor of Jerſey ſaid yeſterday concerning the Miniſinks; they deſired us to bring about the good work of peace, have aſſured us they will deliver up the priſoners, and doubt not but all differences will be made up between them and the province of New Jerſey.

Brethren, I now ſpeak at the requeſt of Teedyuſcung, and our nephews the Delawares, living at Wyomink, and on the waters of Suſquehannah; they have aſſured us they will never think of war againſt their brethren the Engliſh any more.

A belt.

Brethren, our nephews, the Miniſink Indians, have declared the ſame, and the warriors of the four different tribes of the ſame nation, have entreated us to uſe our endeavours to make their peace, declaring their ſorrow for what they have done at giving this belt.

A belt.

Brethren, we the Mohawks, Senecas, and Onondagoes, deliver this ſtring likewiſe, to remove the hatchet out of your heads, that has been ſtruck into it by the Ohio Indians, in order to lay a foundation for peace.

Eight ſtrings of wampum.

Tokaaio, chief of the Cayugas.] I ſpeak in behalf of the younger nations, part of and confederated with the Six Nations, namely, the Cayugas, Oneidoes, Tuſcaroras, Tuteloes, Nanticokes, and Conoys. A road has been opened for us to this council fire; but by ſome misfortune, blood has lately been ſpilt upon that road. By theſe ſtrings we waſh that blood away, and take the hatchet out of your heads.

Three ſtrings.

Brethren, I now ſpeak only for my own nation. I will hide no thing from you; the French, like a thief in the night, have ſtolen ſome of our young men, and corrupted them to do miſchief. Our chiefs held them faſt, but the French artfully unlooſed them; we take out of your heads the hatchet with which they have ſtruck you, and are ſorry for what they have done.

A belt of 10 *rows.*

Friday, Oct. 13. Gov. Denny.] Brethren, chiefs, and warriors, I invited you down to the council fire, kindled at this place by me

and your nephew Teedyuſcung. I am now about to communicate to you matters of great conſequence, and to anſwer all that has been ſaid by you to me ſince our meeting together. I therefore, by this ſtring open your ears that you may hear clearly.

A ſtring.

[Here he repeated all that had been ſaid by the chiefs, producing their belts and ſtrings; and then proceeded.]

Brethren, you may remember, that the day before yeſterday, your nephew Teedyuſcung told me by this ſtring, that he had made me acquainted with the cauſe why he ſtruck us, that he had given the haloo; that would ſit by, &c.

Now, as there are many of you here who were not preſent at our former meetings, I think it proper for your information to give a ſhort account of what paſſed between your nephews the Delawares, and us.

About three years ago, your brethren, the Engliſh, living on the borders, were ſtruck of a ſudden; many killed; and others carried away captive. We knew not by whom, but ſent meſſengers up the Suſquehannah as far as the Six Nations, to enquire from whence the blow came, and for what reaſon. On the return of theſe meſſengers, we were informed, that the Delawares and Shawaneſe were the aggreſſors. Some time after this diſcovery, a ceſſation of hoſtilities was brought about; Teedyuſcung came down to our council fire, told us the cauſe of the war was the proprietaries taking from him by fraud, the ground on which we now ſtand; and that the inducement, to begin it, was from the perſuaſion of the falſe-hearted French King. At laſt all blood was wiped away; and Teedyuſcung then declared to us, that he acted in behalf of ten nations, and promiſed to reſtore to us all our fellow-ſubjects that had been caraied away priſoners. I deſire therefore to know the true reaſon, why our fleſh and blood who are in captivity are witheld from us, and what is become of thoſe belts we gave him to confirm the peace, and that promiſe, for till that promiſe is complied with we can never ſleep in quiet, or reſt ſatisfied in the friendſhip of thoſe who detain our children and relations from us.

A belt.

Gov. Bernard.] What the governor has now declared, ſo far as it relates to my province, I confirm by this *Belt.*

Here Frederic Poſt's negotiation with the Ohio Indians was introduced by Piſquitomen who attended him; and it appearing that three ſtrings of wampum had been returned by them, he was aſked to whom they were ſent? Piſquitomen replied, One to the governor of Penſylvania; one to Teedyuſcung; and the third to Iſaac Pemberton; at which Nichas, the Mohawk chief, roſe up and ſpoke with great vehemence for ſome time; frequently pointing to Teedyuſcung, and Mr. Weiſer was deſired to interpret what he ſaid; but as it was merely perſonal, Mr. Weiſer referred it to a private conference.

Saturday, Oct. 14. The Indians declined meeting.

Sunday, Oct. 15. At a private conference, Nichas roſe up and ſaid, Brothers, you all know, that our nephew Teedyuſcung gives out

out that he is the great man, and chief of ten nations; now I on behalf of the Mohawks ſay, we do not know he is ſuch a great man. If he is ſuch a great man, we deſire to know who made him ſo. Perhaps you have, and if this be the caſe, tell us ſo. It may be the French have made him ſo. We want to enquire and know whence his greatneſs aroſe.

Tagaſhata.] We do not know who made him this great man over ten nations.

Aſſarandonguas, chief of the Onondagoes.] No ſuch thing was ever ſaid in our towns, as that Teedyuſcung was ſuch a great man.

Thomas King, for the Oneidas, Cayugas, Tuſcaroras, Nanticokes, and Conoys.] We, for our parts, entirely diſown his having any ſuperiority over us.

Tokaaio, chief of the Cayugas, addreſſing himſelf to the Engliſh.] Brethren, you may remember you ſaid, you could not be eaſy without your priſoners. We ſpeak from the bottom of our hearts, you ſhall have them all. You told us a tender father, huſband, wife, brother, or ſiſter, could not ſleep ſound when they reflected their relations were priſoners; we know it is ſo with us, and we will therefore make your hearts eaſy, and give you this belt that we will perform our words. *A belt.*

Nichas confirmed his promiſe with *A ſtring of 7 rows.*

Monday, Oct. 16. Yeſterday's private conference was read, and interpreted to Teedyuſcung and the Delawares.

Gov. Denny.] Brethren, you ſay we know that Teedyuſcung gives out that he is the great man; and by his belt you denied him to be ſo, and deſired to know of me who made him ſo. I will anſwer you truly. Soon after the Delawares had ſtruck us, we invited them to meet us at a council fire kindled at this place. At the time appointed, Teedyuſcung came and told us he repreſented ten nations, his own as chief, and the United Nations, as a meſſenger; we believed what he ſaid, and therefore made him a councellor and agent for us to publiſh to the nations what we did at our council fires, and how ſincerely we were diſpoſed to peace. But I aſſure you, I never made Teedyuſcung the great man; and I muſt do him the juſtice to ſay, that he never aſſumed any authority over, but on many occaſions ſpoke of the Six Nations as his uncles and ſuperiors. I never ſhall attempt to impoſe a chief on any Indian nation; but on all occaſions, will pay due regard to thoſe who are choſen by their countrymen.

Brethren, by this belt and ſtring you promiſed to make diligent ſearch in your towns for our fleſh and blood, who are priſoners, and return them to us. We have always found you honeſt and punctual in the performance of your promiſes; your words therefore give us comfort.

A belt and ſtring.

Gov. Bernard.] I know not who made Teedyuſcung ſo great a man, nor do I know that he is any greater than a chief of the Delaware Indians ſettled at Wyomink.

Brethren, you ſay you will return our priſoners; we hope you will be mindful to engage your nephews to do ſo too; for which I give you this *Belt.*

After the governors had done ſpeaking, the Indian chiefs were aſked, if they had any thing more to ſay, on which Tagaſhata aroſe, and addreſſing himſelf to the Delaware, and Miniſinks, ſaid:

Nephews, the governors who ſit there have put you in mind of what was agreed upon laſt year. You both promiſed to return the priſoners. We, your uncles, put you in mind of this promiſe, and deſire you will perform it. You have promiſed it, and you *muſt* perform it. As ſoon as you come home, cauſe this to be done; you know it is an article of the peace for which you have received a belt.

Robert White, the Nanticoke chief, ſpoke in Engliſh.] When our couſins the Delawares firſt took up the hatchet, we invited them to our town of Otſaningo, and perſuading them to peace, gave them a belt of a fathom long, and twenty-five rows in breadth; but not hearing from our couſins of a long time, we ſent to them two other belts, one of ſixteen, the other of twelve rows, deſiring them once more to lay down the hatchet; but ſtill we heard nothing from them. Indeed, ſome time afterwards we underſtood the Delawares ſhould ſay, the Indians at Otſaningo had grey eyes, and were like Engliſhmen, and ſhould be ſerved in the ſame manner. As our couſins have been loth to give an anſwer to theſe belts, we deſire they let us know in a public conference what they have done with them.

A ſtring.

Tueſday, Oct. 17. The Indians in council all day.

Wedneſday, Oct. 18. Nichas, the Mohawk chief, acquainted the governors, that as counſellors, they had finiſhed; having nothing more to propoſe at this meeting. The warriors were to ſpeak now, and Tho. King was appointed to deliver their words.

Thomas King, [addreſſing himſelf to the governors and all in authority.] Brethren, you have been deſirous to know the true cauſe of the war, and of the bitterneſs of our hearts. Look well about you, and you will find you gave the firſt offence. In time of profound peace, ſome of the Shawaneſe paſſing through S. Carolina to go to war with their enemies, as their yearly cuſtom is, were perſuaded in a friendly manner into your houſes, deceitfully and unjuſtifiably dragged to priſon, where one, who was a head man, loſt his life, and the others were ſeverely uſed. This firſt raiſed ill-will in the minds of the Shawaneſe; the French aggravated the offence; put the hatchet into their hands to revenge the blood of their brother; they beſought the Delawares to join them to make the blow fall the heavier; and by degrees the young men among us were ſtirred up to vengeance.

Brethren, this was the caſe of the Shawaneſe. Another of the like nature happened about three years ago to the Senecas, when eight of their warriors were returning from war, with ſeven priſoners and ſcalps with them, through Virginia; theſe, at a place called Green Briar, met a party of ſoldiers, not leſs than 150, who kindly invited them to a certain ſtore, and ſaid, they would ſupply them with proviſions; two days they travelled with them in a friendly manner, but when they came

came to the houſe on the third, they began to diſarm them; the head man cried out, Here is death, defend yourſelves; two of them were killed on the ſpot, and one, a boy, was taken priſoner. As this was upon the warriors road in time of profound peace, judge ye of the degree of provocation. Brethren, you have juſtly demanded your priſoners; it is right ſo to do; and, if this unhappy boy is alive, as we have reaſon to think he is, we deſire you may return him. If he is dead, we are content. His name is Squiſſatago.

Six ſtrings of wampum.

Brethren, the cauſe why the Indians at Ohio left you was owing to yourſelves; when we heard of the French coming there, we deſired the governors of Virginia and Penſylvania to ſupply us with implements and neceſſaries for war, and we would defend our lands; but theſe governors diſregarded our meſſage; the French came to us; traded with our people; uſed them kindly; and gained their affections. The governor of Virginia ſettled on our lands for his own benefit; but when we wanted his aſſiſtance, he forſook us.

A belt.

Brother, [addreſſing himſelf to the governor of Jerſey] our couſins the Miniſinks tell us, they were wronged of a great deal of land, and puſhed back by the Engliſh ſettling ſo faſt upon them, ſo as not to know whether they have any lands or no. You deal hardly with us; you claim all the wild creatures, and will not let us come on your lands ſo much as to hunt after them; you will not let us peel a ſingle tree. Surely, this is hard. You take of us what lands you pleaſe, and the cattle you raiſe on them are your own; but thoſe that are wild are ſtill ours, and ſhould be common to both; for our nephews when they ſold the land, did not purpoſe to deprive themſelves of hunting the wild deer, or uſing a ſtick of wood. We deſire you, the governor, to take this matter into your care, and ſee juſtice done to the Miniſinks.

Two ſtrings of wampum.

Addreſſing himſelf to the governor of Penſylvania, he ſaid, Brother, we muſt put you in mind, that four years ago, you bought at Albany a large tract of land, for a part of which that was ſettled, the proprietaries agents then paid 1000 pieces of eight. We acknowledge the receipt of that money, and the validity of ſo much of the purchaſe; but for the other part that was not paid for, that we reclaim. Our warriors, our hunters, when they heard of this vaſt ſale, diſapproved our conduct in council; in the deed our hunting grounds are included, and without them we muſt periſh.

Three ſtrings.

[The Six Nation chiefs being aſked if they had any thing farther to ſay, anſwered, they had done.]

Teedyuſcung.] About three years ago, nine of my countrymen were killed near Goſhan in time of peace, for no other reaſon than becauſe they were hunting upon that land; one of their brethren aſſures me, that he then went with tears in his eyes to George Freeland, and preſented him with three belts to have the matter cleared up; but has never received an anſwer to this day. I give you this ſtring to enquire what is become of theſe belts.

Three ſtrings of white wampum.

Brethren, I have already acquainted you with my grievances. I told you that the proprietaries had wronged me, and I referred my cauſe to the great king; now I deſire to know if King George has yet decided that matter between you and me. I do not mention my uncle's lands; only what we the Delawares own as far as the heads of the Delaware.

A belt.

Teedyuſcung then took up another belt, intending to ſpeak to his uncles the United Nations; but whilſt he was ſpeaking, as above, the chiefs had one after another left the council, ſeemingly much diſpleaſed; he therefore held his peace.

Thurſday, Oct. 19. At a private council Gov. Bernard, after reciting the requeſt of the United Nations to take the caſe of the Miniſinks under his care, ſaid, that as the people of New Jerſey declared, they had bought all the Miniſinks lands, and the Miniſinks ſaid they had a great deal unſold, he could not tell which was in the right; but would ſuppoſe the Miniſinks; he therefore deſired the mediation of the United Nations, and left it to them to propoſe a reaſonable ſum by way of ſatisfaction, of which he deſired they would conſider and give an anſwer. The United Nations ſaid it was a kind propoſal, and recommended it to the conſideration of the Miniſinks.

Teedyuſcung waited on Gov. Denny at his houſe, and acquainted him, that his nation did not claim lands high up the Delaware river; thoſe, he ſaid, belonged to his uncles; of which he deſired the governor to take notice, that no miſunderſtanding might ariſe from what had been ſaid at the public council.

Friday, Oct. 20. Gov. Denny deſired to know of Teedyuſcung, if he propoſed to ſpeak, as the abrupt departure of the Six Nation chiefs had interrupted his diſcourſe the day before.

Teedyuſcung.] Uncles, according to ancient cuſtom, we uſed to ſpeak one to another at home; but now I muſt ſpeak to you in the preſence of the Engliſh governors. You may remember that you have placed us at Wyomink and Shamokin, places where Indians have lived before. Now I hear ſince, that you have ſold that land to our brethren the Engliſh; let this matter be now cleared up. I ſit like a bird on a bough. I look about and do not know where I may be driven to. Let me therefore come down upon the ground, and make that my own by a deed, and I ſhall have a home for ever; for if you, my uncles, or I die, our brethren the Engliſh will ſay they have bought it from you, and ſo wrong my poſterity out of it.

A belt.

Gov. Denny then requeſted the attention of all the Indians, addreſſing himſelf to the chiefs and warriors of the United Nations and their nephews, he repeated diſtinctly all their complaints in the order they were delivered. He thanked them for declaring the true cauſe of the bitterneſs of their hearts; and ſaid he would join with them in endeavouring to prevent the like evils for the future; he promiſed to make enquiry concerning the Seneca boy, and, if alive, to return him; he aſſured them, that the proprietaries chearfully agree to releaſe all that part of

of the purchaſe reclaimed, and deſired they might ſettle the boundaries to their own ſatisfaction; he acknowledged their juſtice in promiſing to return the priſoners. And then addreſſing himſelf to the chiefs of the United Nations, he ſaid, Providence has brought you and your nephews together at this meeting, face to face with us, that every thing may be ſettled, ſo as no doubt may remain to create any uneaſineſs in our hearts hereafter. You know, brethren, there is an old agreement between the proprietaries and you, that you will not ſell any of the lands lying within this province, to any but them, and they never take poſſeſſion of lands till they have bought them of Indians; you know alſo, that the United Nations have ſold lands to the proprietaries, which your nephews the Delawares now claim as their right. This is the caſe with regard to ſome part of the lands which Teedyuſcung, in your hearing, ſaid, the proprietaries had defrauded him of. The proprietaries are deſirous of doing ſtrict juſtice to all the Indians, but it cannot be ſuppoſed they can know in which of you the right is veſted. This is a matter that muſt be ſettled among yourſelves, and till it is done, there will probably remain ſome jealouſy and diſcontent amongſt you, that may interrupt both your and our future quiet. *A ſtring.*

He concluded with telling them, that ſtores of all ſorts of goods had been opened at Shamokin; where they might be ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable terms, and have the beſt price for their peltry; and that another was intended to be opened for them at Fort Allan. *A ſtring.*

After the governor had done ſpeaking, Tagaſhata and Nichas aroſe, and ſaid in ſome heat, They did not rightly underſtand what the governor meant by ſettling matters about lands among themſelves. He left things in the dark; if he meant the lands on the other ſide of the mountains, he knew the proprietaries had their deeds for them, which ought to be produced and ſhewed to them. Their deeds had their marks, and when they ſhould ſee them, they would know their marks.

Governor Bernard roſe, and ſaid he had ſomething to ſay to them; they replied, they choſe to be ſpoken to by one governor at a time; and called for the deed, which being produced, Nichas ſaid, This deed we well remember, we ſold the land; the land was ours, and we will juſtify it. *The conference then broke up.*

Teedyuſcung having, on the 19th, requeſted the governor, that two belts which he then preſented to him, might be ſent as their joint belts to the Ohio Indians; the United Nations had this day a meeting with Teedyuſcung, and two of the governor's council, about the anſwer that was to be ſent back to thoſe Indians; which being ſettled and approved, the Indian chiefs were aſked, if the Ohio Indians might not be deſired to take up the hatchet and join General Forbes againſt the French; their anſwer was, By no means. Their wounds were not yet healed, nor peace confirmed; their warriors were not yet called home; they might kill their own fleſh and blood; let it ſuffice, to adviſe them to ſit ſtill; and that advice, they ſaid, will be hearkened to. They then deſired, that two white inhabitants might accompany Piſquitomen and Thomas Hickman, the two meſſengers, to the Ohio Indians, and promiſed themſelves to ſend

the like number; Teedyuſcung ſaid, he would ſend one.

Saturday, Oct. 21. At a private conference, Governor Bernard propoſed to ſettle the claims of the Miniſinks, and having aſked the advice of the United Nations, Thomas King ſaid, that they the Six Nations had no claim to thoſe lands, and ſhould therefore leave the price to themſelves. The Miniſinks deſired to know what the governor was willing to give; and he having named the ſum of 800 Spaniſh dollars, as an extraordinary price, the United Nations, by Thomas King, ſaid, that it was an honourable offer; but in regard that many perſons were to ſhare in the purchaſe money, they recommended it to his excellency to add 200 dollars more, the report of which would be carried to all the nations, and would be very agreeable to them. The governor, after paying a polite compliment to the chiefs as mediators, chearfully complied; and then Tagaſhata roſe up, and ſaid.

Nephews, now you muſt remember the friendſhip between you and your brethren the Engliſh, and tranſmit it to your children; and make them acquainted with the tranſactions of this day; it ſhould ſeem that your grandfathers forgot the treaties they uſed to make with their brethren, and buried them with them in the grave. Give over all further thoughts of your lands; and take care, that your young men do no more violence to their brethren the Engliſh.

Then Egohohowen (the Miniſink chief) addreſſed himſelf to the governor, and ſaid, We are now ſatisfied, and we ſtill retain a friendſhip for the Engliſh; and we deſire, that if we ſhould come into your province to ſee our old friends, and ſhould have occaſion for the bark of a tree to cover a cabin, or a little refreſhment, that we ſhould not be denied, but be treated as brethren; and that your people may not look on the wild beaſts of the foreſt, or fiſh of the waters, as their ſole property, but that we may be admitted to an equal uſe of them.

The governor anſwered, that as ſoon as he got home, he ſhould notify the peace through all the provinces by proclamation; but deſired the Indians might not go into thoſe parts where they had ſo lately committed hoſtilities, till the paſſions of the people were cooled; for that he could not anſwer for his people's behaviour, while their ſufferings were freſh upon their minds.

This day, at a meeting of the United Nations with the Delawares, their nephews, about ſettling the deed in diſpute, the members of the Penſylvanian council were invited to be preſent; when Teedyuſcung roſe up, and ſaid, We have ſeen the deed for the lands beyond the Kittochtinny hills, and acknowledge its validity; our chief, Nutimus, remembers it, and received forty-four dollars for his ſhare of the purchaſe money; but this is not the land that I have diſputed with my brethren the Engliſh; that land lies between Tohiccon Creek, and the Kittochtinny hills. *A ſtring.*

Tokaaio and the Six Nation chief ſtood up and ſaid, Couſin, I thank you for your openneſs and honeſty in freely acknowledging the truth. I wiſh the governors of Penſylvania, Virginia, Carolina, and Jerſey, were ſo honeſt and preciſe. They have called us down to a council fire, to brighten the chain of friendſhip; but our time is taken up in a fruitleſs

leſs diſpute about lands, *without coming to the main point.* The Engliſh firſt began to do miſchief; we told them ſo. They only thanked us for our frankneſs; but they healed no wounds. In ſhort, when they ſpeak to us, they do it with a ſhorter belt and ſtring, than that which we ſpeak to them with, though they can make wampum, and we cannot. They ought not thus to treat with Indians in council affairs. Several of our ſtrong belts are loſt in their hands. I fear they ſpeak only from their mouth, and not from their heart.

Sunday, Oct. 22. The Six Nation chiefs held a private council, and named two of their people to ſend to the Ohio. Frederic Poſt arrived with the news from General Forbes, that a large body of French and Indians having attacked his advanced poſt at Loyal Hanning, were repulſed with great loſs, which loſs he communicated to the Indians.

Monday, Oct. 23. Governor Denny.] Brethren, by this belt we heal your wounds; we remove your grief; we take the hatchet out of your heads; we make a deep hole in the earth, and bury the hatchet ſo low, that nobody ſhall be able to dig it up again. *A belt.*

Brethren, now we have healed your wounds: we by this belt renew all our treaties; we brighten the chain of friendſhip; we return to our firſt affection; we confirm our ancient union; we put freſh earth to the roots of the tree of peace, that it may bear up againſt every ſtorm that can blow, and live and flouriſh to the end of time, whilſt the ſun ſhines, and the rivers run. And we deſire you to publiſh this to all the nations, your friends and allies. *A large peace belt.*

Brethren, we now open a road to the old council fire at Philadelphia, and be aſſured, we ſhall always be glad to ſee you there. *A belt.*

Brethren, this treaty will convince all our enemies, that we are now united in the firmeſt band of amity, and while we join our ſtrength together, it will not be in their power to hurt either you or us. *A belt.*

Brethren, as a token of our love, we preſent you with a quantity of goods *, and deſire your acceptance of them; ſenſible of the approaching ſeaſon, and of the many difficulties you live under from the preſent war, we give it with an hearty good will.

Brother Teedyuſcung, you put me in mind of your having referred your diſpute to the great King, and you deſired to know if he has decided it; you may depend upon it, that as ſoon as his anſwer can be obtained, it ſhall be communicated to you. *A belt.*

Then Governor Bernard, requeſting the attention of the Indians, acquainted

* Three groce narrow ſtarred gartering; 56 ditto, various ſorts; 33 looking glaſſes; 12 pieces red ſtroud; 15 ditto, blue; 1 ditto, black; 1 red, 1 blue; 2 ditto, 6 quarter blue duffil; 2 ditto, 7-8ths; 1 ditto, napped; 1 ditto, ſtamped ſerge; 1 ditto, red halfthicks; 1 brown halfthicks; 2 ditto, white; 1 ditto, blue broad cloth; 5 laced coats, 8 plain; 50 pair of ſhoes; 37 pair of women's worſted ſtockings; 12 ditto, yarn; 2 pieces and 2 Bandanoe handkerchiefs; 1 ditto, Lungee romals; 1 ditto, cotton romals; 4 ditto, nonſo pretties; 8lb. coloured thread; 46 worſted caps; 2 dozen of knives; 1 doz. of tobacco-boxes; 5 pieces of linen handkerchiefs; 4 ditto figured gartering; 46 plain hats; 24 taylors ſheers; 6 gun locks; 1 bunch of black leads; $3\frac{1}{2}$ groce ſleeve buttons; 48 ivory combs; 1 groce of thimbles; 100 blankets; 160 watch coats; 246 ſhirts, plain; and 187 ditto, ruffled.

quainted them, that in conſequence of their advice, he had come to a full agreement with the Miniſinks, for all the lands in diſpute on the part of his province, to which he deſired they would pay a particular regard, that the remembrance of it might never be forgotten. *A belt.*

Then addreſſing himſelf to Teedyuſcung, he ſaid, the nine men killed at Goſhan, of which he had juſtly complained, were not in his province; the three belts he would make enquiry about of the governor of New York, and would ſend him an anſwer. He added, that the fact had been blamed by all good and wiſe men. *A ſtring.*

Governor Denny, being obliged to return to Philadelphia, took his leave, aſſuring them of his affection, and wiſhes for their happineſs.

Teedyuſcung deſired to be heard on behalf of the Wappinger Indians, living near Eſopus, and produced a ſhort belt of white wampum with a double heart, which was given them by the government of New York in 1745, repreſenting their union, which, he ſaid, was to laſt as long as the ſun ſhould continue in the firmament; he therefore recommended them to the protection of Governor Bernard; and as their chief was old, he requeſted a horſe to carry him home, which was granted.

The Six Nation chiefs conſulted together, and in a little time, Nichas, in behalf of the reſt, returned anſwers to the governors ſpeeches, repeating diſtinctly what each of them had ſaid, and expreſſing the higheſt ſatisfaction.

Tueſday, Oct. 24. The proprietaries agents ſettled the limits of the lands to be releaſed with the Indian chiefs; and the deed of confirmation, as well as that of releaſe, were reſpectively executed.

Wedneſday, Oct. 25. The Indians were employed all day in dividing the preſents.

Thurſday, Oct. 26. The ſecretary of the conferences having obſerved to the Six Nation chiefs, that the governors were charged by Tokaaio with *not coming to the point*, by which it was underſtood, that ſome things had been omitted in their anſwers; Thomas King ſaid, they were afterwards ſupplied; but for the fuller ſatisfaction of all preſent, he recommended a farther explanation: agreeable to which, the members of the Penſylvania council made the following addition to the governor's ſpeech.

Brethren, as we have now ſettled all differences, and confirmed the ancient leagues of amity, and brightened the chain of friendſhip, we now clean the blood off your council ſeats, that when you hold councils at home, you may ſit as you formerly uſed to do in your ſeats with the ſame peace and tranquility. *A ſtring of* 1000 *grains of wampum.*

Brethren, with this ſtring of wampum we condole with you for the loſs of your wife men, and for the warriors that have been killed theſe troubleſome times, and likewiſe for your women and children; and we cover the graves decently, agreeable to the cuſtom of your forefathers. *A ſtring as before.*

Brethren, We diſperſe the dark clouds that hung over your heads, during theſe troubles, that we may ſee the ſun clear, and look on each other with the chearfulneſs our forefathers did. *The ſame.*

The Five Nation chiefs having laid all the belts and ſtrings on the table

table that were delivered at this and the laſt conference, Tokaaio deſired all preſent to hearken to what Thomas King was going to ſay; on which Thomas King aroſe, and taking up the belt given by Teedyuſcung, when he requeſted the grant of the Wyomink lands, he addreſſed the Delawares, Teedyuſcung not being preſent, in this manner.

Couſins, by this belt Teedyuſcung deſired us to make you owners of the lands at Wyomink, Shamokin, and other places on the Suſquehannah river. In anſwer to which, we who are here at preſent, ſay, that we have no power to convey lands to any one; but we will take your requeſt to the great council fire, for their ſentiments, as we never convey or ſell any lands, before it be agreed in the great council of the United Nations. In the mean time you may uſe thoſe lands in common with other Indians; in confirmation of which we give you this.

A ſtring.

Then taking up each belt and ſtring, he proceeded to repeat what had been ſaid upon each, approved of all that had paſſed, and made particular mention of the large peace belt, which, he ſaid, ſhould be made known to the nations. Then addreſſing himſelf to governor Bernard, he thanked him for his kind aſſiſtance at this treaty, which, he ſaid, the United Nations would remember with pleaſure. —— After a pauſe, he deſired to be excuſed in mentioning one thing, which he believed the governors had forgot. You have, ſaid he, forgot to bring with you ammunition, of which we always uſed to receive a ſufficient quantity, not only to ſerve us our journey, but to ſupport us in our hunting ſeaſon, that we might be enabled to make proviſions for our families. You have given us gun locks, but no guns; it is impoſſible for Indians to ſubſiſt without guns, powder and lead, of which we have received none.

He then took up the proprietaries releaſe, and returned thanks for it. When it was referred to Onas, The United Nations, he ſaid, had no doubt but Onas would grant their requeſt; this act has confirmed our good opinion of him.

Having now finiſhed what the nations had commiſſioned him to ſay, he caſt his eyes round the room, and ſeeing Mr. Vernon, the clerk of the ſtores, he deſired, that now council buſineſs was over, the lock might be taken off the rum, that it might run freely, and the hearts of all be made glad at parting.

Some wine and punch was then ordered in, and the conference concluded with great joy and mutual ſatisfaction.

SEVERAL princes of the empire having acceded to the late famous arret or reſolution of the evangelical body at the diet of Ratiſbon; on the 6th of December 1758, an imperial decree of commiſſion was carried to the dictature againſt that reſolution, wherein it is ſaid among other things, "That the imperial court could not deliberate farther about getting its declarations executed, concerning the affair of the Ban, without infringing the twentieth article of the election capitulation: That the invalidity of the evangelic body's reſolution is manifeſt: That the Electors of Brandenburgh and Brunſwick, the Dukes of Saxe-Gotha and Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttle, and the Landgrave of Heſſe-

Heſſe-Caſſel, are the very perſons that diſturb the empire; and as this is an affair in which themſelves are concerned, it is evident that they are not qualified to concur in a reſolution of that nature: That, moreover, the number of the other ſtates that have acceded thereto, is very ſmall. Therefore, the emperor cannot but conſider the reſolution in queſtion, as an act, whereby the general peace of the empire is diſturbed, both by the parties that have incurred the Ban, and by the ſtates that have joined them, in order to ſupport and favour them in their frivolous pretenſions. That his imperial majeſty dares to flatter himſelf that the other electors, princes, and ſtates of the empire, will vote the ſaid reſolution to be null and of no force, and never ſuffer a ſmall number of ſtates, and adherents to, and abettors of the diſturbers of the empire's tranquility, to prejudice the rights and prerogatives of the Germanic body; to abuſe the name of the aſſociated eſtates of the confeſſions of Augſburg, in order to cram down by force a *factum* entirely repugnant to the conſtitution of the empire; to deprive their coeſtates of the right of voting freely, and thereby endeavour to ſubvert totally the ſyſtem of the Germanic body."

This commiſſorial decree was preceded by a reſcript from the Emperor, to the imperial Proteſtant cities, requiring them to retract their acceſſion to the reſolution of the evangelic body: but they will not recede from it, though this acceſſion, in ſtrictneſs of formality, is quite inconſiſtent with their former acceſſion to the reſolutions of the diet againſt the King of Pruſſia.

Tranſlation of the new Treaty between Great Britain and Pruſſia, ſigned at London, December 7, 1758.

FOraſmuch as the burthenſome war in which the King of Pruſſia is engaged, lays him under a neceſſity of making freſh efforts to defend himſelf againſt the multitude of enemies who attack his dominions, he is obliged to take new meaſures with the King of Great Britain, for their reciprocal defence and ſafety: And as his Britannic Majeſty hath at the ſame time ſignified his earneſt deſire to ſtrengthen the friendſhip ſubſiſting between the two courts, and, in conſequence thereof, to conclude a formal convention, for granting his Pruſſian majeſty ſpeedy and powerful aſſiſtance: Their ſaid majeſties have nominated and authoriſed their miniſters to concert and ſettle the following articles.

1. All former treaties between the two crowns, particularly that ſigned at Weſtminſter, January 16, 1756, and the convention of April 11, 1758, are confirmed by the preſent convention, in their whole tenor, as if they were herein inſerted word for word.

2. The King of Great Britain ſhall cauſe to be paid at London, to ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall be authoriſed by the King of Pruſſia for that end, the ſum of four millions of rixdollars, making 670,000l. ſterl. at one payment, immediately on the exchange of the ratifications, if the King of Pruſſia ſhall ſo require.

3. His Pruſſian majeſty ſhall employ the ſaid ſum in ſupporting and augmenting his forces, which ſhall act in ſuch manner as ſhall be of the greateſt ſervice to the common cauſe,

cauſe, and contribute moſt to the mutual defence and ſafety of their ſaid majeſties.

4. The King of Great Britain, both as King and Elector, and the King of Pruſſia, reciprocally bind themſelves not to conclude with the powers that have taken part in the preſent war, any treaty of peace, truce, or other ſuch like convention, but by common advice and conſent, each expreſsly including therein the other.

5. The ratificatioas of the preſent convention ſhall be exchanged within ſix weeks, or ſooner if poſſible.

Memorial delivered by Major Gen. Yorke to the deputies of the States-General, Dec. 22. 1758.

High and Mighty Lords,

I Had the honour to acquaint you at the conferences I obtained of your High Mightineſſes on the 7th inſtant, that the king my maſter had authorized and inſtructed me to enter into a negotiation with ſuch perſons as your High Mightineſſes ſhould think proper to nominate for that end; but that, as the affair required a minute diſcuſſion, it would be impoſſible to terminate it without ſome farther explanations. It is with the higheſt pleaſure that I this day open our conferences on this important ſubject; and I flatter myſelf that if your High Mightineſſes are as deſirous of a reconciliation as his majeſty is, it will ſoon be happily concluded.

By the two reſolutions of Sept. 12, and Sept. 25, which were delivered to me the day following, your High Mightineſſes thought proper to make ſome difficulty of receiving the declaration which I had the honour to preſent to you, in the King's name, againſt the trade carried on by your ſubjects to the French colonies in America, for the account of thoſe very colonies. If his majeſty, on being informed thereof, commanded me to declare that he could not depart from his preceding declaration, it was becauſe he thought this claim had no foundation in the treaties ſubſiſting between him and the republic. Beſides, ſhould the perſons concerned in this trade even be able to wreſt the ſenſe of treaties ſo as to deceive their friends, and make the obſtructing of it by England paſs for a grievance; ſtill his majeſty is perſuaded that their High Mightineſſes will ſee with pleaſure that his majeſty ſets aſide the diſcuſſion of that treaty, which is connected with ſo many others, and ſets himſelf wholly to do the ſubjects of his ancient allies all the ſervice, and to grant them every favour that ſhall not notably prejudice the welfare and ſafety of his people. It is in this light that his majeſty conſiders the trade, directly or indirectly, to the French colonies in America.

His majeſty is at war with the moſt chriſtian King: he cannot hope to get out of it with ſafety, or obtain a ſpeedy and laſting peace, which is his majeſty's ſole aim, if the Princes who have declared themſelves neuter, inſtead of contenting themſelves with trading as uſual, without any riſk, aſſume a right of carrying on that trade of the King's enemies, which is not allowed them in time of peace. The injuſtice of this proceeding is too apparent to require more to be ſaid on it: one may venture to appeal to your High Mightineſſes own conduct in

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the like caſe. A trade of this nature was never ſuffered by you; and it hath been oppoſed by the Salus Populi in all countries, in like circumſtances.

His majeſty ſees with pleaſure the trade of his neighbours flouriſh, and would behold its increaſe with ſatisfaction, if its proſperity were not repugnant to this primary law. But he likewiſe perſuades himſelf, that never, for the ſake of ſome tranſient profit to individuals, will his ancient allies be the firſt to injure England in this eſſential part. Conſidering the thing in this light, I cannot doubt but that your High Mightineſſes will give the King the pleaſure to hear that they, for their ſubjects, have honeſtly abandoned it, and that this ſtumbling-block is for ever removed. In ſettling this point, his majeſty commands me to include in it the charge, commonly called Overſcheepen, which is made of a French veſſel into a Dutch veſſel, when the former dares not continue her courſe, and endeavours to ſave herſelf by carrying neutral colours, in order to avoid ſeizure at ſea by the King's ſhips. Your High Mightineſſes, while you acknowledge the juſtice of my firſt demand, cannot refuſe the ſecond; ſince that would be to declare, that you treat with good faith, whilſt, at the ſame time, a more dangerous door would be left for fraud. Such a conduct is unworthy of the equity of your High Mightineſſes, eſpecially in the preſent caſe, when the queſtion is the prevention of any ſubject of future diſpute, and the reſtoration of harmony and good neighbourhood between the two powers.

The laſt point of my inſtructions, which relates to the amicable demands made by his majeſty to your High Mightineſſes, requires a more minute conſideration. I cannot enter upon that ſubject yet; but reſerve it till afterwards. I muſt, nevertheleſs, obſerve to you, that the King has ſeen, not without pain, yet without giving them any moleſtation, a great number of Dutch ſhips paſs by his harbours, ſince the commencement of the war, laden with all ſorts of materials for building and repairing the enemy's fleets. His majeſty aſks that certain articles of naval ſtores may be comprehended in the claſs of Contraband: but he will ſo ſettle it with your High Mightineſſes, as that the innoffenſive trade of your ſubjects to the north of Europe (if I may uſe that term) ſhall not be involved in this article. Your High Mightineſſes, who are yourſelves a maritime power, and know how to contend for and defend your prerogatives as ſuch, muſt always allow, that in the preſent war againſt France, it is both the King's intereſt, and his duty, not only to hinder the maritime of his enemy from becoming too formidable, but alſo to employ all means to weaken it. Can it be diſputed that naval ſtores are not, in this view, as prejudicial as balls and gunpowder?

Let France be without ſhips, and her warlike ſtores will never make England uneaſy. The importance of this article is ſo evident, that the King ventures to refer it to the judgment of your High Mightineſſes. Theſe, my lords, are my inſtructions with regard to the ſatisfaction which the King would think himſelf entitled to require from the friendſhip and juſtice of the republic, if he had no other foundation for his claim. But I have already informed you, that it is his majeſty's

majesty's sincere desire to unite his own safety with the convenience of your High Mightinesses; which makes it unnecessary for me to enlarge on this head.

In this representation of the points on which I have orders to insist with your High Mightinesses, I have endeavoured to follow the method which you yourselves have begun to put in practice; that is to say, first to state the claim, and afterwards propose the expedients.

I come now to the articles of your resolutions of the 25th of September last.

I. As to the demand contained in the first article, I must observe to your High Mightinesses, that this very treaty, which you so strongly insist on, prescribes the manner of proceeding in case of seizure or detention; and that you cannot claim the exercise of an extrajudicial power by his majesty, whose hands are tied with regard to his own subjects, by the laws; and with regard of foreigners, by treaties. If there have been any irregular sentences, either the judge must have been misled by appearances at the hearing of the cause; or delays were made, of which there was just reason to complain. The supreme court, established for judging in the last resort, hath always been ready to revise and correct abuses, if at any time any could be discovered in the sentences of the inferior courts. But your High Mightinesses will give me leave to observe, that it is very extraordinary, that not one appeal hath yet been thrown in, notwithstanding the assurances given to your High Mightinesses by many persons. This is a fact at which every body in England is astonished: and, doubtless, had the appellants desired to be heard, the number of complaints would have been greatly diminished.

Mean while, to assist and relieve the subjects of your High Mightinesses as much as possible, and to avoid confounding the innocent with the guilty, his majesty hath just now ordered an exact list to be delivered to him of all the Dutch vessels detained in his harbours, in order to call those to an account who may have brought them in on frivolous pretences; to oblige them to release them, and to hasten the finishing of the trials in general. If there remains any thing more to be done for the further facility and security of the navigation of the republic, it will readily be agreed to by his majesty. The nation is desirous to second the King's good intentions on this head. I flatter myself that these assurances will be sufficient to dissipate those ill-grounded fears which possess certain persons in these provinces. A mutual confidence, and the desire to avoid any subject of animosity, are highly requisite in treating of matters of such importance, and of such a complicated nature.

II. As to the second article of the said resolutions, I almost dare venture to assure your High Mightinesses, that if you cordially interest yourselves in his majesty's situation in the present war, and discover a readiness to grant the points which he thinks he hath a right to require of you, you will receive all possible satisfaction and security. It is his majesty's intention that the subjects of your High Mightinesses should enjoy all the privileges and immunities resulting from the treaty of 1674, so far as the tenor of it is not derogated from by the present accommodation.

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III. As to the third article, as soon as your High Mightinesses shall have agreed with his majesty on the points which I have mentioned in his name, it will be easily settled.

IV. The fourth article contains complaints for which perhaps there is too much foundation by the violences committed by English privateers, or vessels pretending to be such. His majesty is sincerely grieved that such disorders should have been committed, to the disgrace of his subjects. The whole nation joins with the king in endeavouring to suppress those robberies. I take the liberty to communicate to you the orders issued by the admiralty of Great Britain against such behaviour: and, for the honour of the merchants of London, I must add the advertisement published by them, offering a reward for discovering the offenders. His majesty intreats your High Mightinesses to assist him on this occasion, by exhorting your subjects to bring to justice the authors of those offences; in which they may depend on the utmost protection and encouragement. As to the rest, the king is astonished, that after so many applications made here for obtaining proofs of the facts alledged, not one, notwithstanding the reward offered, has gone over to England to give evidence.

I take the liberty to refer to the contents of my first article for an answer to the fifth resolution of your High Mightinesses; only adding, that his majesty will with pleasure agree to any method that shall be proposed to him for authenticating the genuineness of ship papers, in which point too many abuses have been committed.

A Memorial presented to the General of the French islands, by the Governors and Lieutenants du Roi of the several quarters in the island of Martinico, Jan. 1, 1759.

THE orders given us by the general, the 25th of last November, for holding our several districts in readiness to march; and the report spread of an armament fitted out in England, which was said to be destined for these colonies, have determined us to lay before the general the condition of this island, and its different districts, the command of which is intrusted to us, under his directions.

The precautions necessary for securing his majesty's possessions become more pressing, as we are threatened by the enemy; and we should think ourselves deficient in our duty, if we omitted representing to our governor the means conducive to the security and defence of the island.

Our trade with the Dutch is become our sole dependence: the general must be convinced of it, since he has authorised it: we can expect no succour from Europe, as we have been abandoned by it ever since the war broke out; and the manner in which traders have been suffered to come among us has been of little service to the colony. The merchants, who have had permissions granted them, have abused and defeated the intention of the general. Possessed of this privilege, they have made themselves the arbitrary disposers of all provisions brought in, and of all our own commodities sent out; and of consequence, the former have been at as a high price as their avarice could raise it, and the

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latter as low as ſelf-intereſt could ſink it. While the general meant providing, by this means, ſupports for the country, and the inhabitants were the object of his good intentions, they, by a criminal abuſe of the permiſſions granted, have not reaped the leaſt benefit from them. The colony, for two months, has been deſtitute of all kinds of proviſions: the view of the general was, to provide ſome in ſending men of war to convoy veſſels from St. Euſtatius, to this iſland; but the uſe the merchants of St. Pierre's have made of their permiſſions, has deſtroyed all our expectations of relief by that method. By this means, the iſland ſtill ſuffers the want of proviſions; all our own commodities lie upon our hands; and maſters are unable to ſupport their ſlaves, who are periſhing through hunger. The intereſts of the king and country are mutual and reciprocal; the loſs of negroes diminiſhes his majeſty's revenue; and the great, not to ſay the entire ſtop put to the exportation of our commodities, is ſuch a blow to our trade, that we feel it in the moſt ſenſible manner. Many of our inhabitants have not been able to repair the miſchief and damage done their buildings and plantations by the laſt hurricane; and their reduced ſituation incapacitated them from furniſhing negroes, ſo eaſily as could have been wiſhed. for the uſe of the public works. Every one is animated with the warmeſt zeal and inclination: but ought we not to be apprehenſive of dreadful conſequences from ſlaves, who are half-ſtarved, and to whom all bondage is equal. Miſery debaſes mankind; and when it has reduced them to a precarious ſituation, we often find them have recourſe to confuſion and deſpair, as a remedy againſt the ills which oppreſs them.

From the accounts we daily receive of what paſſes in our diſtricts, and the enquiries it is our duty to make into every condition, we can, without exaggeration, affirm, that the beſt provided of our inhabitants partake largely of the preſent calamity, and want many of the common neceſſaries of life, whilſt others have not ſo much as a grain of ſalt in their houſes.

Another great misfortune, is, that the inhabitants are reduced to the neceſſity of killing their cattle, to keep their negro children, and ſick people alive: but this reſource muſt ſoon fail, and our mills ſtand ſtill for want of cattle to work them; and by this means, we ſhall conſume beforehand the reſerve we might otherwiſe have in caſe of a ſiege.

It is ſufficient to repreſent to the general theſe misfortunes: the goodneſs of his heart for a people entruſted to his care, will point out a remedy, in ſuppreſſing the permiſſions granted to particular merchants, and in permitting neutral veſſels to come freely into all our ports, and trade with the inhabitants, without firſt addreſſing themſelves to our merchants. When every quarter becomes ſtocked with proviſions, and men can eat, we ſhall ſee their zeal, which the famine had damped, revive again; and when the inhabitants ſee their properties ſecured, by finiſhing the public works, and taking all precautions neceſſary for their defence, they will be eaſy, and unite themſelves in repulſing the enemy, with the courage they have always hitherto teſtified. Care, however, ought to be taken for ſecuring his majeſty's duties, and there is a method of doing it; for in every port

where there are no guns to command such vessels importing the provisions, the commandant of the quarter may oblige the custom-house officers to visit them, and bring their sails on shore, till the king's duties are paid.

In times of calamity, the king gives every assistance to his distressed subjects, and this colony claims help and relief against the famine, which is devouring it.

The citadel of Fort Royal seems the principal object on which the safety and defence of the country depends. The loss of that must necessarily be attended with the loss of the whole island. We may indeed, retire into the woods; but how are we to subsist there? When the enemy are become masters of this place, how are we expect succours from without? The whole colony ought to make the most vigorous efforts to stop the progress of an invading army, and every man will set about it in earnest, if the fort was properly provided with every thing for its safety and defence; and if magazines for furnishing the necessaries of life, as well as of war, were established in the different quarters of the island. Signed,

Chaillon, *Lou. Villiers*,
De Folleville, *De Poincey*,
De Lignery, *Rouille*.

The genuine legal sentence pronounced by the high court of judicature of Portugal upon the Conspirators against the life of his most Faithful Majesty; with the just motives for the same.

The preliminary facts are as follows.

IT appears that the Duke of Aveiro had conceived an implacable resentment against the King, for preventing a marriage which he had precipitately adjusted between his son and the sister of the Duke of Cadaval, endeavouring, at the same time, by vexatious artifices, to prevent the duke, who is a minor, from marrying, in order to secure to his family, the possessions and honours of that house; and for defeating several projects to preserve a pernicious influence which he acquired in the latter years of the late reign.

That he endeavoured to ingratiate himself with all persons, who were dissatisfied with the government, of what party or condition soever, and therefore, as soon as the jesuits were dismissed from court, he forgot an inveterate enmity which till then had been implacable against them, invited them to his house, and made them frequently long and secret visits, at their houses, where the death of the King was concerted; the jesuits declaring, that whoever should kill his majesty would not by that act become guilty, even of venial sin.

That the Duke of Aveiro, and the jesuits, drew the Marchioness of Tavora into their confederacy, notwithstanding the mutual jealousy between the two houses, and the marchioness drew in the rest of her family.

That the Marquis of Tavora having intrusted Joseph Romeiro, an old servant, who had attended him to and from the Indies, with the conspiracy, committed to him the care of waiting, with horses ready saddled, where the conspirators were to mount.

That the Duke of Aveiro several times rode and walked with Alvares Ferreira, his late wardrobe keeper, and Joseph Polycarp, Ferreira's brother-in-law, to acquaint them with the

the carriage in which the King uſually rode: that he ordered them to buy two horſes, not known, and ſome unknown arms.

That after the fact, the duke reproached Alvares, telling him the ſhot which he diſcharged did no ſervice, but when he was about to reply, he added, "Huſh! for the "devil himſelf can know nothing "of the matter, if thou doſt not tell "him." He then ordered him not to ſell the unknown horſe he had bought directly, leſt it ſhould cauſe ſuſpicion.

The legal ſentence of the court is as follows:

Agreed by the perſons of the council and the ſenate of our Lord the King, &c. After examining the proceedings, which according to the form of law and his majeſty's decrees were ſuccinctly carried on againſt the criminals, Joſeph Maſcarenhas, heretofore Duke of Aveiro; Lady Eleanor of Tavora, heretofore Marchioneſs of that title; Francis-Aſſizes of Tavora, heretofore Marquis of the ſaid title; Lewis-Bernard of Tavora, heretofore Marquis of the ſame title; Don Jerome of Ataide, heretofore Count of Atouguia; Joſeph-Maria of Tavora, heretofore adjutant of the military orders of the marquis his father; Blaize-Joſeph Romeiro, corporal in the company commanded by the criminal, Lewis-Bernard of Tavora; Antony-Alvares Ferreira; Joſeph Policarp de Azevedo; Emanuel Alvares Ferreira, keeper of the wardrobe to the criminal, Joſeph Maſcarenhas; and John Michael, attending page to the ſaid criminal Joſeph Maſcarenhas; together with the reſt of the depoſitions, and papers annexed; allegations, articles, and defences made by the ſaid criminals, &c. &c. &c.

I. And whereas it appears fully proved by the confeſſions of the major part of the ſaid criminals, and by many witneſſes, that the Duke of of Aveiro *, had conceived an implacable wrath againſt our Lord the King, for defeating the ſchemes with which he had endeavoured to preſerve all that pernicious influence, which, by means of the authority of his uncle F. Gaſpar da Incarnaçaõ, he had had during the latter years of the foregoing reign; and for annulling the important commendams, which had been held, as grants for life, by the adminiſtrators of the houſe of Aviero; and for having put a ſtop to the marriage, which he had haſtily adjuſted between his ſon the Marquis of Gouvea, and Lady Margaret de Lorena, immediate ſiſter to the Duke of Cadaval, with the deſign of making that marriage the means of blending with his own houſe the illuſtrious houſe of Cadaval, the actual lord of which was a minor, liable to the ſmall-pox (fatal to his family) and unmarried.....

* Don Joſeph Maſcarenhas and Lencaſtre (or Lancaſter) Duke of Aveiro, Marquis of Torres Novas, and of Gouvea, and Earl of Santa Cruz, hereditary lord ſteward of the King's houſhold, which is the higheſt office in the palace, and preſident of the palace-court, or laſt tribunal of appeal in the kingdom, which is the ſecond ſtate officer in the realm; was related himſelf to the Tavoras, and married to a ſiſter of the elder marquis of that title. He was in the 51ſt year of his age; of the loweſt middle ſize, well made in his perſon, of an agreeable countenance, and lively diſpoſition.

It further appears, that the ſaid criminal being excited by his malignant ſpirit, had diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his endeavours to gain over all thoſe whom he knew to be unjuſtly diſcontented with his majeſty's moſt happy government; alienating them ſtill more from the royal ſervice, by infamouſly ſhunning it himſelf; and running into the infamous extreme of ſaying, "that for him, it was one and the ſame thing, to be ordered to go to court, as to have his legs cut off:" and giving into the folly of flattering himſelf, and approving his being told by others, that there was now no other eminence for him to reach than the throne, by becoming King himſelf.

It further appears, that notwithſtanding the implacable averſion which ſubſiſted between the ſaid Duke of Aveiro and the jeſuits, as ſoon as ever they were diſmiſſed from receiving the confeſſions of their majeſties and royal highneſſes, and univerſally forbidden all acceſs to court, he artfully patched up a re-union and intimacy with them, paying them frequent, long, and ſecret viſits in all their houſes; and receiving them in like manner at his own houſe.

It further appears, that the execrable effects of that reconciliation were, that all the aforeſaid perſons linked themſelves together, in a conſpiracy, for contriving the death of the King, the ſaid jeſuits promiſing indemnity to the ſaid criminal, in the execution of that infernal parricide; and giving it as their opinion, that whoever ſhould be the parricide of our ſaid lord, would not ſo much as ſin, even lightly.

II. It further appears, that the criminal and the ſaid jeſuits, proceeded to the drawing the Marchioneſs of Tavora * into the ſame deteſtable confederacy, in which, by their united artifices, they ſucceeded, notwithſtanding that there had conſtantly exiſted a declared jealouſy between the ſaid marchioneſs and the criminal, concerning which ſhould gain the aſcendant in ambition and haughtineſs; notwithſtanding the moſt ſtimulating envy, with which the ſaid marchioneſs was tortured, at ſeeing the houſe of the ſaid criminal exalted above her own in honours and wealth; and notwithſtanding the ſaid criminal had rendered that hatred ſtill more ſtinging, by the many and great efforts he had made, while the marquis, her huſband, was abſent in India, to deprive him of the copyholds of Margaride, and of the free ſtates of his houſe.

It further appears, that the marchioneſs ſet herſelf up for one of the three ringleaders of this barbarous and horrid conſpiracy; and in conjunction with the ſaid jeſuits ſet about perſuading all their acquaintance that Gabriel Malagrida, a member of the ſociety of Jeſus, was a man

* Marchioneſs of Tavora, in her own right, and wife to the marquis, was in the 59th year of her age: ſhe was of the lower middle ſize, and thin; extremely genteel; and in her youth had been very beautiful. In the duties of life ſhe appeared highly amiable, being an extreme good mother, and demonſtrated herſelf as good a wife, by accompanying her huſband to India, at the age of 50, when he was appointed vice-roy of the Portugueſe dominions in that country; of which undertaking, before hers, there had been but a ſingle example. Her deportment in general was courteous and affable, and ſhe was allowed to be a lady of a good underſtanding.

a man of great ſelf-denial, and a ſaint; the ſaid marchioneſs performing ſpiritual exerciſes under his guidance and direction, and ſhewing that ſhe intirely followed his dictates and counſels, in order to excite averſion and hatred to his majeſty's royal perſon and moſt happy government; agreeing that it would be very uſeful, that our ſaid lord ſhould ceaſe to live; and ſupporting the ſacrilegious inſult of the night of the 3d of September of laſt year, by aſſociating herſelf immediately with the perfidious and ſacrilegious perpetrators of that execrable inſult, and contributing ſixteen moidores, in part of the reward, which was given to the infamous monſters, who in the aforeſaid night fired the ſacrilegious ſhot, which produced thoſe enormous miſchiefs, which we all deplore.

It further appears, that the ſaid marchioneſs, having arrogated to herſelf the deſpotic direction of all the actions of the marquis her huſband; of her ſons; of her daughters; of her ſon-in-law; of her brothers-in-law; and of other perſons; infamouſly proſtituted the authority, which ſhe aſſumed over them, to the perverſion of them all. Uſing, for the inſtruments of this infernal work, not only the opinion ſhe affected to have of the pretended ſanctity of the afore-named Gabriel Malagrida; but alſo the letters, which he frequently wrote to her, to perſuade all her relations to join with him in ſpiritual exerciſes.

III. It further appears, that, in conſequence of theſe diabolical previous ſteps, the firſt of the followers, who miſerably plunged himſelf into the ſaid conſpiracy, was the Marquis Francis-Aſſizes of Tavora *, the huſband; who perſonally aſſiſted in one of the ambuſhes, which were infamouſly laid in that moſt unfortunate night of the 3d of September; in order that our Lord the King, eſcaping from any of them, might fall into the others, and contributed twelve moidores towards that infamous reward, which fell to the ſhare of the two aſſaſſins already mentioned.

IV. It further appears, that the ſecond of the followers, whom the ſaid marchioneſs drew into the ſame infamous conſpiracy, was the Marquis Lewis-Bernard of Tavora ‡, her ſon, who, two days before the

* Franciſco de Aſſiz and Tavora (this family being above taking the title of Don) Marquis of Tavora, and Earl of St. John and of Alvor, general of horſe, &c. This nobleman was himſelf the eldeſt branch of the Alvor family, the third noble houſe of the Tavoras; and by marrying his kinſwoman, the heireſs of the ſaid marquiſate, became, in her right, the Earl of St. John and Marquis of Tavora. The family of Tavora is the moſt illuſtrious of the kingdom, as well for the purity as antiquity of their deſcent; deriving their origin from the Kings of Leon, and having ever preſerved their dignity, by diſdaining to make any other than the moſt noble alliances: inſomuch, that it has of late been the practice of the chief branches of this family, to marry only with one another. They themſelves conquered from the Moors the lands they poſſeſs, and on which there is a town, a river, and an ancient caſtle of their name; and they even pretend to be lords of Tavora, by the Grace of God. The marquis was in the 56th year of his age, of the higheſt middle ſtature; a genteel perſon, comely countenance, and grave deportment.

‡ Luis Bernardo de Tavora, younger marquis of that title, was the eldeſt ſon of the abovementioned couple, and in the 36th year of his age. He was married with

perpetration of the ſacrilegious inſult of the third of September, with ſtudious precaution, ſent to the ſtables of the Duke of Aveiro, two horſes ready bridled and ſaddled, and covered with their ſaddle-cloths; and perſonally aſſiſted at the ambuſhes, which in that moſt unfortunate night were laid againſt his majeſty; as alſo at the family meeting, which was held at the houſe of the Duke of Aveiro; at which ſome of the perſons preſent reproached the aſſaſſins, who fired the ſacrilegious ſhot, for that theſe had not all their deteſtable effect; while others flattered themſelves that the ſaid deteſtable crime had been fully accompliſhed, if the carriage of our Lord the King had but paſſed by the place where theſe barbarous boaſters were way-laying him.

V. It further appears, that the third of the followers, whom the ſaid three ſeditious and deteſtable ringleaders drew into this infamous conſpiracy, was Don Jerome of Ataide †, Count of Atouguia, ſon-in-law to the aforeſaid Marquis Francis-Aſſizes, and Lady Eleanor of Tavora; it being proved, that he, with the counteſs, his wife, almoſt every night aſſiſted at the ſeditious and abominable cabals, which were held in the houſe of the marquis and marchioneſs, his father and mother-in-law; that he contributed eight moidores towards the moſt worthleſs reward of the aſſaſſins, who fired the ſacrilegious ſhot; and that he was an aſſociate in the way-layings, which were poſted againſt his majeſty. . . . .

VI. It further appears, that the fourth follower, entangled in this conſpiracy, was Joſeph-Maria of Tavora *, adjutant of the military orders of the Marquis of Tavora his father: for it is proved, that this youth was alſo perſonally preſent at the inſidious and ſacrilegious ambuſhes ſo often mentioned: that, in like manner, he was preſent at the other meetings; and

with a diſpenſation from the Pope, to his father's youngeſt ſiſter, Dona Thereza de Tavora, and Lorena (or Lorain) who was twenty days elder than himſelf. This is the lady who is ſaid to be in the nunnery of Santos, without our having been informed whether ſhe was ſent thither a priſoner by order of the court. She is a middle-ſized lady, comely in her perſon, and extremely elegant in her deportment. The marquis her huſband, was a little man, and thin; well enough made, but not of a pleaſing aſpect, though with a conſiderable reſemblance o his mother. He was neither deficient in wit nor humour, but not amiable in his conduct, nor extremely correct in his morals. This couple have a daughter living, in the twelfth year of her age, Dona Joanna de Tavora, who is exceeding beautiful; but who is, by the ſentence of her father, grandfather and grandmother, deprived of the very name, of which ſhe would otherwiſe have become chief.

† Don Jeronymo de Ataide, Earl of Atouguia, one of the oldeſt, if not the moſt ancient title of the kingdom. This nobleman was in the 38th year of his age, related himſelf to the Tavoras, and married to the eldeſt daughter of the elder Marquis and Marchioneſs of Tavora, ſiſter to the young marquis and Joſeph Maria of that name. He was of a middle ſtature, clumſy in his make, of a heavy aſpect, and ungraceful demeanor, and of ſlow parts, but in his general conduct an inoffenſive man.

* Joſeph-Maria de Tavora, ſecond and youngeſt ſon of the elder Marquis and Marchioneſs of Tavora, in the 22d year of his age; of a middle-ſize, moſt beautiful face, genteel perſon, agreeable deportment, and amiable diſpoſition.

that

that he was the very perſon who (alluding to the prodigy of his majeſty's eſcaping with his life) uttered thoſe ſavage and ſhocking words: "Alas! the man ought not to have eſcaped."

VII. It further appears, that the fifth follower in the before-mentioned ſacrilegious inſult, was Blaiſe-Joſeph Romeiro, an old ſervant of the Marquis and Marchioneſs of Tavora, who had attended them to and from the Indies, and was now in the ſervice of the marquis their ſon; was a corporal in his company, ſteward of his houſhold, and his grand favourite; by whoſe confeſſion it is proved, that the ſaid Marquis, Lewis-Bernard of Tavora, not only truſted him with all that paſſed, but alſo that the marquiſſes, father and ſon, had given him the charge, under tie of ſecrecy, to lead the three horſes, which, in the night of the inſult, they ordered to be ſaddled, armed, and forwarded to the grounds, where the ſaid inſult was committed, and where he was preſent, when that execrable crime was perpetrated.

VIII. IX. It further appears, that the ſixth and ſeventh followers, whom the head of this conſpiracy, the Duke of Aveiro, engaged in it, were the criminals, Antony-Alvares Ferreira, formerly keeper of the wardrobe to the ſaid duke, and Joſeph Policarp de Azevedo, brother-in-law to the ſame Antony-Alvares. It being fully proved, that both the ſaid criminals went ſeveral times on foot, and horſeback, in company of the ſaid duke, in order to become acquainted with the carriage in which his majeſty uſually rode; that, for this purpoſe, he ordered them to buy two horſes not known, which the criminal Antony-Alvares did; that he alſo ordered them to buy unknown arms, which the aforeſaid criminal, Antony-Alvares, did not buy; he, together with his ſaid brother-in-law, making uſe of one blunderbuſs of his own, of another which was borrowed, and of two piſtols, which he had borrowed from a foreigner, (under pretext of making trial of them.) That the premium, which theſe two moſt ſavage criminals received from the duke, was forty moidores; ſixteen at one time, four at another, and twenty at another: that immediately after having diſcharged the ſaid arms on the back of the carriage, the ſaid Antony-Alvares, and his brother-in-law, retreated directly to Liſbon: and finally, that the criminal Antony-Alvares, going two days afterwards to the houſe of the duke, he reproached him greatly, ſaying: "That thoſe ſhot had been of no ſervice; and uttering (with his finger on his mouth, and great ſerenity) the following words: "Huſh! for the devil himſelf can know nothing of the matter, if thou doſt not tell him;" and charging him not to ſell the horſes directly, that he might not become ſuſpected. . . . .

X. It further appears, that the eighth follower, whom the Duke de Aveiro drew into his conſpiracy, was Emanuel-Alvares Ferreira, who brought to the ſaid duke the cloaks and wigs with which he diſguiſed himſelf the night of the inſult: who, till the time of his being taken, concealed the knowledge he had of the whole tranſaction; and who was the very perſon, that, at the country-houſe of Azeitao, made the reſiſtance, by ſnatching the

ſword from the ſide of the notary Lewis-Antony de Leiro, when he honourably and reſolutely ſtopped the Duke of Aveiro, in the eſcape he was attempting to make.

XI. It farther appears, that the ninth follower was John Michael, attending page, and the grand confident of the aforeſaid duke: this appearing, by the name of John, to have been, in the night of the third of September of the laſt year, one of the aſſociates in the inſult in queſtion; and his ſaid maſter afterwards declaring this very criminal, John Michael, to have been the very identic John, who was aſſociated with him under the arch.

It further appears, that, by means of all the confederacies, aſſociations and aſſiſtances, above-rehearſed, the aforeſaid three ringleaders of this conſpiracy, and their aſſociates, prepared and executed the moſt horrid inſult of the ſaid night of the third of September of laſt year, in manner following; namely,

That after Joſeph Maſcarenhas, and Lady Eleanor of Tavora, had ſettled a moſt ſordid gathering, to which the other aſſociates did alſo contribute, towards making up the paultry ſum of 192 milreis, which were the premium given to the two ſavage and unnatural aſſaſſins, Antony-Alvares Ferreira, and Joſeph Policarp; and after, with the two infamous and ſavage malefactors aforeſaid, the aſſociates in the crime had compleated the number of eleven, they all poſted themſelves on horſeback, divided into different parties, or ambuſcades, within the little tract of ground which lies between the northern extremity of the houſes belonging to the garden called do Meyo, and the oppoſite ſouthern extremity of the garden called de Cima, through which our Lord the King uſually returned home, when he had been abroad in a private manner, as was the caſe the night of the moſt horrible inſult in queſtion; that if his majeſty eſcaped from the firſt waylayings, he might not fail of being deſtroyed by the others which ſucceeded them.

It further appears, that our ſaid lord having turned the corner of the ſaid northern extremity of the above-mentioned houſes belonging to the garden do Meyo, the ringleader of the conſpiracy, Joſeph Maſcarenhas, came forth immediately from the arch, which was in that place, and preſented againſt Coſtodio da-Coſta, the coachman who drove his majeſty, a blunderbuſs, which miſſing fire, and warning the coachman with the ſnap and ſparks from the flint, obliged him, without declaring to his majeſty what he had ſeen and heard, to puſh on the mules, ſo as to avoid the murder which he apprehended. The miſcarriage of this firing was the firſt of the apparent miracles, with which the Divine Omnipotence, in that moſt fatal night, ſuccoured all theſe realms, by the preſervation of the ineſtimable life of his majeſty; it being impoſſible he ſhould have eſcaped, if, the coachman falling dead with that infamous diſcharge, our ſaid lord had remained a prey in the hands of thoſe horrible monſters, who ſtood armed, in ſo many and ſuch neighbouring ambuſhes againſt his moſt auguſt and moſt precious life.

It further appears, that on account of the haſty pace with which the coachman endeavoured to ſave himſelf, the two moſt ſavage malefactors,

lefactors, Antony-Alvares and Joſeph Policarp, who were poſted in the ambuſh, immediately following, could not take a ſteady aim at the ſpot againſt which they ſhould fire. Wherefore galloping after the ſaid carriage, they fired as faſt as they poſſibly could upon the back of the ſame, the two ſacrilegious and execrable ſhot, which cauſed in his majeſty's moſt auguſt and moſt ſacred perſon, thoſe moſt grievous and moſt dangerous wounds and dilacerations; which, from the right ſhoulder along the arm and down to the elbow on the the outſide, and alſo on the inner part of the ſame, occaſioned a conſiderable loſs of ſubſtance, from the variety of the contuſions: ſix of which went ſo far as to offend the breaſt; a great number of ſlugs being extracted from them all. Whence on one hand is manifeſtly ſeen the cruelty with which the ſlugs were preferred to bullets, in order by that means the more certainly to ſecure the moſt fatal purpoſe of that ſavage and ſacrilegious inſult: and, on the other, that this was the ſecond of the miraculous works of the Divine Omnipotence in that moſt unfortunate night, for the common benefit of theſe realms: for it cannot be in the common order of events, nor can it be in any wiſe aſcribed to the caſualty of accidental occurrences, that two charges of ſlugs, fired out of ſuch pieces, ſhould make their way through the narrow ſpace of a carriage, without totally and abſolutely deſtroying the perſons who were in ſuch carriage. . . . .

It further appears, that this miraculous event was followed by a third, equal to it, or rather greater. For our Lord God making uſe in that critical conjuncture of his majeſty's heroic courage and unſhaken ſerenity, to manifeſt his prodigies to us; his majeſty not only bore thoſe unexpected and moſt torturing miſchiefs, without uttering a ſingle word which indicated a complaint; but took the wonderful reſolution to order the carriage to return back immediately from where he then was, to the houſe of the chief ſurgeon of the kingdom: where, not ſuffering his wounds to be uncovered till he had, by the ſacrament of penance, firſt returned thanks to the ſupreme King of Kings, for the preſervation of his life from ſo great a danger, he firſt confeſſed at the feet of a miniſter of the goſpel, and then proceeded with the ſame ſilence, ſerenity, and firmneſs, to ſubmit to the painful operations neceſſary towards a cure. By theſe means his majeſty avoided the perils from the other ſavage aſſociates in the crime, which he could not have eſcaped, had he continued the route he was accuſtomed to take in returning home to his palace.

It further appears, that the aforeſaid criminals aſſembled again the ſaid night, and inſtead of ſhewing any ſymptoms of remorſe, boaſted of it one with another; the criminal Joſeph Maſcarenhas, then Duke of Aveiro, beating on the ſtones the blunderbuſs, which had miſſed going off, and ſaying, in a paſſion, theſe infernal words, "Damnation ſeize thee! when I want thee, thou art of no uſe to me." The criminal Francis-Aſſizes, expreſſing ſome doubt whether his majeſty had periſhed; the ſaid criminal Joſeph Maſcarenhas re-aſſuming the diſcourſe, ſaid, "No matter, if he is not dead, he ſhall die." Another

ther of the aſſociates taking up theſe words and replying, with the moſt impious threat, "The point is, that if he do but go abroad.' And the other criminal Joſeph-Maria of Tavora enquiring with great compoſure after the aſſociate John Michael, who was not as yet arrived. On the day immediately following, in a family meeting, in conſequence of the ſame inflexible obſtinacy, ſavage deſpair, and deplorable abandon of all divine graces, they there perſiſted, ſome in reproaching the aſſaſſins Antony-Alvares and Joſeph Policarp, for that they had not aimed their fires in ſuch a manner, as to compleat all their moſt miſchievous intent: others, in boaſting, that they ſhould have effectually compleated the ſaid execrable intent, had our Lord the King paſſed by the ambuſhes, where they themſelves were poſted to way-lay him, inſtead of turning back, as he did, by the deſcent of Ajuda to Junqueira.

It further appears, that, even, if all the exuberant and concluſive proofs above rehearſed had really been wanting, the preſumptions of the law, which condemns the ringleaders, and ſuch others as his majeſty ſhall be pleaſed to permit, would amply ſuffice: for whereas all preſumptions of the law are held for ſo many every way uncontroulable proofs, which diſpenſe with the want of every other proof, and lay the perſon, who has them, againſt him, under the incumbency of producing other contrary proofs, of ſuch ſtrength and efficacy, as may concluſively deſtroy them; not one only, but many are the preſumptions in law, which the ſaid ringleaders of tnis conſpiracy, and principally the criminal Joſeph Maſcarenhas, heretofore Duke of Aveiro, and the perverted members of the ſociety of Jeſus, have againſt them.

It further appears, in confirmation of the above premiſſes, that whereas the law preſumes that he who has been once bad, will be always ſuch, in crimes of the ſame ſpecies with that he has already committed; not one, but many have been the iniquities which theſe two ringleaders have meditated againſt the auguſt perſon and moſt happy government of our Lord the King, by a ſeries of facts continued from the very commencement of his majeſty's moſt happy government.

It further appears, with regard to the ſaid jeſuits, that finding themſelves, by his majeſty's incomparable penetration, deprived of that deſpotiſm in this court, without which they could by no means cover the uſurpations they had made in the Portugal dominions in Africa, Aſia, and America; and much leſs palliate the open war, which they had kindled in the north and ſouth of the ſtates of Brazil; they deviſed the moſt deteſtable intrigues againſt his majeſty's high renown, and the public tranquility, by various projects of an execrable nature, in order to excite ſeditions in the very heart of the court and kingdom, and to draw the ſcourge of war upon the ſubjects thereof. From all which it follows, that the ſaid jeſuits are thereby conſtituted in the proper terms of the aforeſaid rule and preſumption of the law; and it would thence ſuffice, if all other proofs had failed, to convince our minds, that they were afterwards the perſons, who deviſed the inſult

ſult in queſtion; till they ſhould prove, in a concluſive manner, that the criminals guilty thereof were other people.

It further appears, in ſtill fuller confirmation of all that has been ſaid, that at the juncture in which our Lord the King was diſconcerting all thoſe wicked devices of the jeſuits, by depoſing the royal penitenciaries of that fraternity, and by forbidding to all the members thereof all acceſs to the palace, it was ſeen on one hand, that inſtead of being humbled, ſo far did they behave on the reverſe, that they openly and undiſguiſedly went on, increaſing in arrogance and pride; publickly bragging, that the more the court threw them off, ſo much the more the nobility clung to them; threatening the court with divine chaſtiſements, and ſuggeſting, till the very latter end of Auguſt, that his majeſty's life would be ſhort; that the month of September would be the final period of it; and Gabriel Malagrida writing to different perſons of the court, the ſaid moſt wretched prognoſtics, in tone of prophecies: on the other hand, in contradiction of all this, it was ſeen, that when the criminals guilty of this horrible conſpiracy were ſeized, the tone of the fraternity was ſuddenly changed; and John Henriques, their provincial, writing to Rome, implores the fathers of their order to recommend them to God, for that all the community were in great affliction, that the publick involved them in the inſult of September 3d, and ſentenced them to impriſonments, exiles, and a total expulſion from the court and kingdom; that they were in the greateſt ſtraits; in the utmoſt calamity, full of dreads and frights, without any conſolation, and without any hopes thereof, &c. There reſulting from theſe two contradictory extremes of writing this plain demonſtration; that, before the ſaid inſult, they confided in the conſpiracy, which emboldened them to ſpeak and write with ſo much temporal haughtineſs, and with ſo much ſpiritual arrogance, and in a tone of fatal and ſacrilegious prophecy, and that, after the diſcovery, all that chimerical ſtructure of pride and arrogance, neceſſarily ſunk into that abject faint-heartedneſs, which is indiſpenſibly annexed to the conviction of guilt, and the want of means to cover and ſupport the diſſimulation with which it was committed.

With regard to the other ringleader, Don Joſeph Maſcarenhas, that he alſo would be found under the ſame preſumptions of the law, even had there been nothing more againſt him: for it is notorious, that from the time of the deceaſe of our late Lord the King, Don John V. to the preſent, he was author of the innumerable intrigues and cabals, with which he filled the court of our Lord the King, in order to ſurprize his majeſty, and obſtruct his reſolutions, as well in the courts of judicature as in the cabinet, by means of the faction of his uncle F. Gaſpar da Incarnaçaõ, and of his own party, in ſuch manner, as that neither truth might approach the preſence of our ſaid lord, nor any reſolutions be taken, which were not obreptitious, ſubreptitious, and founded on falſe and captious informations. And as to the preſumption that he was the perſon who committed the execrable inſult in queſtion, it will ſuffice

ſuffice to reflect, that both before and after it, he acted the very ſame part, which was acted by the jeſuits: his pride and arrogance before it were generally ſcandalous, but after it had failed of producing the horrible effect, all that pride and arrogance ſunk into confuſion and dread, ſhunning the court, and retiring to his country-ſeat at Azeitao, where he was ſeized, after attempting to ſave himſelf, firſt by flight, and then by an ill judged reſiſtance.

With regard to Lady Eleanor of Tavora, heretofore marchioneſs of that title, the third ringleader, it is notorious, that her diabolical ſpirit of pride and inſatiable ambition, was ſufficient to excite her into the greateſt inſults. Inſtigated by thoſe blind and ardent paſſions ſhe had the boldneſs (along with her huſband) to offer a remonſtrance to our Lord the King, for him to be made a duke, notwithſtanding his inſignificant ſervices had been fully requited with the promotions he had obtained in India; and that there was no precedent in the chanceries of the realm, of any perſon of his poſt being promoted to that title; yet both the ſaid criminals, without conſideration or ſhame, were inceſſantly perſecuting the ſecretary of ſtate for domeſtic affairs for that promotion; inſomuch, that in order to check thoſe importunities, it became neceſſary to make them comprehend in a polite and decent manner, that their pretenſion had no precedent to ſupport it: this proved the foundation of that paſſion, with which the ſaid marchioneſs went and reconciled herſelf with the Duke of Aveiro, in order to obtain by his favour, with the ruin of majeſty and the monarchy, that ducal title, which her vehement ambition had inflamed her with. However, all that pride, ambition and haughtineſs, which ſhe had exerted till the fatal epoch of the execrable inſult of the third of September laſt, did, after the ſaid inſult, fall ſpiritleſs into manifeſt confuſion and diſmay.

All which conſidered, and the reſt contained in the proceſs, this tribunal, to the end that it may proportion the penalties deſerved by theſe infamous and ſacrilegious criminals as much as poſſible to their execrable and moſt ſcandalous crimes.

"They condemn the criminal Joſeph Maſcarenhas (who is already unnaturalized, diveſted of the honours and privileges of a Portugueſe, and of thoſe of a vaſſal and ſervant; degraded of the order of St. Jago, of which he was a commendatory; and reſigned up to this tribunal and to the lay juſtice, which is therein adminiſtered) to the puniſhment, that he, as one of the three heads, or chief ringleaders of this infamous conſpiracy, and of the abominable inſult which reſulted from it, be conveyed, with a halter about his neck, and proclamation of his crimes, to the ſquare upon the quay of the town of Belem; and that there, upon a high ſcaffold, which ſhall be ſufficiently elevated for his puniſhment to be viſible to the whole people, whom the ſcandal of his moſt horrible crime has offended, after he has been broken alive, by the fracture of the eight bones of his legs and arms, he be expoſed on a wheel, for the ſatisfaction of the preſent and future vaſſals of this realm: and that, after this execution being done, the ſame criminal be burnt alive,

alive, with the ſaid ſcaffold on which he was executed, till all be reduced by fire into aſhes and powder, which ſhall be thrown into the ſea; that there may be no more notice taken of him or his memory: and though, as a criminal guilty of the abominable crimes of rebellion, ſedition, high-treaſon, and parricide, he be already condemned by the tribunal of military orders, to the confiſcation and forfeiture of all his real and perſonal eſtate to the uſe of the crown, as has been practiſed in theſe caſes, wherein the crime of high-treaſon of the firſt rate has been committed; nevertheleſs, conſidering this as having been a caſe ſo unexpected, ſo unuſual, and ſo extravagantly horrible and unthought of by the laws, that not even they have provided for, nor can there be found therein a puniſhment proportionable to its exorbitant foulneſs; therefore from this motive our ſaid lord was entreated in the conſultation of this court, and his majeſty was pleaſed, in conformity to its requeſt, to grant it the ample juriſdiction to eſtabliſh all the puniſhments, which ſhould be ſettled by a plurality of votes, over and above thoſe, which by the laws, and the diſpoſitions of law, are already eſtabliſhed: and conſidering that the puniſhment, the moſt conformable to equity, is that of erazing and obliterating, by every means, every memorial, of the name and remembrance of ſuch enormous criminals: they alſo condemn the ſame criminal, not only in the penalties of the common law, that his arms and atchievements, where-ever placed, be pulled down, and rent in pieces; and that the houſes, and material edifices of his abode be demoliſhed and erazed in ſuch ſort, that there may not a ſign of them remain, being reduced to a wild, and covered with ſalt; but alſo, that all effective houſes or eſtates by him enjoyed, in thoſe parts thereof, which have been eſtabliſhed in properties of the crown, or have iſſued from thence, be confiſcated, and from this time forward forfeited, with effectual reverſion, and reincorporation in the ſaid crown, from whence they derived, &c..... The ſame they order to be obſerved, with reſpect to the copyholds of any kind whatever, with the proviſo eſtabliſhed, concerning the ſale thereof in benefit of the lords of the manors. With regard to the other entailed eſtates, ſettled with the patrimony of the entailers, they declare, that the ſtatutes are to be obſerved, in benefit of thoſe, who ought to ſucceed to them."

They condemn to the ſame pains the criminal Francis-Aſſizes of Tavora, and ordain, that no perſons whatever ſhall uſe the firname of Tavora, on pain of confiſcation and outlawry.

They condemn the two ſavage monſters Antonio-Alvares Ferreira and Joſeph Policarp, who fired the two ſacrilegious ſhot, to be conveyed with halters about their necks to the great ſquare; and that being there exalted on two poſts, fire be ſet to them, which ſhall conſume them alive, till their bodies be reduced to aſhes and powder, which ſhall be thrown into the ſea, their dwelling-houſes erazed, and their names blotted out. But the criminal Joſeph Policarp having abſconded, a power is given to any

any body to seize and kill him, and a reward of 10,000 crusados is offered for bringing him dead or alive before the senator of the palace; or 20,000 if taken in a foreign country.

They condemn the criminals Lewis-Bernard of Tavora, Don Jerome of Ataide, Joseph-Maria of Tavora, Blaize-Joseph Romeiro, John Michael, and Emanuel Alvares, to be conveyed to the same place of execution, with halters about their necks, to be first strangled, and afterwards to have the eight bones of their legs and arms broken, and then their bodies to be reduced by fire into powder, and thrown into the sea, &c. with confiscation and forfeiture of goods, &c. to the use of the crown, demolition, erazement, and salting of their dwelling-houses, and pulling down and defacement of arms and atchievements.

And the criminal Lady Eleanor of Tavora, for certain just considerations, they condemn only to be conveyed to the same place of execution, with a halter about her neck, and there to be beheaded, her body reduced to powder by fire, and thrown also into the sea, &c. with extinction of memory, and all other confiscations.

Observations on the sentence pronounced upon the conspirators against the life of the King of Portugal. By William Shirley, late of Lisbon, merchant.

MR. Shirley's principal objection against the pamphlet on which he animadverts is, that it does not exhibit the evidence by which the facts alledged in it were proved; that the letters said to have been written by the jesuits, are not made public; and that the criminals were proceeded against with more severity, than those who attempted to assassinate a former King of Portugal, tho' their crime was attended with many aggravations, from which the crime of these is free. The four lords who were executed for a conspiracy against John IV. in 1641, were conveyed to a great square in the city, called the Roçio, the preceding night, and lodged in separate apartments of the same house. On the next morning they were conducted from the first floor of the house, by a passage which had been built on purpose, up to a scaffold, whereon there were placed four armed chairs, in which they were executed, with an observance of rank in their situations; Don Agostinho Manoel's being placed on the floor of the scaffold; the Conde de Armamar's on an elevation of one step; that of the Marquis of Villareal on one of two steps; and that of the Duke of Caminha on one of three; while all the meaner conspirators were hanged on an higher gallows than ordinary, and afterwards quartered. Thus far were the proceedings against those offenders without any levelling of distinction. The noblemen had no halters put about their necks, nor were condemned to any such ignominy. When they went separately out, each had his thumbs tied together with a black ribbon, and was accompanied by judges, justices, gentlemen, and his own servants, with Portugal king at arms, in his habit, to make the publication of offences; and they were afterwards buried in sacred ground.

ground. Nay, with ſuch humanity does a contemporary court-writer treat of their ſuffering, that he mentions, with deteſtation, a barbarity of the rabble's towards the Marquis of Villareal in the following words: "The executioner, who with his face covered performed the execution, bound him by the arms and legs to the chair in which he was ſeated. In this horrid ſituation, he ſent to aſk of the people, who in great numbers were aſſembled in the Roçio, their pardon for the offence he had committed againſt the kingdom. But that blind and outrageous monſter imagined the pardon he aſked was, that he might live, and with high fury repeated three times, Die. An outrage that greatly affected the ſpirits of thoſe who were leſs inconſiderate." Such was the decorum of high judicial proceedings in thoſe days; ſuch were the regards paid to rank in the worſt of offenders; and ſuch the delicacy of repreſentation of the matter by a court author; in all points far differing from what we have lately ſeen and heard of from the ſame country.

Mr. Shirley, upon this occaſion, relates a barbarous execution made by Peter the firſt, ſirnamed the Cruel, in the year 1357. Peter had married in his father's life-time, and was become a widower with but one ſon; and having had an intrigue with Donna Agnes de Caſtro, a lady of diſtinction, his paſſion for her became ſo violent that he was married to her in ſecret. His father, Alfonſo IV. who had no other ſon living, nor any collateral heirs to his crown, knowing of Peter's amour, but not of his marriage, was extremely deſirous of eſpouſing him to another; but finding his ſon's attachment to a ſuppoſed miſtreſs unalterable, he at laſt employed three of his courtiers to make away with her. This they did, unhappily for themſelves; for Peter ſoon after ſucceeded to the throne, when they, fearing his indignation, fled the kingdom. But his wrath was ſo implacable, that he was determined on revenge, and accordingly agreed with Peter the Cruel of Caſtile to give up ſome offenders to him, who had taken ſhelter in Portugal, for Pedro Coelbo and Alvaro Gonſalves, two of the aſſaſſins; as for Deogo Lopez, the third, he fortunately got a ſecurer ſanctuary. When he had thoſe two men in his power, he ordered their hearts to be torn out alive, and their bodies to be burned, which was accordingly executed in his preſence. This, however, Mr. Shirley obſerves, appears to have been no condemnation of the law, but the arbitrary act of an inflamed tyrannical ſpirit, and may be judged from the frantic extravagance of affection that appeared in every thing he did concerning that lady, whoſe body he cauſed to be taken from the grave, had it ſolemnly crowned, obliging the ſtates of the kingdom to kiſs her hand, in token of their acknowledging her for queen, and then buried her at the royal convent of Alcobaça, with every circumſtance of regal pomp, declaring her to have been legally his wife; and ſome of the children he had by her he moreover cauſed to be acknowledged for legitimate princes.

There is in this pamphlet another remarkable relation, which we extract with great pleaſure, not only becauſe it produces a lively ſenſe

of the privilege of Britiſh ſubjects, but becauſe it is a ſtriking proof, that the cruelty practiſed in other countries is ineffectual for the purpoſes it is intended to anſwer.

A conſcientious judge having obſerved the effects of the rack on ſuppoſed criminals, in making them ready to confeſs any thing, to the ſacrificing of their lives, in order to get releaſed from the torture, felt in his own mind ſome ſtrong ſenſations on the conviction of accuſed perſons by ſuch methods; inſomuch that, from ſomething which had happened in a particular caſe, his concern was ſo great as to determine him upon trying an experiment.

It is a capital crime in that country to kill a horſe or a mule, and he happened to have one of the former ſpecies which he very much eſteemed. In proſecutiug of his ſcheme, he took care one night to keep all his ſervants employed, ſo that no one but the groom could go into the ſtable. But, when all were afterwards faſt aſleep in their beds, he ſtole thither himſelf, and cut off the tail of his horſe, by which wound the creature bled to death. Great confuſion, it may be ſuppoſed, followed the diſcovery of the miſchief on the ſucceeding morning, when the maſter, upon being informed of what had happened, appeared highly incenſed. Strict enquiries being made about the perſon who could have committed the crime, the other ſervants all found means eaſily for the juſtifying of their own innocence, ſo that the whole of the imputation of courſe reſted on the groom, who was thereupon apprehended and committed to priſon. The poor fellow upon his arraignment, it may be ſuppoſed, pleaded not guilty; but the preſumptions being very ſtrong againſt him, he was ordered to the rack, where the extremity of torture ſoon wrung from him a confeſſion of the crime, he chuſing to ſubmit to death, rather than endure the miſery he was undergoing. Upon this confeſſion he had ſentence of hanging paſſed upon him, when his maſter (who from having been proſecutor, could not of courſe be one of his judges) went to the tribunal, and there expoſed the fallibility of confeſſions obtained by ſuch means, by owning the fact himſelf, and diſcloſing the motives that had influenced his making the experiment; ſince which time the practice has been diſcontinued of applying the torture in any caſes that are determined in their public courts.

Tranſlation of an intercepted letter from M. Lally, to M. de Leyrit.

From the camp before Madraſs, the 14th of February, 1759.

A Good blow might be ſtruck here: there is a ſhip in the road, of 20 guns, laden with all the riches of Madraſs, which it is ſaid will remain there till the 20th. The Expedition is juſt arrived, but M. Gorlin is not a man to attack her: for ſhe has made him run away once before. The Briſtol, on the other hand, did but juſt make her appearance before St. Thomas; and on the vague report of 13 ſhips coming from Porto Novo, ſhe took fright; and after landing the proviſions with which ſhe was laden, ſhe would not ſtay long enough, even to take on board twelve

twelve of her own guns, which she had lent us for the siege.

If I was the judge of the point of honour of the company's officers, I would break him like glass, as well as some others of them.

The Fidelle, or the Harlem, or even the aforesaid Bristol, with her twelve guns restored to her, would be sufficient to make themselves masters of the English ship, if they could manage so as to get to windward of her in the night. Maugendre and Tremillier are said to be good men; and were they employed only to transport 200 wounded men, that we have here, their service would be of importance.

We remain still in the same position; the breach made these 15 days; all the time within 15 toises of the wall of the place, and never holding up our heads to look at it.

I reckon we shall, at our arrival at Pondicherry, endeavour to learn some other trade; for this of war requires too much patience.

Of 1500 Cipayes which attended our army, I reckon near 800 are employed upon the road to Pondicherry, laden with sugars, pepper, and other goods; and as for the Coulis, they are all employed for the same purpose, from the first day we came here.

I am taking my measures from this day, to set fire to the Black-town, and to blow up the powder mills.

You will never imagine, that 50 French deserters, and 100 Swiss, are actually stopping the progress of 2000 men of the King's and company's troops, which are still here existing, notwithstanding the exaggerated accounts that every one makes here, according to his own fancy, of the slaughter that has been made of them; and you will be still more surprized, if I tell you that, were it not for the two combats and four batteries which we sustained, and for the batteries which failed, or, speaking more properly, which were unskilfully made, we should not have lost 50 men, from the commencement of the siege to this day.

I have wrote to M. de Larche, that if he persist in not coming here, let who will raise money upon the Paleagers for me, I will not do it; and I renounce (as I informed you a month ago I would do) meddling, directly or indirectly, with any thing whatever, that may have relation to your administration, whether civil or military. For I had rather go, and command the Caffres of Madagascar, than remain in this Sodom; which it is impossible but the fire of the English must destroy, sooner or later, even though that from heaven should not.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Signed, LALLY."

P. S. I think it necessary to apprize you, that, as M. de Soupire has refused to take upon him the command of this army, which I have offered to him, and which he is impowered to accept, by having received from the court a duplicate of my commission, you must of necessity, together with the council, take it upon you. For my part, I undertake only to bring it back, either to Arcotte, or Sadraste. Send therefore your orders, or come yourselves, to command it; for I shall quit it upon my arrival there.

Articles of capitulation between their Excellencies the hon. Major General Barrington, and John Moore, esq; commanders in chief of his Britannic majesty's land and sea forces in these seas, and M. Nadau Dutreil, governor for his most christian majesty, of Guadaloupe, Grande Terre, Deseada, and the Saintes.

ARTICLE I.

WE the governor, staff and other officers, of the regular troops, shall march out of our posts, with one mortar, two field-pieces of brass cannon, with ten rounds for each piece, arms, baggage, and the honours of war. Granted, except the mortar; and as to the cannon we will allow only four rounds for each piece; and on condition that the troops of his Britannic majesty shall take possession of the different posts at the three rivers, and the hospital to-morrow morning, the second of May, at eight o'clock; and that all magazines of provisions, ammunition, and implements of war, as well as all papers relating to the revenue, be delivered into the possession of a commissary to be named by us for that purpose.

II. That we shall be sent to Martinico, in a good vessel, well provided, and by the shortest passage. Granted.

III. That the commissary-general, officers of justice, admiralty, and all such as have the King's commission, shall likewise be sent to Martinico in a good vessel, and well provided, and by the shortest passage. Granted only for the commissary-general, and to the officers of the admiralty, and refused to the others.

IV. That the staff and other officers shall have leave to take with them their wives and children to Martinico; and shall have a good vessel well provided to carry them by the shortest passage. Granted.

V. That the staff and other officers shall have the same number of servants granted them, as were allowed by the most christian King, viz. To the governor 24; to the commissary-general 24; to the lieutenant-governor 18; to the fort-major 15; to the captains 12 each; to the lieutenants eight each; and to the enfigns six each. Granted.

VI. That it shall be allowed to all the officers who have estates in this colony (except me the governor, unless the King permits me also) to appoint attornies to act for them until the peace; and if the island is not then ceded, the abovementioned officers shall have leave to sell their estates, and carry off the produce. Granted.

VII. That a good vessel shall be allowed to the lady of M. Duclieu, lieutenant-governor-general of the islands, and captain of one of the King's ships, to carry her to Martinico, with her equipage, furniture, and plate, and servants, suitable to her rank: and also to the governor's lady, and the wives and widows of the staff officers of this island. Granted: one vessel for all the ladies.

VIII. That M. de Folleville, lieutenant governor of Martinico, shall have a good vessel to carry him and his volunteers thither, by the shortest passage, with only such

ſuch arms, baggage, and ſervants, as they brought with them. Granted.

IX. That the Sieur Avril of Dominico and his detachment, ſhall be ſent thither with their arms and baggage. Granted.

X. That the priſoners, ſoldiers, and ſailors, ſhall be mutually exchanged. Granted.

XI. That all the negroes who were enliſted and continued till the laſt day of the attack, in the companies of Bologne, Petit, Dumolier, and Ruby, agreeable to the liſt that will be given in of them, ſhall have their freedom at the expence of the colony, as by agreement. Granted, upon condition that they are immediately ſent out of the iſland.

XII. That the men belonging to the privateers, who deſire to go to Martinico, ſhall have a veſſel to carry them thither. Granted.

XIII. That there ſhall be a reaſonable time allowed for removing the furniture, effects, and cloaths, that are in the reduit, or other places, belonging to the perſons who are to be ſent to Martinico; and that his excellency General Barrington, ſhall grant his protection for the ſafe conveyance of the abovementioned effects to the place of embarkation. Granted.

XIV. That there ſhall be an hoſpital ſhip provided for the wounded and ſick that are in a condition to be removed; and the reſt ſhall be taken care of and ſent with a flag of truce to Martinico, as ſoon as they are recovered. Granted. Thoſe that remain here ſhall be taken care of, at the expence of his moſt chriſtian majeſty.

XV. That the ſubjects formerly belonging to the King of Great Britain, who for crimes were forced to fly their country, and have carried arms in this iſland, ſhall be pardoned, and allowed to remain in the iſland as inhabitants. They muſt go out of the iſland.

XVI. That the ſame honours and conditions ſhall be granted to the King's troops in the Grande Terre, as are given to thoſe in Guadaloupe. They ſhall have neither mortar nor cannon.

XVII. That the troops at the head of the reduit, as well as thoſe at the three rivers, ſhall march to the poſt of the camp de la Garde, and remain there until the day of embarkation.

The tranſport ſhips ſhall be at the great bay to-morrow morning to receive the troops of the garriſon, the privateers men, and thoſe who are to paſs to Martinico.

John Moore. *J. Barrington.*
Nadau Dutreil.

Articles of capitulation between their Excellencies the hon. Major General Barrington, and John Moore, eſq; commanders in chief of his Britannic majeſty's land and ſea forces in thoſe ſeas, and the inhabitants of the iſland of Guadaloupe, repreſented by Meſſrs. Debourg, De Clainvilliers, and Duqueruy, by virtue of full powers to them given for that purpoſe, and authoriſed by Monſieur Dutreil, Knight of the noble military order of St. Louis, governor of the iſland.

ARTICLE I.

THE inhabitants ſhall march out of their poſts, with all the honours of war, viz. with two field-pieces, their arms, colours flying,

ing, drums beating, and lighted match. Granted, in conſideration of the brave defence which the inhabitants have made, during an attack of three months, upon condition that they lay down their arms, ſo ſoon as they have marched by our troops, and that all the forts, poſts, batteries, cannon, mortars, firelocks, and bayonets, with all kind of ammunition, and implements of war, be delivered to a commiſſary to be named by us; and that we ſhall have a power of fixing garriſons in all ſuch places, as we ſhall think proper.

II. The inhabitants of the iſlands of Martinico, Marigalante, and Dominico, who came to the aſſiſtance of this iſland, ſhall have leave to retire, with their arms and baggage, and a ſhip ſhall be provided to carry them, and the ſervants they brought with them, to their reſpective iſlands, with proviſion for their paſſage. Granted, excepting thoſe from Marigalante, who ſhall be ſent to Martinico.

III. The inhabitants ſhall be allowed the free and public exerciſe of their religion; the prieſts and religious ſhall be preſerved in their pariſhes, convents, and all other poſſeſſions; and the ſuperiors of the ſeveral orders ſhall be permitted to ſend for ſuch as they think neceſſary, from France, and the neighbouring iſlands; but all letters wrote upon this occaſion ſhall be tranſmitted by the governor appointed by his Britannic majeſty. Granted.

IV. They ſhall obſerve a ſtrict neutrality, and not be forced to take up arms againſt his moſt chriſtian majeſty, or againſt any other power. Granted, on condition that they take an oath within a month, or ſooner, if poſſible, to maintain all the clauſes of the capitulation, as well as to remain exactly faithful and neuter.

V. They ſhall be allowed their civil government, their laws, cuſtoms, and ordinances; juſtice ſhall be adminiſtered by the ſame perſons who are now in office; and what relates to the interior police of the iſland ſhall be ſettled between his Britannic majeſty's governor and the inhabitants. And in caſe this iſland ſhall be ceded to the King of Great Britain, at the peace, the inhabitants ſhall have their choice, either to keep their own political government, or to accept that which is eſtabliſhed at Antigua and St. Chriſtopher's. Granted; but when any vacancies happen in the ſeats of juſtice, the ſuperior council of the iſland is to name proper perſons to fill up thoſe vacancies, who muſt receive their commiſſions from his Britannic majeſty; and all acts of juſtice whatſoever, are to be in his name. But in regard to any change in the political government, we grant it, if agreeable to his majeſty's pleaſure.

VI. The inhabitants, as well as the religious orders, ſhall be maintained in the property and enjoyment of their poſſeſſions, goods moveable and immoveable, noble and ignoble, of what nature ſoever they be; and ſhall be preſerved in their privileges, rights, honours, and exemptions; and the free negroes and mulattoes in their liberty. Granted.

VII. They ſhall pay no other duties to his Britannic majeſty, but ſuch as they have hitherto paid to his moſt chriſtian majeſty, without any charge or impoſts; the expences attending the adminiſtration of

of juſtice, the penſions to curates, and other cuſtomary charges, ſhall be paid out of the revenue of his Britannic majeſty, in the ſame manner as under the government of his moſt chriſtian majeſty. Granted; but if this iſland is ceded to his Britannic majeſty at the peace, it ſhall be ſubject to the ſame duties and impoſts as the other Engliſh Leeward iſlands, the moſt favoured.

VIII. All priſoners taking during the attack of this iſland, ſhall be mutual exchanged. Granted.

IX. The free mulattoes and negroes, who have been taken, ſhall be conſidered as priſoners of war, and not treated as ſlaves. Granted.

X. The ſubjects of Great Britain, who have taken refuge in this iſland, whether criminals or debtors, ſhall have leave to retire. Granted.

XI. No other but the inhabitants actually reſiding in this iſland ſhall poſſeſs any lands or houſes, by purchaſe, grant or otherwiſe, before a peace; but if at the peace this iſland ſhould be ceded to the King of Great Britain, then ſuch of the inhabitants as do not chuſe to live under the Engliſh government, ſhall be permitted to ſell their poſſeſſions, moveable and immoveable, to whom they will, and retire wherever they pleaſe; for which purpoſe there ſhall be a reaſonable time allowed. Granted; but ſuch of the inhabitants as chuſe to retire, ſhall have leave to ſell to none but ſubjects of Great Britain.

XII. In caſe there ſhould be any exchange at the peace, their Britannic and moſt chriſtian majeſties are deſired to give the preference to this iſland. This will depend on his majeſty's pleaſure.

XIII. The inhabitants ſhall have free liberty to ſend their children to be educated in France, and to ſend for them back; and to make remittances to them whilſt there. Granted.

XIV. The abſent inhabitants, and ſuch as are in the ſervice of his moſt chriſtian majeſty, ſhall be maintained in the enjoyment and property of their eſtates, which ſhall be managed for them by attornies. Granted.

XV. The wives of officers and others, who are out of the iſland, ſhall have leave to retire with their effects, and a number of ſervants, ſuitable to their rank. Granted.

XVI. The Engliſh government ſhall procure for the inhabitants an exportation for ſuch commodities as the iſland produces, and are not permitted to be imported into England. Granted; as the iſland produces nothing but what may be imported into England.

XVII. The inhabitants ſhall not be obliged to furniſh quarters for the troops, nor ſlaves to work on the fortifications. Granted; but barracks will be provided as ſoon as poſſible, for the lodgment of the troops; and ſuch negroes, who ſhall be employed, with the conſent of their maſters, in public works, ſhall be paid for their labour.

XVIII. The widows, and other inhabitants, who through illneſs, abſence, or any other impediment, cannot immediately ſign the capitulation, ſhall have a limited time allowed them to accede to it. Granted; but all the inhabitants, who chuſe to partake of the advantage of the capitulation, ſhall be obliged to ſign it within a month from the date hereof, or to quit the iſland.

XIX. The men belonging to the privateers, and others who have no property in the iſland, and are deſirous to leave it, ſhall have veſſels

to carry them to Martinico or to Dominico (at their option) and ſhall be furniſhed with proviſions for the paſſage. Nevertheleſs thoſe perſons who have any debts with the inhabitants of the iſland, ſhall be obliged to ſettle their accounts with them before they leave the iſland. Granted.

XX. The inhabitants ſhall have leave to give freedom to ſuch negroes as they have promiſed it to, for the defence of this iſland. Granted, on conſideration they are immediately ſent off of the iſland.

XXI. The inhabitants and merchants of this iſland, included in the preſent capitulation, ſhall enjoy all the privileges of trade, and upon the ſame conditions as are granted to his Britannic majeſty's ſubjects throughout the extent of his dominions. Granted, but without affecting the privileges of particular companies eſtabliſhed in England, or the laws of the kingdom, which prohibit the carrying on the trade in any other than Engliſh bottoms.

XXII. The deputies of the Grand Terre, not having a ſufficient power to ſign the capitulation, though the colony adheres to the conditions of it, under the authority of M. Nadau, may ſign it when they have their full powers, and they will be comprehended in all the clauſes. Granted.

Given at the head quarters in the Capeſterre, Guadaloupe, the 1ſt day of May, 1759.

J. Barrington. *John Moore.*
Nadau Dutreil. *D. de Clainvilliers.*
Duqueruy.

THE Dutch having complained of freſh piracies committed on their ſhips, and even pretended that they had in their power one of the robbers, whom they however releaſed, although the Lords of the Admiralty offer five hundred pounds reward for an evidence of the fact. The Earl of Holderneſs wrote the following letter to M. Hop, the Dutch reſident at London, on receiving a complaint of this ſort.

"Sir, the letter, which you have been pleaſed to write to me, a few days ſince, gave me the firſt advice of a piracy committed by an Engliſh ſhip. I immediately gave notice thereof to the Admiralty. By the following poſt, I received from Mr. Yorke a circumſtantial account of that affair, and ſaw with great regret that they had releaſed in Holland the Engliſh ſeaman whom they had in cuſtody, inſtead of ſending him priſoner to England. I am perſuaded, ſir, that you do juſtice to the ſentiments of the King and of his miniſtry, and that you muſt be ſenſible how much they ardently wiſh to puniſh rigorouſly thoſe who are found guilty of crimes, like unto that in queſtion: but, at the ſame time, you cannot be ignorant, that the fundamental baſis of our liberty is, that no perſon can be tried in a criminal caſe without witneſſes. Therefore it appears aſtoniſhing, that ſuch as have cauſe to complain of having been ill-treated in this manner, ſhould not proceed formally, and in a due courſe of juſtice, againſt thoſe from whom they received the damage; and the more ſo, as the Admiralty has offered, long ſince, a reward of 500l. ſterling, to whomſoever ſhall give information of, and prove an act of piracy. You know, ſir, that no magiſtrate can iſſue a warrant for the apprehending of any perſon accuſed, without taking depoſitions; and that, conſequently, the

the Admiralty cannot enter an action upon a ſimple repreſentation.

This, ſir, is all I can ſay at preſent, in anſwer to your letter. I cannot, nevertheleſs, diſpenſe with adding, that if it be true, that ſuch kind of exceſſes have been frequent, you cannot render a more acceptable ſervice to the King, than by enabling me to ſuppreſs theſe robberies, methodically, and according to the laws of the country, &c."

Tranſlation of the ſpeech made to the King by the Dutch deputies, on delivering their credentials.

WE have the honour, ſire, to preſent to your majeſty our letter of credence from their High Mightineſſes the States-General of the United Provinces, our lords and maſters. Your majeſty will ſee, by its contents, how ardently their High Mightineſſes deſire to cultivate the ſincere friendſhip which hath ſo long ſubſiſted between the two nations, and which is ſo neceſſary to their common welfare. May we be happy enough, purſuant to our maſters commands, to remove thoſe difficulties which have for ſome time paſt diminiſhed this friendſhip, and cauſed ſo much prejudice to the principal ſubjects of the republic, who, by the trade they carry on, are its greateſt ſtrength and chief ſupport.

We place our whole confidence in your majeſty's equity, for which the republic hath the higheſt regard; and in the good will your majeſty hath always expreſſed towards a ſtate, which on all occaſions hath intereſted itſelf in promoting your glory, and which is the guardian of the precious truſt left by a princeſs ſo dear to your majeſty.

Full of this confidence, we preſume to flatter ourſelves, that your majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed to liſten to our juſt demands; and we ſhall endeavour, during the courſe of our miniſtry, to merit your approbation, and to ſtrengthen the bonds which ought to unite the two nations for ever.

His Majeſty's anſwer.

Gentlemen, I have always had a regard for the republic, and I look upon their High Mightineſſes as my beſt friends. If difficulties have ariſen touching trade, they ought to be conſidered as the conſequences of a burthenſome war we are obliged to wage with France. You may aſſure their High Mightineſſes, that I ſhall endeavour, on my part, to remove the obſtacles in queſtion; and I am glad to find, gentlemen, that you are come here with the ſame diſpoſition.

The following declarations were publiſhed by Count Dohna, a Pruſſian general, on his entering Poland with a body of Pruſſian troops.

On the 15th of June.

HIS Pruſſian majeſty finding himſelf under a neceſſity to cauſe part of his armies to enter the territories of the republic of Poland, in order to protect them againſt the threatened invaſion of the enemy, declares, that,

It muſt not be underſtood that his majeſty by this ſtep taken, intends to make any breach into the regard he has always had for the illuſtrious republic of Poland, or to leſſen the good underſtanding which has hitherto ſubſiſted between them, but on the contrary, to ſtrengthen the ſame, in expectation that the illuſ-

trious republic will, on its part, act with the like neighbourly and friendly good will as is granted to the enemy, than which nothing more is desired.

The nobility, gentry, and magistracy, in their respective districts, between the frontiers of Prussia, so far as beyond Posen, are required to furnish all kinds of provisions, corn, and forage, necessary to support an army of 40,000 men, with the utmost dispatch, with an assurance of being paid ready money for the same. But if, contrary to expectation, any deficiency should happen in supplying this demand, his majesty's troops will be obliged to forage, and use the same means as those taken by the enemy for their subsistence.

In confidence therefore that the several jurisdictions upon the Prussian frontiers, within the territories of Poland, will exert themselves to comply with this demand as soon as possible, for the subsistence of the royal army of Prussia, they are assured that thereby all disorders will be prevented, and whatever is delivered will be paid for in ready money.

On the 17th of June.

It was with the greatest astonishment that the King my most gracious lord and master, heard that several of his own subjects had suffered themselves to be seduced from their allegiance so far, as to enter into the service of a potentate, with whom he is at war: his majesty, therefore, makes known by these presents, that all of his subjects serving in the enemy's armies, who shall be taken with arms in their hands, shall, agreeably to all laws, be sentenced to be hanged without mercy, as traitors to their king and country. Of which all whom it may concern are desired to take notice, &c.

On the 22d of June.

We invite and desire, that the nobility, archbishops, bishops, abbeys, convents, seignories, magistrates, and inhabitants of the republic of Poland, on the road to Posnania, and beyond it, would repair in person, or by deputies, in the course of this week, or as soon after as possible, to the Prussian head quarters, there to treat with the commander in chief, or the commissary at war, for the delivery of forage and provisions for the subsistence of the army, to be paid for with ready money.

We promise and assure ourselves, that no person in Poland will attempt to seduce the Prussian troops to desert; that no assistance will be given them in such perfidious practices; that they will neither be sheltered, concealed, or lodged; which would be followed by very disagreeable consequences; we expect, on the contrary, that persons of all ranks and conditions will stop any run-away or deserter, and deliver him up at the first advanced post, or at the head quarters; and all expences attending the same shall be paid, and a reasonable gratification superadded.

If any one hath an inclination to enter into the King of Prussia's service, with an intention to behave well and faithfully, he may apply to the head quarters, and be assured of a capitulation for three or four years.

If any prince or member of the republic of Poland, be disposed to assemble a body of men, and to join in a troop, or in a company, the Prussian army, to make a common cause with it, he may depend on a gracious

gracious reception, and that due regard will be shewn to his merit, &c.

Orders of his serene highness Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, relative to the behaviour of the troops under him at the famous battle near Minden on the 1st of August, 1759.

HIS serene highness orders his greatest thanks to be given the whole army, for their bravery and good behaviour yesterday, particularly to the English infantry, and the two battalions of Hanoverian guards; to all the cavalry of the left wing, and to General Wagenheim's corps, particularly the regiment of Holstein, the Hessian cavalry, the Hanoverian regiment du Corps and Hamerstin's; the same to all the brigades of heavy artillery. His serene highness declares publicly, that next to God he attributes the glory of the day to the intrepidity and extraordinary good behaviour of these troops, which he assures them he shall retain the strongest sense of as long as he lives; and if ever, upon any occasion he shall be able to serve these brave troops, or any of them in particular, it will give him the utmost pleasure. His serene highness orders his particular thanks to be likewise given to General Sporcken, the Duke of Holstein, Lieutenant Generals Imhoff and Urff. His serene highness is extremely obliged to the Count de Buckeburg, for his extraordinary care and trouble in the management of the artillery, which was served with great effect; likewise to the commanding officers of the several brigades of artillery, viz. Col. Browne, Lieutenant Colonel Hutte, Major Hasse, and the three English captains, Phillips, Drummond, and Foy. His serene highness thinks himself infinitely obliged to Major Generals Waldegrave and Kingsley, for their great courage and good order, in which they conducted their brigades. His serene highness further orders it to be declared to Lieutenant General the Marquis of Granby, that he is persuaded, that if he had had the good fortune to have had him at the head of the cavalry of the right wing, his presence would have greatly contributed to make the decision of that day more complete and more brilliant. In short, his serene highness orders, that those of his suite whose behaviour he most admired, be named, as the Duke of Richmond, Colonel Fitzroy, Captain Ligonier, Colonel Watson, Captain Wilson aid-de-camp to Major General Waldegrave, Adjutant Generals Erstoff, Bulow, Durendolle, the Count Tobe and Malerti; his serene highness having much reason to be satisfied with their conduct. And his serene highness desires and orders the generals of the army, that upon all occasions when orders are brought to them by his aid-de-camps, that they be obeyed punctually, and without delay."

And his serene highness on discovering a mistake in the preceding order of thanks, to the officers of the British artillery, by which Captain Macbean was omitted to be mentioned, his serene highness was pleased to write a letter with his own hand, to Captain Macbean, which was delivered by his Excellency Count La Lippe Buckeburg, grand master of the artillery in the allied army, and of which the following is a translation.

SIR,

SIR,

"It is from a ſenſe of your merit, and a regard to juſtice, that I do in this manner declare I have reaſon to be infinitely ſatisfied with your behaviour, activity, and zeal, which in ſo conſpicuous a manner you made appear at the battle of Thonhauſen on the firſt of Auguſt. The talents which you poſſeſs in your profeſſion did not a little contribute to render our fire ſuperior to that of the enemy; and it is to you and your brigade that I am indebted for having ſilenced the fire of a battery of the enemy, which extremely galled the troops, and particularly the Britiſh infantry.

Accept then, ſir, from me, the juſt tribute of my moſt perfect acknowledgements, accompanied with my ſincere thanks. I ſhall be happy in every opportunity of obliging you, deſiring only occaſions of proving it, being with the moſt diſtinguiſhed eſteem,

Your devoted, and
entirely affectionate ſervant,
FERDINAND,
Duke of Brunſwick and
Lunenburgh."

To Captain Macbean, of the
Royal Britiſh artillery.

Again his ſerene highneſs on the third iſſued the following order:

"In the compliment his ſerene highneſs made to the troops yeſterday, he forgot four regiments that particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves, viz. Hardenbergh's, third battalion of Heſſian guards, Prince William's, and Gilſe's: it is not that his ſerene highneſs has reaſon to complain of any others, but as they had particular opportunities of diſtinguiſhing themſelves, it is for that reaſon his ſerene highneſs mentions the attention he himſelf gives to their good conduct."

"Head quarters at Bielefeld,
Aug. 7, 1759.

"His ſerene highneſs Duke Ferdinand ſent orders to Monſieur Hedeman, his treaſurer, to pay the following officers of the Britiſh artillery the undermentioned gratuities, as a teſtimony of his great ſatisfaction of their gallant behaviour in the late action of the firſt of this month:

To Capt. Philips 1000 crowns.
To Capt. Macbean 500
To Capt. Drummond 500
To Capt. Williams 500
To Capt. Foy 500

I hope the ſaid gentlemen will accept of this preſent from his highneſs, as a mark of his particular eſteem for them."

Several accounts of Marſhal Belleiſle's letters to Marſhal de Contades, with Mr. Maubert's reflections upon them.

AMong the papers which were taken at Detmold, on the 5th of Auguſt, by his majeſty's light troops, an original letter is found, from the Marſhal Duc de Belleiſle to Marſhal Contades, dated Verſailles, July 23, 1759, in which there is the following paſſage.

"I am ſtill afraid that Fiſcher ſets out too late: It is, however, very important, and very eſſential, that we ſhould raiſe large contributions. I ſee no other reſource for our moſt urgent expences, and for refitting the troops, but in the money we may draw from the enemy's country; from whence we muſt likewiſe procure ſubſiſtence of all kinds, (independently of the money) that

that is to say, hay, straw, oats, for the winter, bread corn, cattle, horses, even men, to recruit our foreign troops. The war must not be prolonged, and perhaps it may be necessary, according to the events which may happen, between this time and the end of September, to make a downright desart before the line of the quarters, which it may be thought proper to keep during the winter, in order that the enemy may be under a real impossibility of approaching us: at the same time reserving for ourselves a bare subsistence on the route, which may be the most convenient for us to take, in the middle of winter, to beat up, or seize upon the enemy's quarters. That this object may be fulfilled, I cause the greatest assiduity to be used, in preparing what is necessary for having all your troops, without exception, well cloathed, well armed, well equipped, and well refitted, in every respect, before the end of November, with new tents, in order that, if it should be adviseable for the King's political and military affairs, you may be well able to assemble the whole, or part of your army, to act offensively, and with vigour, from the beginning of January; and that you may have the satisfaction to shew your enemies, and all Europe, that the French know how to act, and carry on war, in all seasons, when they have such a general as you are, and a minister of the department of war, that can foresee, and concert matters with the general.

You must be sensible, sir, that what I say to you may become not only useful and honourable, but perhaps even necessary, with respect to what you know, and of which I shall say more in my private letter."

M. Duc de Belleisle.

Some account of the letters from the Duke de Belleisle to Marshal de Contades.

These letters, which are undoubtedly genuine, were found among Contades's papers after the battle of Minden, and disclose many of those artifices which in a public capacity are practised without either compunction or disgrace, but which in a private capacity could only be the effect of habitual villainy, and would incur not only infamy, but the pillory. The following extracts are inserted to justify this censure:

"After observing all the formalities due to the magistrates of Cologne, you must seize on their great artillery by force, telling them, that you do so for their own defence against the common enemy of the empire; that you will restore them when their city has nothing farther to fear, &c. After all, you must take every thing you have occasion for, and give them receipts for it."—

"You must, at any rate, consume all sorts of subsistence on the higher Lippe, Paderburn, and Warsbourg; your must destroy every thing which you cannot consume, so as to make a desart of all Westphalia, from Lipstadt and Munster, as far as the Rhine, on one hand; and on the other, from the higher Lippe and Paderborn, as far as Cassel; that the enemy may find it quite impracticable to direct their march to the Rhine, or the Lower Roer;

Roer; and this with regard to your army, and with regard to the army under M. de Soubise, that they may not have it in their power to take possession of Cassel, and much less to march to Marpourg, or to the quarters which he will have along the Lahn, or to those which you will occupy, from the lower part of the left side of the Roer, and on the right side of the Rhine as far as Dusseldorp, and at Cologne."—

"You know the necessity of consuming, or destroying, as far as is possible, all the subsistence, especially the forage, betwixt the Weser and the Rhine on the one hand; and on the other, betwixt the Lippe, the bishopric of Paderborn, the Dymel, the Fulda, and the Nerra; and so to make a desart of Westphalia and Hesse."—

"Although the Prince of Waldeck appears outwardly neutral, he is very ill disposed, and deserves very little favour. You ought, therefore, to make no scruple of taking all you find in that territory; but this must be done in an orderly manner, giving receipts, and observing the most exact discipline. All the subsistence you leave in his country will fall to the enemy's share, who will, by that means, be enabled to advance to the Lahn, and towards the quarters which you are to occupy on the left side of the Roer. It is therefore a precaution, become in a manner indispensibly necessary, to carry it all away from thence."—

"The question now is, what plan you shall think most proper for accomplishing, in the quickest and surest manner, our great purpose; which must be to consume, carry off, or destroy all the forage and subsistence of the country which we cannot keep possession of."—

"The upper part of the Lippe, and the country of Paderborn, are the most plentiful; they must, therefore, be eat up to the very roots."—

"You did mighty well, to talk in the most absolute tone with regard to the necessaries Rocroth and Duysbourg must furnish our troops: it is necessary to speak in that tone to Germans; and you will find your account in using the same to the regencies of the elector of Cologne, and still more to that of the Palatine."—

"After using all becoming ceremony, as we have the power in our hands, we must make use of it, and draw from the country of Bergue what shall be necessary for the subsistence of the garrison of Dusseldorp, and of the light troops, and reserve what may be brought thither from Alsace and the bishoprics for a case of necessity."—

It appears by the following letter, written by the French King's agent at Cologne, to M. l'Abbe Bernis, that the accounts which have from time to time been published of the dissolute and irregular behaviour of the French troops were not without foundation.—

"Sir, I must not conceal from you what the chancellor told me; that the elector was extremely surprised to see how little the French were on their guard. The French, said he to me, have neither guards, out-posts, nor centinels; there is no order in their camp, every body lives there in the utmost security, strangers walk there at pleasure, no body asks them any questions: they are suffered to go every where, even among your batteries; spies have nothing to fear there; they say,

ſay, likewiſe, that Hanoverian officers in diſguiſe, come there every day, hear every thing that is ſaid, ſee every thing that paſſes, and obſerve all your poſts: your councils of war are held in a tent, where they ſpeak ſo loud, that the people in the field, if they be any thing nigh, hear every thing that is treated in them. We hear, however, that your army, after this day (which was the 6th) will encamp on one line: this gives us ſome ſecurity; but you ſee how much this expoſes you, and us at the ſame time. Every day there is almoſt a third of your army taking their pleaſure in Cologne, who frequently return to the camp drunk; and, it is ſaid, that inſtead of paying your ſpies liberally, you think it enough to make them drink.

I have obſerved that within theſe two days that people have been informed of theſe particulars, fear and diſquiet have very much increaſed at this court."

The exhauſted ſtate of the French finances, and the exigences to which they were driven long before the late ſtoppage of their payments, appears from the following extract.

"I am going to write a long letter to M. Gayot, on the article of expences; they are inſupportable! and as I am inceſſantly aſking money from the comptroller general, who has none to give me, we muſt, at leaſt, do our endeavour, and I beg you, ſir, to help me, as well as M. Gayot, to ſave, otherwiſe we ſhall want money for the moſt eſſential articles."

It appears alſo from the following paſſage, that the clamour of a corrupt and diſappointed faction againſt our expeditions on the French coaſt, was the effect either of ignorance or of enmity to their country:

"You don't doubt how much I deſire to procure you the pleaſure of having your ſon and nephew with you. I had taken ſome ſteps towards it; but the new enterpriſe with which the Engliſh again threaten us, has obliged me to retain all the troops on the coaſts. All the orders were already expeded. I have been obliged to diſpatch couriers into Normandy, Bretagne, Poitou, and Aunis, to draw all the troops nearer the coaſts. How was it poſſible then for me, during the winter, to call back regiments which were poſted on the moſt weſtern parts of the coaſt, and order them to join your army? Theſe regiments muſt have come to you quite harraſſed and ruined, eſpecially as they have had, and have ſtill, many ſick."

The following reflections on the publication of Belleiſle's letter by the Engliſh miniſtry, are publiſhed in the Bruſſels Gazette, the author ſays, by deſire.

"IN conſequence of the affair of the 1ſt of Auguſt, a part of the allied army carried off, among other papers of the Marſhal de Contades of little importance, a diſpatch of the Marſhal de Belleiſle, dated July 23, which turned chiefly on the meaſures which it might perhaps be proper to take for making a barrier, at the end of the campaign, between the quarters of the [French] King's army, and thoſe of his Britannic majeſty's forces.

A few days after, a part of the letter in queſtion appeared in the Gazette that is printed at London

don by authority; and several papers, dispersed in England, have sufficiently shewn what was the design of the English ministry on publishing this passage. They flattered themselves that every body would, as they had done, take in the literal sense that passage, which mentions, that *perhaps it might be necessary to make a downright desart before the line of the quarters, which it might be thought proper to keep during the winter*; and that they should thereby be able to convict France of adopting a plan of devastation, which that crown will ever hold in abhorrence. We should not be surprized that it should be natural for the court of London, as if it were in spite of themselves, to give such a false and odious interpretation to the expression just mentioned: the unheard-of vexations exercised by their ally the King of Prussia in Saxony, in Mecklenbourg, and in Franconia, have accustomed them to think that there is no other method of making a barrier before the quarters to be kept but total devastation: but this sense will never enter into the heads of the impartial public on reading the passages, who know how repugnant such a conduct would be to that system of equity, disinterestedness, and moderation, from which France has never once departed. It is easy to conceive, that a country may be made a downright desart for an army, without making a desart for the inhabitants. To make a desart which may serve for a barrier against an enemy, is to leave in it no tenable post, nor any subsistence which might draw them thither: and in this sense the expression in the Marshal de Belleisle's letter, of a downright desart, will be generally understood.

It is, moreover, sufficiently evident, from the very part of the letter which is published, that only subsistence proper for an army is meant; for it expressly says, *reserving for ourselves a bare subsistence on the route which may be most convenient for us to take in the middle of winter*. It should seem that this reflection escaped the English ministry. It were to be wished, for the sake of their honour, that the same supposition could be made with regard to some other passages, which they have not thought proper to publish: they may recollect one, in which M. de Contades is commended for the rigid discipline which he causes to be observed, and for the measures taken by him in relation to *some outrage committed at Osnabrug against the English prisoners*; and another passage, wherein it is expressly recommended to him, to see *that every body be satisfied; and that the country be not laid waste; and that nothing be taken by pillage, or any other kind of exaction*. This may suffice to shew the design of the English in publishing a part only of the Marshal de Belleisle's letter."

Translation of a letter from M. de la Clue to the Count de Merie, ambassador of France at the court of Lisbon, dated Lagos, Aug. 28.

I Was not in a condition to write to your excellency when I dispatched a domestic to inform you of the disaster that had befallen the King's squadron under my command. I passed the Streights in the night between the 16th and 17th of

of Auguſt, with twelve ſhips of the line and three frigates. I was not afraid of meeting Admiral Boſcawen, though his ſquadron was ſtronger than mine; but by an unaccountable fatality, five of my ſhips and three frigates parted from me, ſo that next morning at day-break I found I had only ſeven with me; fortunately they were the largeſt, viz. the Ocean, the Redoutable, the Centaur, the Guerrier, the Souverain, the Temeraire, and the Modeſte. At ſun-riſing we diſcovered eight ſail to windward; I believed them to be my ſhips, and waited for them, keeping as near the wind as poſſible, with very little ſail. In a little time their number increaſed ſo much, that we counted eighteen. I made no doubt of their being the enemy's fleet. I immediately determined to make all the ſail I could to gain the weather gage, and made the proper ſignal to my ſhips; but I was obliged to wait for the Souverain, which is a heavy ſailer, and by that means the enemy got up with me ſooner than they would otherwiſe have done. Whilſt the wind blew a briſk gale, they had no advantage over us; but at noon the wind dying away, I found that they ſailed much better than we. At half an hour after two, the Centaur, Capt. de Sabran, which was in the rear, was attacked by two ſhips, one on the larboard, the other on the ſtarboard ſide, and defended herſelf with uncommon bravery. The Guerrier was attacked ſoon after; then the Ocean and the Souverain. The heat of the action was with theſe four ſhips, each of which fought both ſides of the ſhip without intermiſſion. Admiral Boſcawen, who came down upon me with all the ſail he could make, came athwart me within gun ſhot, about four o'clock, and poured a furious broadſide into me, which I returned, and my ſhot were ſo well aimed that his mizen-maſt was carried away, his main top-ſail yard came in two upon the deck, the ſprit-ſail-yard and the jack-ſtaff were cut away, all his ſails were torn, and he ſheered off to be out of the reach of my fire. I was ſtruck at this time with a piece of iron, which made a large wound in my right leg, and broke my left leg; ſo that I was forced to leave the Count de Carne to fight the ſhip. Never was ſuch a fire ſeen as my ſquadron kept up. I have all reaſon in the world to believe, that if I had all my ſhips I ſhould have beat them. The Engliſh admiral, on leaving me, fell upon the Centaur, and made the fifth ſhip which ſhe had to engage; ſo that ſhe was forced to ſtrike after performing prodigies of valour. At night the engagement ceaſed, the enemy kept the wind under an eaſy ſail.

I cannot expreſs to your excellency the valour and courage ſhewn by our ſhips companies, which did not ſlacken one moment. The enemy's ſuperiority did not frighten them. This was, not doubt, owing to the example of the officers, who diſcovered a courage truly heroic. My ſhip fired 2500 cannon-ſhot. I judge that we had about 100 killed on the ſpot, and ſeventy dangerouſly wounded; one garde pavillon was killed, and ſeveral officers were wounded. We employed the night in preparing for a ſecond engagement; but the Count de Panat, who commanded the Souverain, and M. de Rochemore, captain of the Guerrier, left me in the night, which greatly

diminiſhed the force of my ſquadron, and daunted the courage of my people.

On the 18th, at day-break, the enemy crouded ſail to come up with me. I then judged my ruin unavoidable. Finding myſelf on the coaſt of Portugal, I determined to burn the king's ſhips there, rather than ſurrender them to the enemy. I ran the Ocean aſhore two leagues from Lagos, under the fort called Almadana, and ſent notice to the commander of that fort, who fired three cannon-ſhot at the Engliſh, but they paid no regard to them. The Marquis de St. Aignan alſo ran his ſhip on ſhore, and both of us endeavoured to land our men, but the ſea being rough, this took up a great deal of time. M. de Caſtillon, captain of the Temeraire, and M. de Mouvre, captain of the Modeſte, did not follow my example, but anchored as near as they could to the forts Exavier and Lagres, hoping that the Engliſh would reſpect theſe forts; but they paid no regard to them, and came and anchored cloſe by the two French ſhips, which they fought until they ſtruck.

One of the enemy's ſhips came and anchored behind the Ocean, and fired into her, and into the boats that were carrying the men aſhore. The Count de Carne, finding he could not get out of the ſhip, was forced to ſtrike his colours, and to ſurrender priſoner, with M. Darbaud, and the Chevalier de Glandeves, M. de Suffrim, the Chevalier de Damas, and five inferior officers; the reſt were ſoldiers with ſome gunners, making in all about ſixty, whom the Engliſh took on board, and ſet fire to the veſſel, which burnt in the night.

I was carried on ſhore, and paſſed the night with the officers and the wounded men, without either bread or water. On the 19th the governor of Lagos ſent to invite me to that place. I was carried thither, and all my people followed me: he gave us all the aſſiſtance that wretched country could afford. Our people had no more than a quarter of a pound of bread a day, each day, for two days; nor could I procure ſtraw for the ſick and wounded. I and the wounded officers are lodged with the Capuchins; theſe good fathers take great care of us. I am infinitely obliged to the Corregidor for his civilities.

We have ſent all our ſhips companies to Cadiz, chiefly by ſea: I remain here with three wounded officers, the Chevalier Beaucour, and my nephew, who ſtays to bear me company; he ſerves me for ſecretary, and preſents his compliments to your excellency.

My wounds are in a very good way; but I know not when I ſhall be able to leave this place. I am uneaſy about the domeſtic I ſent to you, on account of the difficulties which, I hear, attend travelling in this country. If you have not ſeen him, I deſire you would cauſe enquiry to be made about him.

Abridgment of the placart publiſhed by his excellency Gen. James Wolfe, commander in chief of the troops of his Britannic majeſty, on his arrival in the river St. Laurence, in the month of Auguſt, 1759.

"THE King, juſtly exaſperated againſt France, has ſet on foot a conſiderable armament by land and ſea, to bring down the haughtineſs of that crown. His aim

aim is to deſtroy the moſt conſiderable ſettlements of the French in North America. It is not againſt the induſtrious peaſants, their wives, and children, nor againſt the miniſters of religion, that he deſigns making war. He laments the misfortunes to which this quarrel expoſes them, and promiſes them his protection, offers to maintain them in their poſſeſſions, and permits them to follow the worſhip of their religion; provided that they do not take any part in the difference between the two crowns, directly or indirectly.

The Canadians cannot be ignorant of their ſituation: the Engliſh are maſters of the river, and blocking up the paſſage to all ſuccours from Europe. They have, beſides, a powerful army on the continent, under the command of General Amherſt.

The reſolution the Canadians ought to take is by no means doubtful: the utmoſt exertion of their valour will be entirely uſeleſs, and will only ſerve to deprive them of the advantages that they might enjoy by their neutrality. The cruelties of the French againſt the ſubjects of Great Britain in America, would excuſe the moſt ſevere repriſals; but Engliſhmen are too generous to follow ſo barbarous examples. They offer to the Canadians the ſweets of peace amidſt the horrors of war; it is left to their ownſelves to determine their fate by their conduct. If their preſumption, and a wrong-placed, as well as fruitleſs courage, ſhould make them take the moſt dangerous part, they will only have their ownſelves to blame, when they ſhall groan under the weight of that miſery to which they will expoſe themſelves.

Gen. Wolfe flatters himſelf that the whole world will do him juſtice, if the inhabitants of Canada force him, by their refuſal, to have recourſe to violent methods.' He concludes in laying before them the ſtrength and power of England, which generouſly ſtretches out her hand to them: 'a hand ready to aſſiſt them on all occaſions, and even at a time when France, by its weakneſs, is incapable of aſſiſting them, and abandons them in the moſt critical moment.'

The following letter is inſerted as the ſtrongeſt picture that can be drawn of the difficulties that oppoſed themſelves to the Britiſh arms, in the reduction of Quebec, as well as of the activity and patience of the general who ſurmounted them. The piece is no leſs valuable, as one of the cleareſt and moſt elegant accounts of a ſeries of military operations, which has, perhaps, ever been publiſhed.

Head quarters at Montmorenci, in the river St. Laurence, Sept. 2, 1759.

SIR,

I Wiſh I could, upon this occaſion, have the honour of tranſmitting to you a more favourtble account of the progreſs of his majeſty's arms; but the obſtacles we have met with, in the operations of the campaign, are much greater than we had reaſon to expect, or could foreſee; not ſo much from the number of the enemy, (though ſuperior to us) as from the natural ſtrength of the country, which the

Marquis de Montcalm ſeems wiſely to depend upon.

When I learned that ſuccours of all kinds had been thrown into Quebec; that five battalions of regular troops, compleated from the beſt inhabitants of the country, ſome of the troops of the colony and every Canadian that was able to bear arms, beſides ſeveral nations of ſavages, had taken the field in a very advantageous ſituation; I could not flatter myſelf that I ſhould be able to reduce the place. I ſought however an occaſion to attack their army, knowing well, that with theſe troops I was able to fight, and that a victory might diſperſe them.

We found them encamped along the ſhore of Beaufort, from the river St. Charles to the falls of Montmorenci, and intrenched in every acceſſible part. The 27th of June we landed upon the iſle of Orleans; but receiving a meſſage from the admiral, that there was reaſon to think that the enemy had artillery, and a force upon the point of Levi, I detached Brigadier Monckton with four battalions to drive them from thence. He paſſed the river the 29th at night, and marched the next day to the point; he obliged the enemy's irregulars to retire, and poſſeſſed himſelf of that poſt: the advanced parties upon this occaſion had two or three ſkirmiſhes with the Canadians and Indians, with little loſs on either ſide.

Colonel Carleton marched with a detachment to the weſternmoſt point of the iſle of Orleans, from whence our operations were likely to begin.

It was abſolutely neceſſary to poſſeſs theſe two points, and fortify them, becauſe, from either one or the other, the enemy might make it impoſſible for any ſhip to lie in the baſon of Quebec, or even within two miles of it.

Batteries of cannon and mortars were erected with great diſpatch on the point of Levi, to bombard the town and magazines, and to injure the works and batteries: the enemy perceiving theſe works in ſome forwardneſs, paſſed the river with 1600 men to attack and deſtroy them. Unluckily they fell into confuſion, fired upon one another, and went back again; by which we loſt an opportunity of defeating this large detachment. The effect of this artillery had been ſo great, (though acroſs the river) that the upper town is conſiderably damaged, and the lower town entirely deſtroyed.

The works, for the ſecurity of our hoſpitals and ſtores on the iſle of Orleans, being finiſhed, on the 9th of July, at night, we paſſed the N. channel, and incamped near the enemy's left, the river Montmorenci between us. The next morning Captain Dank's company of rangers, poſted in a wood to cover ſome workmen, were attacked and defeated by a body of Indians, and had ſo many killed and wounded, as to be almoſt diſabled for the reſt of the campaign: the enemy alſo ſuffered in this affair, and were in their turn driven off by the neareſt troops.

The ground, to the eaſtward of the falls, ſeemed to be (as it really is) higher than that on the enemy's ſide, and to command it in a manner which might be made uſeful to us. There is beſides a ford below the falls, which may be paſſed for ſome hours in the latter part of the ebb and beginning of the flood tide; and I had hopes, that poſſibly means might be found of paſſing the river above, ſo as to fight M. Montcalm, upon

upon terms of leſs diſadvantage than directly attacking his intrenchments. In reconnoitring the river Montmorenci, we found it fordable at a place about three miles up; but the oppoſite bank was intrenched, and ſo ſteep and woody, that it was to no purpoſe to attempt a paſſage there. The eſcort was twice attacked by the Indians, who were as often repulſed; but in theſe rencounters we had forty (officers and men) killed and wounded.

The 18th of July, two men of war, two armed ſloops, and two tranſports, with ſome troops on board, paſſed by the town without any loſs, and got into the upper river. This enabled me to reconnoitre the country above, where I found the ſame attention on the enemy's ſide, and great difficulties on our's, ariſing from the nature of the ground, and the obſtacles to our communication with the fleet. But what I feared moſt, was, that if we ſhould land between the town and the river Cape Rouge, the body firſt landed could not be reinforced before they were attacked by the enemy's whole army.

Notwithſtanding theſe difficulties, I thought once of attempting it at St. Michael's, about three miles above the town; but perceiving that the enemy were jealous of the deſign, were preparing againſt it, and had actually brought artillery and a mortar, (which, being ſo near to Quebec, they could increaſe as they pleaſed) to play upon the ſhipping: and, as it muſt have been many hours before we could attack them, (even ſuppoſing a favourable night for the boats to paſs by the town unhurt) it ſeemed ſo hazardous that I thought it beſt to deſiſt.

However, to divide the enemy's force, and to draw their attention as high up the river as poſſible, and to procure ſome intelligence, I ſent a detachment under the command of Colonel Carleton, to land at the Point de Trempe, to attack whatever he might find there, bring off ſome priſoners, and all the uſeful papers he could get. I had been informed that a number of the inhabitants of Quebec had retired to that place, and that probably we ſhould find a magazine of proviſions there.

The colonel was fired upon by a body of Indians the moment he landed, but they were ſoon diſperſed and driven into the woods: he ſearched for magazines, but to no purpoſe, brought off ſome priſoners, and returned with little loſs.

After this buſineſs, I came back to Montmorenci, where I found that Brigadier Townſhend had, by a ſuperior fire, prevented the French from erecting a battery on the bank of the river, from whence they intended to cannonade our camp. I now reſolved to take the firſt opportunity which preſented itſelf, of attacking the enemy, though poſted to great advantage, and every where prepared to receive us.

As the men of war cannot (for want of a ſufficient depth of water) come near enough to the enemy's intrenchments, to annoy them in the leaſt, the admiral had prepared two tranſports (drawing but little water) which upon occaſion could be run aground, to favour a deſcent. With the help of theſe veſſels, which I underſtood would be carried by the tide cloſe in ſhore, I propoſed to make myſelf maſter of a detached redoubt near to the water's edge, and whoſe ſituation appeared to be out of muſket ſhot of the intrench-

ment upon the hill: if the enemy ſupported this detached piece, it would neceſſarily bring on an engagement, what we moſt wiſhed for; and if not, I ſhould have it in my power to examine their ſituation, ſo as to be able to determine where we could beſt attack them.

Preparations were accordingly made for an engagement. The 31ſt of July in the forenoon, the boats of the fleet were filled with grenadiers, and a part of General Monckton's brigade from the point of Levi: the two brigades under the brigadiers Townſhend and Murray, were ordered to be in readineſs to paſs the ford, when it ſhould be thought neceſſary. To facilitate the paſſage of this corps, the admiral had placed the Centurion in the channel, ſo that ſhe might check the fire of the lower battery which commanded the ford: this ſhip was of great uſe, as her fire was very judiciouſly directed. A great quantity of artillery was placed upon the eminence, ſo as to batter and enfilade the left of their intrenchments.

From the veſſel which run aground neareſt in, I obſerved that the redoubt was too much commanded to be kept without very great loſs; and the more, as the two armed ſhips could not be brought near enough to cover both with their artillery and muſquetry, which I at firſt conceived they might. But as the enemy ſeemed in ſome confuſion, and we were prepared for an action, I thought it a proper time to make an attempt upon their intrenchments. Orders were ſent to the brigadiers general to be ready with the corps under their command. Brigadier Monckton to land, and the brigadiers Townſhend and Murray to paſs the ford.

At a proper time of the tide, the ſignal was made, but in rowing towards the ſhore, many of the boats grounded upon a ledge, that runs off a conſiderable diſtance. This accident put us into ſome diſorder, loſt a great deal of time, and obliged me to ſend an officer to ſtop Brigadier Townſhend's march, whom I then obſerved to be in motion. While the ſeamen were getting the boats off, the enemy fired a number of ſhells and ſhot, but did no conſiderable damage. As ſoon as this diſorder could be ſet a little to rights, and the boats were ranged in a proper manner, ſome of the officers of the navy went in with me to find a better place to land: we took one flat-bottomed boat with us to make the experiment, and as ſoon as we had found a fit part of the ſhore, the troops were ordered to diſembark, thinking it not yet too late for the attempt.

The thirteen companies of grenadiers, and 200 of the ſecond royal American battalion, got firſt on ſhore. The grenadiers were ordered to form themſelves into four diſtinct bodies, and to begin the attack, ſupported by Brigadier Monckton's corps, as ſoon as the troops had paſſed the ford, and were at hand to aſſiſt. But whether from the noiſe and hurry at landing, or from ſome other cauſe, the grenadiers, inſtead of forming themſelves as they were directed, ran on impetuouſly towards the enemy's intrenchments in the utmoſt diſorder and confuſion, without waiting for the corps which were to ſuſtain them, and join in the attack. Brigadier Monckton was not landed, and Brigadier Townſhend was at a conſiderable diſtance, tho' upon his march to join us, in very great order. The grenadiers were checked

checked by the enemy's firſt fire, and obliged to ſhelter themſelves in or about the redoubt, which the French abandoned upon their approach. In this ſituation they continued for ſome time, unable to form under ſo hot a fire, and having many gallant officers wounded, who (careleſs of their perſons) had been ſolely intent upon their duty. I ſaw the abſolute neceſſity of calling them off, that they might form themſelves under Brigadier Monckton's corps, which was now landed, and drawn up on the beach, in extreme good order.

By this new accident, and this ſecond delay, it was near night, a ſudden ſtorm came on, and the tide began to make; ſo that I thought it moſt adviſeable, not to perſevere in in ſo difficult an attack, leſt (in caſe of a repulſe) the retreat of Brigadier Townſhend's corps might be hazardous and uncertain.

Our artillery had a great effect upon the enemy's left, where Brigadiers Townſhend and Murray were to have attacked; and it is probable, that if thoſe accidents I have ſpoken of had not happened, we ſhould have penetrated there, whilſt our left and center (more remote from our artillery) muſt have bore all the violence of the muſquetry.

The French did not attempt to interrupt our march. Some of their ſavages came down to murder ſuch wounded as could not be brought off, and to ſcalp the dead as their cuſtom is.

The place, where the attack was intended, has theſe advantages over all others hereabout. Our artillery could be brought into uſe. The greateſt part, or even the whole of the troops, might act at once; and the retreat (in caſe of a repulſe) was ſecure, at leaſt for a certain time of the tide. Neither one or other of theſe advantages can any where elſe be found. The beach upon which the troops were drawn up, was of deep mud, with holes, and cut by ſeveral gullies. The hill to be aſcended, very ſteep, and not every where practicable. The enemy numerous in their intrenchments, and their fire hot. If the attack had ſucceeded, our loſs muſt certainly have been great, and theirs inconſiderable, from the ſhelter which the neighbouring woods afforded them. The river of St. Charles ſtill remained to be paſſed, before the town was inveſted. All theſe circumſtances I conſidered; but the deſire to act in conformity to the King's intentions, induced me to make this trial, perſuaded that a victorious army finds no difficulties.

Immediately after this check, I ſent Brigadier Murray above the town with 1200 men, directing him to aſſiſt Rear Admiral Holmes in the deſtruction of the French ſhips, (if they could be got at) in order to open a communication with General Amherſt. The brigadier was to ſeek every favourable opportunity of fighting ſome of the enemy's detachments, provided he could do it upon tolerable terms, and to uſe all the means in his power to provoke them to attack him. He made two different attempts to land upon the north ſhore, without ſucceſs; but in a third was more fortunate. He landed unexpectedly at De Chambaud, and burnt a magazine there, in which were ſome proviſions, ſome ammunition, and all the ſpare ſtores, cloathing, arms, and baggage, of their army.

The priſoners he took, informed him of the ſurrender of the fort of

Niagara; and we discovered, by intercepted letters, that the enemy had abandoned Carilion and Crown Point, were retired to the isle Aux Noix; and that General Amherst was making preparations to pass the the lake Champlain, to fall upon M. Bourlemaque's corps, which consists of three battalions of foot, and as many Canadians as make the whole amount to 3000.

The admiral's dispatches and mine would have gone eight or ten days sooner, if I had not been prevented from writing by a fever. I found myself so ill, and am still so weak, that I begged the general officers to consult together for the public utility. They were all of opinion, that, (as more ships and provisions have now got above the town) they should try, by conveying up a corps of 4 or 5000 men, (which is nearly the whole strength of the army, after the points of Levi and Orleans are left in a proper state of defence) to draw the enemy from their present situation, and bring them to an action. I have acquiesced in their proposal, and we are preparing to put it into execution.

The admiral and I have examined the town, with a view to a general assault: but, after consulting with the chief engineer, who is well acquainted with the interior parts of it, and, after viewing it with the utmost attention, we found, that though the batteries of the lower town might be easily silenced by the men of war, yet the business of an assault would be little advanced by that, since the few passages that lead from the lower to the upper town, are carefully intrenched; and the upper batteries cannot be affected by the ships, which must receive considerable damage from them, and from the mortars. The admiral would readily join in this, or in any other measure for the public service; but I could not propose to him an undertaking of so dangerous a nature, and promising so little success.

To the uncommon strength of the country, the enemy have added, (for the defence of the river) a great number of floating batteries and boats. By the vigilance of these and the Indians round our different posts, it has been impossible to execute any thing by surprise. We have had almost daily skirmishes with these savages, in which they are generally defeated, but not without loss on our side.

By the list of disabled officers (many of whom are of rank) you may perceive, sir, that the army is much weakened. By the nature of the river, the most formidable part of this armament is deprived of the power of acting, yet we have almost the whole force of Canada to oppose. In this situation, there is such a choice of difficulties, that I own myself at a loss how to determine. The affairs of Great Britain, I know, require the most vigorous measures; but then the courage of a handful of brave men, should be exerted only, where there is some hope of a favourable event. However, you may be assured, sir, that the small part of the campaign which remains, shall be employed (as far as I am able) for the honour of his majesty, and the interest of the nation, in which I am sure of being well seconded by the admiral, and by the generals. Happy if our efforts here can contribute to the success of his majesty's arms in any other parts of America. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, sir, your most obedient, and most humble servant,

J. Wolfe.

Articles of capitulation agreed on, between General Townſhend and M. de Ramzay, Commander of Quebec.

ARTICLE I.

M. DE RAMZAY demands the honours of war for his garriſon, and that it ſhall be conducted back to the army in ſafety by the ſhorteſt road, with their arms, baggage, ſix pieces of braſs cannon, two mortars, or howitzers, and twelve rounds.——The garriſon of the town, compoſed of land forces, marines, and ſailors, ſhall march out with their arms and baggage, drums beating, lighted matches, with two pieces of cannon, and twelve rounds, and ſhall be embarked as conveniently as poſſible, in order to be landed at the firſt port in France.

II. That the inhabitants ſhall be maintained in the poſſeſſion of their houſes, goods, effects, and privileges. Granted, provided they lay down their arms.

III. That the ſaid inhabitants ſhall not be moleſted on account of their having borne arms for the defence of the town, as they were forced to it, and as it is cuſtomary for the inhabitants of the colonies of both crowns, to ſerve as militia. Granted.

IV. That the effects belonging to the abſent officers, or inhabitants, ſhall not be touched. Granted.

V. That the ſaid inhabitants ſhall not be removed, nor obliged to quit their houſes, until their condition ſhall be ſettled by a definitive treaty, between their moſt Chriſtian and Britannic majeſties. Granted.

VI. That the exerciſe of the Catholic, Apoſtolic, and Roman religion ſhall be preſerved, and that ſafeguards ſhall be granted to the houſes of the clergy, and to the monaſteries, particularly to the biſhop of Quebec, who, animated with zeal for religion, and charity for the people of his dioceſe, deſires to reſide conſtantly in it, to exerciſe freely and with that decency, which his character, and the ſacred myſteries of the Catholic, Apoſtolic, and Roman religion require, his epiſcopal authority in the town of Quebec, wherever he ſhall think it proper, until the poſſeſſion of Canada ſhall have been decided by a treaty between their moſt Chriſtian and Britannic majeſties.——The free exerciſe of the Roman religion, ſafe-guards granted to all religious perſons, as well as to the biſhop, who ſhall be at liberty to come and exerciſe freely and with decency the functions of his office whenever he ſhall think proper, until the poſſeſſion of Canada ſhall have been decided between their Britannic and moſt Chriſtian majeſties.

VII. That the artillery and warlike ſtores ſhall be delivered up *bona fide*, and an inventory taken thereof. Granted.

VIII. That the ſick, wounded, commiſſaries, chaplains, phyſicians, ſurgeons, apothecaries, and other perſons employed in the hoſpitals, ſhall be treated agreeable to the cartel ſettled between their moſt Chriſtian and Britannic majeſties on Feb. 6, 1759. Granted.

IX. That before delivering up the gate, and the entrance of the town, to the Engliſh forces, their general will be pleaſed to ſend ſome ſoldiers to be placed as ſafeguards at the churches, convents, and chief habitations. Granted.

X. That the commander of the city of Quebec ſhall be permitted to ſend advice to the Marquis de Vaudreuil, governor general, of the reduction of

town; as alſo that this general ſhall be allowed to write to the French miniſtry, to inform them thereof. Granted.

XI. That the preſent capitulation ſhall be executed according to its form and tenor, without being liable to non-execution, under pretence of repriſals, or the non-execution of any preceding capitulation. Granted.

The preſent treaty has been made and ſettled between us, and duplicates ſigned at the camp before Quebec, September 18, 1759.

C. Saunders. *G. Townſhend.*
De Ramzay.

Killed in the battle of the 13th. One general, one captain, ſix lieutenants, one enſign, three ſerjeants, forty-five rank and file.

Wounded, One brigadier general, 4 ſtaff officers, 12 captains, 26 lieutenants, 10 enſigns, 25 ſerjeants, 4 drummers, 506 rank and file. Miſſing, 3 rank and file.

Artillery, 1 engineer wounded, 1 gunner killed, 1 bombardier, 1 gunner, 5 matroſſes wounded.

An account of the guns, &c. found in Quebec, on its ſurrender to his majeſty's troops.

Braſs guns	6 pd.	1	Braſs mor.	13 in.	1
	4	3	D° howitzs.	8	3
	2	2	Iron mort.	13	9
Iron guns	36	10		10	1
	24	45		8	3
	18	18		7	7
	12	13	Shells	13 in.	770
	8	43		10	150
	6	66		8 and 6	90
	4	30			
	3	7	Braſs petards		2
	2	3			

with a conſiderable quantity of powder, ball, ſmall arms and intrenching tools, &c. the number of which cannot be aſcertained.

There have been alſo 37 guns and one mortar found, on ſeveral batteries between St. Charles river and Beauport.

Memorial, preſented to the States General on the 19th of October of this year, by the Count d'Affry, ambaſſador from France.

High and Mighty Lords,

THERE are at this time at Amſterdam, iron cannon and balls of different ſizes belonging to the King my maſter. Upon the report which I made to his majeſty, that your High Mightineſſes made a difficulty of ſuffering them to be carried out of your country, he has commanded me to repreſent how contrary this refuſal is to the neutrality which your High Mightineſſes have embraced.

Your High Mightineſſes will be pleaſed to remember, that during the whole courſe of this war, the King has required nothing from your friendſhip that was inconſiſtent with the ſtricteſt impartiality; and if his majeſty has departed from the engagements that ſubſiſted between him and your High Mightineſſes, it was by granting the moſt eſſential and lucrative favours to the commerce of your ſubjects, who would now have been in poſſeſſion of the immenſe advantages which the prudence of your reſolutions had procured for them, had they not been diſturbed in it, in violation of the faith of the moſt ſolemn treaties, by the enemies of the King my maſter, and your rivals in trade.

I ſhall not enter into a circumſtan-

tial

tial detail of the assistance which our enemies, notwithstanding their behaviour to your republic, have derived from the trade of your subjects, and the protection which their effects have found in the territory of the republic. I cannot, however, forbear taking notice, High and Mighty Lords, that the artillery, stores, and gunpowder, that was at Wessel, were deposited in the United Provinces; that every body knows how little the Hanoverian army respected the territory of the republic on occasion of their passing the Rhine, and the circumstances that preceded and followed that event.

It is also known, that when that army was obliged to repass the Rhine, it had recourse to the only method of saving a great part of their sick and wounded, whom they were obliged to leave behind, from falling into our hands, by putting them into boats, and sending them to places whither they knew that our respect for the neutrality of the republic would not suffer us to follow them. It was at this time that the Hanoverian army saved most of the grain that was in their magazines, a part of which is still laid up in some towns of the republic. Our enemies have also purchased and contracted for very considerable quantities of gunpowder in the United Provinces.

These and several other circumstances might have been made the subject of the justest complaints; but the King did not think it proper to require that the freedom and independency of the subjects of the republic should be restrained in branches of trade, that are not inconsistent with its neutrality, because he is persuaded, that the faith of an engagement ought to be inviolably preserved, notwithstanding some accidental and transient disadvantages. Add to this, that his majesty, being informed of the present critical state of the republic, was desirous of giving your High Mightinesses an essential proof of his friendship, by ordering the generals of his army carefully to avoid encroaching on the territory of the republic, and transferring thither the theatre of war, when the enemy's generals, before they were forced to repass the Rhine, seemed to shun the King's army.

Your High Mightinesses will certainly acknowledge, that after such marks of regard on the part of the King, his majesty would have the justest ground of complaint, if, contrary to expectation, he should hear that the cannon and balls belonging to him, which are at Amsterdam, were detained there; and that he could not help regarding such a proceeding as a violation of the neutrality which your High Mightinesses have solemnly engaged to observe, whilst the enemy, under cover of this neutrality, draw from the subjects of your republic the succours they want.

I therefore demand, in the name of the King my master, that your High Mightinesses will be pleased to give the most efficacious orders, that the artillery and balls in question, may be carried without delay, by the canals of Amsterdam, and the inland navigation, to Flanders. Your High Mightinesses will doubtless not hesitate about this just demand, so agreeable to your known equity and your grateful sense of repeated marks of invariable friendship given you by the King my master;

ter; diſregarding the imperious and groundleſs pretenſions of a neighbouring and jealous power, which, not content with interrupting your navigation and commerce, pretends to give law in the boſom of your ſtate, and whoſe national ſyſtem tends to ruin your ſubjects, if it cannot make them ſhare in the calamities and dangers of the war. England will not accompliſh this; and your High Mightineſſes will prove to all Europe, that nothing can make them depart from that moſt impartial neutrality which they have embraced, by giving the King my maſter the ſpeedieſt and moſt ample ſatisfaction where he is ſo much intitled to it; by leaving to your ſubjects that liberty which is neceſſary to their trade; and by granting them that protection which the ſyſtem and proceedings of the Engliſh render indiſpenſable."

THE enemies of his Pruſſian majeſty having complained of the treatment of their priſoners of war in the Pruſſian territories, that monarch, who ſuffers no unjuſt calumny to prevail againſt him, has cauſed the following juſtification of his conduct to be ſent to his miniſters at foreign courts.

"It is known to all Europe, that I have provided for all the officers who are my priſoners of war, at well Swedes, as French and Auſtrians, and lately for the Ruſſians, the beſt accommodations, and every conveniency; having, for that end, permitted them to paſs the time of their captivity in my capital. Nevertheleſs, as ſome of them have groſsly abuſed the liberty allowed them, by keeping up illicit correſpondences, and by other practices, with which I could not avoid being offended, I have been obliged to cauſe all of them to be removed to the town of Spandau, which muſt not be confounded with the fortreſs of that name, from which it is entirely ſeparate, and where they will enjoy the ſame eaſe as at Berlin, but will be more narrowly obſerved. This is a reſolution no one can blame. I am ſufficiently authoriſed in it by the law of nations, and by the powers who are leagued againſt me; the court of Vienna having never ſuffered any of my officers, that have fallen into their hands, to go to Vienna, and the court of Ruſſia having ſent ſome of them even to Caſan. However, as my enemies let ſlip no opportunity of blackening my moſt innocent proceedings, I have thought proper to acquaint you with my reaſons for making this alteration, with regard to the officers who are my priſoners." &c.

Saturday, Oct. 20. This day the right hon. the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, waited on his majeſty, and being introduced by the right hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, made their compliments on the late ſucceſſes of his majeſty's arms, in the following addreſs.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

TO accept the moſt humble but warmeſt congratulations of your majeſty's dutiful but loyal ſubjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of London, in common council aſſembled, upon the rapid and uninterrupted ſeries of victories, and ſucceſſes, which, under the divine bleſſing, have attended your majeſty's arms by

by sea and land, within the compass of this distinguished and ever memorable year.

The reduction of fort Du Quesne, on the Ohio; of the island of Goree, in Africa; and of Guadaloupe, with its dependencies, in the West Indies; the repulse and defeat of the whole French army by a handful of infantry, in the plains of Minden; the taking of Niagara, Ticonderoga, and Crown Point; the naval victory off Cape Lagos; the advantages gained over the French nation in the East Indies; and, above all, the conquest of Quebec, (the capital of the French empire in North America) in a manner so glorious to your majesty's arms, against every advantage of situation and superior numbers, are such events, as will for ever render your majesty's auspicious reign the favourite æra in the history of Great Britain.

But whilst we reflect with surprise and gratitude upon this last and most important conquest, permit us, most gracious sovereign, to express our regret for the immense (though almost only) loss which has attended it, in the death of that gallant general, whose abilities formed, whose courage attempted, and whose conduct happily effected the glorious enterprize in which he fell, leaving to future times an heroic example of military skill, discipline and fortitude.

Measures of such national concern, so invariably pursued, and acquisitions of so much consequence to the power and trade of Great Britain, are the noblest proofs of your majesty's paternal affection and regard for the true interest of your kingdoms, and reflect honour upon those whom your majesty has been pleased to admit into your councils, or to intrust with the conduct of your fleets and armies.

These will ever command the lives and fortunes of a free and grateful people, in defence of your majesty's sacred person, and royal family, against the attempts of all your enemies. And we humbly trust, that Almighty God will bless your majesty's salutary intentions, with a continuance of success, and thereby in time lead us to a safe and honourable peace.

To which address his majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer.

I receive with particular satisfaction, this most dutiful and loyal address, as an additional mark of your affection to my person, and of your signal zeal for the honour of my government, in this just and necessary war. Our successes are, under the blessing of God, the natural and happy fruit of union amongst my people, and of ability and valour in my fleets and armies, I have an entire confidence in this truly national spirit; and the city of London may depend on my tender care for the rights, trade, colonies, and navigation of my faithful subjects.

Abstract of the report made to his Catholic majesty by the physicians appointed to examine the Prince Royal, his eldest son, in consequence of which his royal highness has been declared incapable of succeeding to the throne of Spain. Translated from the original, published at Naples, Sept. 27.

1. THough his royal highness Don Philip is 13 years old, he is of low stature, and yet the King his father, and the Queen his mother,

mother, are both of a very proper height.

2. His royal highneſs has ſome contraction in his joints, though he can readily move, and make uſe of them on all occaſions.

3. His royal highneſs is apt to ſtoop and to hold down his head, as people of weak eyes often do.

4. The prince moſt evidently ſquints, and his eyes frequently water and are gummy, particularly his left eye; though we cannot ſay he is blind, but are rather certain of the contrary, as his royal highneſs can without doubt diſtinguiſh objects, both as to their colour and ſituation.

5. In his natural functions, and the moſt common ſenſations, he is ſometimes indifferent to things that are convenient for him, and at other times is too warm and impetuous. In general, his paſſions are not reſtrained by reaſon.

6. The prince has an obſtinate averſion to ſome kind of common food, ſuch as fruits, ſweetmeats, &c.

7. All ſort of noiſe or ſound diſturbs and diſconcerts him; and it has the ſame effect whether it be ſoft and harmonious, or harſh and diſagreeable.

8. The impreſſions that he receives from pain or pleaſure, are neither ſtrong nor laſting, and he is utterly unacquainted with all the punctilio's of politeneſs and good breeding.

9. As to facts and places, he ſometimes remembers them and ſometimes not; but he ſeems not to have the leaſt ideas of the myſteries of our holy religion.

10. He delights in childiſh amuſements; and thoſe which are moſt boiſterous pleaſe him beſt. He is continually changing them, and ſhifting from one thing to another.

Signed by Don Francis Beniore, chief phyſician to the King and kingdom; Don Emanuel della Roſa, phyſician to the Queen; and the phyſicians Cæſar Ciribue, Don Thomas Pinto, Don Francis Sarrao, and Don Dominique San Severino.

Act of abdication and ſettlemement of the crown of the Two Sicilies by his moſt Catholic majeſty, in favour of his third ſon, and in prejudice to the natural right of the elder.

WE CHARLES, &c. &c. &c. The manifeſt weakneſs of mind under which the Prince Royal, our eldeſt ſon, moſt unhappily labours, has greatly increaſed the anxiety occaſioned by the important affairs and concerns of the monarchy of Spain and the Indies, devolved to us by the death of our well-beloved brother, his Catholic majeſty, Ferdinand VI. According to the ſpirit of the treaties of this age, Europe requires that the ſovereignty of Spain ſhould be ſeparated from that of Italy, when it can be effected without tranſgreſſing the rules of juſtice. As we are reſolved then to provide a legal ſucceſſor to our dominions in Italy before we ſet out for Spain, it is neceſſary before we proceed to the choice of one of the many ſons beſtowed on us by heaven, to determine which of our youngeſt ſons ſhall be found qualified to govern the people, and ſucceed to the ſtates of the Two Sicilies, without uniting them with thoſe

thoſe of Spain and the Indies. This reaſon of convenience for the tranquility of Europe (which we are deſirous of adopting, leſt it ſhould take the alarm on ſeeing, by our leaving this affair undecided, the ſovereignty of Spain united in our perſon with the Italian monarchy) demands that we immediately take our reſolution, with regard to the ſucceſſion of Italy.

A conſiderable body, which we have compoſed of our counſellors of ſtate, the privy counſellor of Caſtile, the chamber of St. Clair, the chamber of the finances, and the whole junto of Sicily, to whom we have added ſix of our moſt eminent phyſicians, have reported to us, that, notwithſtanding all the examinations, and all the experiments which they have made, they have not been able to find in the unfortunate prince royal, either the principles of reaſon, reflection, or judgment, and that as he has been in that ſtate ever ſince his infancy, he is not only incapable of any act of religion or reaſon, but there is not even the leaſt ſhadow of hope that he can ever acquire the uſe of his faculties; unanimouſly concluding from thence, that we could not think of diſpoſing of it in his favour, though it might be agreeable to nature, and our paternal duty and affection. Being conſtrained then by the divine will, for this time to paſs by the right of our eldeſt ſon, in favour of the infant Don Ferdinand, our third ſon, according to the order of nature, his minority obliges us, when we ſhall reſign the ſovereignty of Italy, to veſt the management of theſe realms in a regency, as it is impoſſible for us to act as a guardian to a ſon who ſhall be King of the Two Sicilies immediately on our departure for Spain.

Having therefore put Don Ferdinand, our third ſon, in a condition of receiving the ceſſion of the Italian kingdoms, we previouſly declare, though perhaps it is unneceſſary, that we emancipate, and ſet him at liberty by this preſent act (which we ordain to be ſolemnly obſerved, and have all the force of a legal act, nay even of a law) and that he is, from this time, freed, not only from all obedience to our paternal power, but even from all ſubmiſſion to our ſupreme and ſovereign authority.

In the next place, we eſtabliſh and appoint a council of regency, for the time of the minority of our above mentioned third ſon (who is to be ſovereign of our Italian kingdoms, and lord of all the eſtates formerly poſſeſſed by us) in order, that this council may exerciſe the ſovereignty, during that time, according to the orders preſcribed by us in an ordinance of this day's date, ſigned with our own hand, ſealed with our own ſeal, and counterſigned by our counſellor and ſecretary of ſtate for the department of ſtate and palace royal; deſiring that this ordinance ſhall be regarded as an eſſential part of this preſent act, as if it were inſerted therein, and repeated word for word, to the end that it may have equally the force of a law.

In the third place, we fix and determine (according to the perpetual and eſtabliſhed law of our eſtates and demeſnes of Italy) that the minority of the princes, who ſucceed to the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, ſhall expire when they have

have accompliſhed their ſixteenth year, and that then they ſhall act as ſovereigns, and have the entire power of the adminiſtration.

In the fourth place, we eſtabliſh likewiſe, as a conſtant and perpetual law, with regard to the ſucceſſion of the infant Don Ferdinand, and for the more ample explanation of the foregoing arrangements, that this ſucceſſion be regulated according to primogeniture, with right of repreſentation in the maſculine line, from male to male. In caſe the laſt repreſentative of the direct line ſhould die without children, the eldeſt of the males of the neareſt branch ſhall ſucceed to him, whether it be his uncle by the father's ſide, or his brother; or in a more diſtant degree, provided he is the eldeſt of the line (according to the form before ſpecified) and ſprung from that branch, which ſhall become, or has already become, the neareſt to the eldeſt and direct line of the infant Don Ferdinand, or the immediate preceding reigning prince.

We eſtabliſh the ſame order in default of all the male iſſue of the males of the maſculine line of the above mentioned Don Ferdinand (from male to male) in courſe, to the infant Don Gabriel, our ſon, to whom the ſucceſſion ſhall then devolve, and to his deſcendants from male to male, as it is before ſet forth. If the ſaid Don Gabriel, or his deſcendants, ſhall fail of iſſue, (proceeding from males) the ſucceſſion ſhall paſs, in the ſame order as above, to the infant Don Anthony, and to his male deſcendants (proceeding from males;) and in failure of male iſſue (proceeding from males) of this laſt, and his poſterity, the ſucceſſion ſhall devolve, always after the ſame method, to the infant Don Xavier, and after him and his maſculine deſcendants, (as before ſpecified) to thoſe infants, which it ſhall pleaſe God hereafter to grant us, according to the order of nature, and, in courſe, to their iſſue male.

In caſe of the extinction, in our poſterity, of all the males (proceeding from males) the ſucceſſion ſhall belong to the female iſſue of the ſame blood, (deſcended in a direct male line) who ſhall be living at the time of this extinction (whether it be our daughter, or the daughter of any other prince of our poſterity, proceeding from the male line) who ſhall be neareſt to the reigning king, or to the laſt of the males (deſcended from males) who fails of iſſue, or to the immediately preceding prince, who ſhall die without iſſue; always underſtanding, nevertheleſs, that the right of repreſentation be conſtantly obſerved, and that the proximity, and quality of the eldeſt female be adjuſted accordingly, with reſpect to the male deſcent, in regard to which, as well as the maſculine deſcendants of the male iſſue of her who ſhall ſucceed, the order above eſtabliſhed ſhall be obſerved.

In default of all which, the ſucceſſion ſhall devolve to the infant Don Philip, our very dear brother, and to his deſcendants, from male to male, *ad infinitum*; and if this branch ſhould likewiſe fail, the ſaid ſucceſſion ſhall likewiſe paſs to our very dear brother the infant Don Lewis, and to his deſcendants from male to male; and in ſhort, if theſe ſhould likewiſe fail, to the heirs female in a direct male line, following therein the order above preſcribed; obſerving always, that, accord-

according to the order of ſucceſſion, before ſet forth, the monarchy of Spain ſhall never be united with the ſovereignty of the kingdoms of the Two Sicilies.

That the males or females deſcended from us, above ſpecified, may never be admitted to the ſovereignty of the ſtates of Italy, in caſe they ſhall be, or ought to be declared Kings of Spain or Princes of Aſturias, another male muſt be appointed, who, in virtue of this preſent diſpoſition, may ſucceed to the Italian kingdoms: but if ſuch is not to be found, the King of Spain ſhall be obliged to transfer the dominions in Italy to a younger ſon, a nephew, or a nephew's ſon, if any he has.

Having thus eſtabliſhed the ſucceſſion of our deſcendants in the kingdoms of the Two Sicilies, we humbly recommend to God the infant Don Ferdinand, giving him at the ſame time our paternal benediction, recommending to him the Catholic religion, juſtice, clemency, vigilance, and a love for the people, who deſerve our ſincere acknowledgments for the unfeigned fidelity they have always manifeſted for us, and for our royal family. We cede, transfer, and make over to the ſaid Don Ferdinand, our third ſon, according to the order of nature, the kingdoms of the Two Sicilies, and all the other eſtates, pretenſions, rights, titles, goods, and ſtocks, which we poſſeſs in Italy, making from this moment, a full and compleat delivery, without reſervation of the ſmalleſt particle; to the end that from the inſtant of our departure from this capital, the ſaid infant may, with advice of the council of ſtate and the regency, adminiſter and govern all that which we have juſt now aſſigned, transferred, and made over. We hope, that this law of emancipation, the conſtitution for the age of majority, the appointment of the tutelage and curatage for the King, during his minority, the ſucceſſion of the eſtates and juriſdictions of Italy, the ceſſion and donation, will turn out for the advantage of the people, the tranquility of our royal family, and that in ſhort it will contribute to the repoſe of all Europe.

The preſent ordinance is ſigned by us, and by our ſon the infant Don Ferdinand, and ſealed with our arms, and counterſigned by the counſellors, and ſecretary of ſtate, who underſign it likewiſe, in quality of members of the regency, and tutors of the above named infant Don Ferdinand.

At Naples, Oct. 6, 1759.

CHARLES FERDINAND.

This law has been read in preſence of the chambre royal of St. Claire, the Syndic, &c. of the city of Naples, the deputies of the ſenate and cities of Palermo, &c. &c.

Tranſlation of a memorial preſented to the States General, by Major Gen. Yorke, on the 28th of September, of this year.

I Am expreſly commanded by the King my maſter, to acquaint your High Mightineſſes, that his majeſty hath received repeated advices of a contraband trade carried on by ſome merchants reſiding in theſe provinces, in favour of France.

This trade conſiſts in cannon and warlike ſtores, which are brought from the Baltic to Holland in Dutch

Dutch veſſels: and his majeſty hath too much confidence in the friendſhip of the republic, to entertain the leaſt doubt that your High Mightineſſes will not ſuffer his enemies to be aided by your ſubjects, and ſtill leſs permit them to make arſenals of your towns. Such a trade is, on the one hand, wholly repugnant to the connections which, by treaty, ought to ſubſiſt between the King and your High Mightineſſes, and on the other, to every idea of neutrality, whether formal or tacit. Your High Mightineſſes are informed, not only by the public voice and the immenſe preparations making on the coaſts of the ocean, but alſo in an authentic manner, by the French ambaſſador reſiding here, that his court intends to invade his majeſty's kingdoms; and your High Mightineſſes will eaſily perceive that ſuch an acknowledgement authoriſes the King to take his meaſures, on every ſide, for his ſecurity; and the demand I have this day the honour to make to you, is much leſs than his majeſty is intitled by treaty to reclaim in ſuch a conjuncture.

The vigilance of the Engliſh ſquadrons hinders warlike ſtores from being openly carried to the ports of France, and lays that crown under a neceſſity of procuring them by the moſt ſecret methods, which it hopes to do under the borrowed names of private perſons, by bringing them on the rivers and canals of this country, and through the Dutch fortreſſes, to Dunkirk, and other places.

Your High Mightineſſes will eaſily perceive how hurtful this conduct is to the King; and I doubt not but you will make him eaſy on that head, and immediately put a ſtop to it.

The attention which his majeſty hath lately given to the repreſentations of your High Mightineſſes, againſt the exceſſes of the Engliſh privateers, by confining their cruzes and their ſearches, by an act of parliament, gives his majeſty a good title to the ſame regard on your part.

The trading towns of your provinces feel the good effects of it, and that freedom of navigation which your ſubjects enjoy, amidſt the troubles by which Europe is diſtracted, hath augmented your commerce much above what it hath been for ſeveral years paſt. Some return ought to be made for ſuch a ſolid proof of the King's friendſhip and moderation; at leaſt the merchants who are ſo ready to complain of England, ought not to be permitted to give into exceſſes which would have juſtified the moſt rigorous examination of their conduct. Accordingly, his majeſty hath no doubt that your High Mightineſſes will give all poſſible attention to this matter. Permit me, High and Mighty Lords, to recall to your memories, that, during the courſe of the preſent war, the King hath ſeveral times applied, through me, to your High Mightineſſes and to your miniſters, on the liberty given to carry ſtores through the fortreſſes of the republic, for the uſe of France, to invade his dominions; and if his majeſty hath paſſed over in ſilence many of theſe inſtances of complaiſance to his enemy, his majeſty was not the leſs ſenſible of them; but he choſe rather to be a ſufferer himſelf, than to increaſe the em-

barraſſment of his neighbours, or extend the flames of war.

Even the court of Vienna has, on more than one occaſion, employed its intereſt with your High Mightineſſes, and lent its name to get paſſes for warlike ſtores and proviſions for the French troops, under pretence of the Barrier treaty, which it no longer obſerves; and after having put France in poſſeſſion of the ports of Oſtend and Nieuport, in manifeſt breach of that treaty, and without any regard to the rights which your High Mightineſſes, and the King, my maſter, have acquired in that treaty, at the price of their treaſures, and the blood of their ſubjects, all the world knows that that treaty was never made to ſerve France againſt Great Britain.

The underſigned flatters himſelf, that from the equity of your High Mightineſſes, and the value you ſet on the friendſhip of the King my maſter, you will ſoon be able to make his majeſty eaſy by the wiſe meaſures you ſhall take to prevent any thing from being done for the ſake of private intereſt, that may prejudice the King's cauſe, and the treaties ſubſiſting between his majeſty and you.

J. YORKE.

Hague, Sept. 28, 1759.

This piece may be deemed curious, inaſmuch as it ſhews the independency of the States of the United Provinces of each other.

Hague, Nov. 8.

THE following placart has been ſtuck up in all the towns of this province.

" The States of Holland and Weſt-friezeland, to all whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting: Whereas the States of the town of Groninguen and Ommelanden did, in former times, negotiate, in behalf of their province, large ſums of money on annuities, which were furniſhed to them by many inhabitants of this province, as letters delivered to the perſons concerned do teſtify: the ſaid Lords the States were at firſt very negligent in fulfilling their promiſes, and afterwards, from time to time, fell ſo much in arrear, that, ſince the year 1685, the greateſt part of the ſaid annuities have remained unpaid; ſo that the total of the juſt claims on them amounts to ſeveral hundred thouſand florins.

Though the ſaid Lords the States could not controvert the authenticity of the debt, nevertheleſs the frequent juſt complaints made by the parties concerned of default of payment, and the divers repeated repreſentations and ſolicitations which we cauſed to be made, and which were often ſupported by their High Mightineſſes themſelves, have not had any effect (except a ſmall payment made ſeveral years ago, when vigorous proceedings were begun in this province;) inaſmuch as the ſaid Lords the States, who always found methods to content their own ſubjects, have never wanted pretexts to protract this affair, as far as the inhabitants of this province were concerned, tho' they made continual promiſes to take the ſpeedieſt and moſt effectual reſolutions to remove all ſubject of complaint. But all theſe ſolemn promiſes have had no effect, and we are fully perſuaded that they were not made with an intention to be fulfilled; of which we had

lately a palpable proof: for his late moſt ſereign highneſs, of glorious memory, having in 1749, by virtue of powers given him by the ſaid Lords the States, put the political and juridical affairs of the ſaid province upon a ſolid and equitable footing, by a law and regulation that was never to be repealed; and in conformity thereto, the parties concerned having ſued the ſaid Lords the States for the arrears they owed, and after the ſuit had laſted ſome years, the ſaid Lords the States ſeeing no way to avoid being caſt, did, in contempt of the laws they themſelves had made, exclude the ſaid concerned from the courts of juſtice; without regarding the powerful interceſſion of his late royal highneſs of glorious memory, and his repeated inſtances to them to diſcharge this juſt debt, or at leaſt to take proper meaſures in behalf of the ſaid concerned.

The affair being thus managed and brought into a ſituation that ill ſuited between allies, and was even inconſiſtent with all juſtice, or even common honeſty; we have judged upon the whole, that according to law and equity, as well as precedents, nothing remained for us but to grant the parties concerned our protection, and permiſſion to make uſe of open force, in ſuch a manner as the ſaid parties have already employed it, as the only method of recovering the arrears juſtly due to them: and this ſtep was not taken by us, till after giving notice thereof long before-hand to the ſaid Lords the States, that they might prevent it by reaſonable meaſures; but as they paid no regard thereto, and contented themſelves with offering, in a diſobliging and indecent reſcript, 15 per cent. of the ſaid arrears, which would ſcarce pay the coſts the parties had been at in ſo many years to obtain payment: and moreover, we having heard with great ſurprize, that the ſaid Lords the States of Groninguen, inſtead of being thereby induced to make ſome amicable regulations with regard to a debt which they themſelves acknowledge to be ſo juſt, and afterwards to make us equitable propoſals to prevent further broils, and hinder the province and its inhabitants from receiving other detriment, they were, on the contrary, greatly piqued at our manner of proceeding, to which they themſelves forced us; and ſought to blacken it, by alledging that it was contrary to all law, to revive old claims, to the prejudice of their inhabitants; from this idea they have proceeded to meaſures, which we, in order to ſhew our moderation towards our allies, deferred taking till we ſhould ſee what other turn might be given to affairs, and of all with which the province of Groninguen charges us there is not one thing which did not take its riſe from themſelves, who ought to have granted redreſs: and as we are by no means diſpoſed to drop our legal proceeding, till we obtain proper ſatisfaction, we find ourſelves forced to oppoſe the unjuſt conduct of the States of Groninguen, and to grant the moſt efficacious protection to our inhabitants who are ſo much injured.

For theſe cauſes, we have thought proper to grant permiſſion, as we do by theſe preſents, that the parties concerned in the ſaid annuities on the province of Groninguen (beſides the attachment they

they have already, in consequence of our permission, laid on some vessels, effects, or merchandize belonging to the said province, or some of its inhabitants, or the attachment they may hereafter lay) seize all other effects, actions, debts, and sums of money, without exception, which the inhabitants of the province of Groninguen may possess or be entitled to in this province; the inhabitants whereof we enjoin not to make, in any manner whatever, any remittances of money or effects to those of the province of Groninguen, nor to make them any payments or transfer, but to keep the whole in their possession; we moreover will, that those, who, contrary to this present prohibition, shall make these sorts of payments or transfers, be not only judged to have violated those attachments; but further that, in case those sums of money or effects should be demanded of them a second time, the receipts they may have for such payments or deliveries shall not be judged valid; but they shall be bound to deliver such sums of money and effects to the persons appointed by a judge, in the same manner as if they had payed nothing; the whole to the end that in case the said States of Groninguen should, contrary to expectation, persist in refusing to give the said concerned proper satisfaction, by this or other methods hereafter to be employed, payment of the said arrears may be procured, with some indemnification for the farther damage caused to our inhabitants by the proceedings begun by the States of Groninguen, and all other losses resulting from a conduct, not only so unjust in itself, and so unusual among allies, but also repugnant to the laws and principles of right and equity.

We moreover give notice by these presents to all our trading inhabitants, and all others whom it may concern, that on occasion of the violences committed by the States of Groninguen, contrary to all right and reason, and merely to elude the payment of a debt acknowledged to be just, against the states and effects of the inhabitants of this province, that they abstain from sending any effects or merchandizes to the province of Groninguen, that they may not be exposed to suffer loss: the whole provisionally, and until we give further orders, &c.

The humble address of the right honourable the Lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, presented to his majesty on the fourteenth day of November, 1759.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, beg leave to approach your majesty with the warmest sentiments of duty, and with hearts full of the most sincere joy, to congratulate your majesty upon the great and signal success, with which it has pleased Almighty God to prosper your majesty's unwearied endeavours for the safety, welfare, and honour of your people.

We acknowledge, with all thankfulness and humility, the goodness of the divine providence, in the many glorious events, which will for ever distinguish this memorable year.

We entirely rely upon your majesty's constant regard and attention

to the true intereſt of your ſubjects, from the full experience which we have had of the wiſe and effectual uſe, which your majeſty has made of all the extenſive powers, with which the confidence of parliament has, from time to time, ſtrengthened your majeſty's hands. But we muſt, in a particular manner, gratefully acknowledge the extraordinary vigilance, vigour, and wiſdom of your majeſty's meaſures, in the ſteady and ſucceſsful direction of ſo many various operations in different parts of the world.

The happy progreſs of your majeſty's arms, from the taking of Goree on the coaſt of Africa, and ſome of the French ſugar iſlands in the Weſt Indies, to the acquiſition of many important places in America, and the defeat of the enemy's army in Canada, with the reduction of the capital city of Quebec, againſt the greateſt diſadvantage of ſituation and numbers, has exceeded the moſt ſanguine hopes of your majeſty's faithful ſubjects: nor has the good effects of your majeſty's prudent meaſures been leſs conſpicuous, in the diſappointment of the dangerous deſigns of your enemies in the Eaſt Indies; in the effectual blocking up the principal part of the French fleet in their own ports; and the important advantage gained off Cape Lagos; while your majeſty's care has preſerved your own kingdoms from any hoſtile attempt, and has protected the navigation and commerce of your own ſubjects, in almoſt as full a ſecurity as during the time of profound peace.

The memorable victory gained over the French near Minden, cannot but make a deep and laſting impreſſion upon every Britiſh mind.

Whether we conſider the great and able conduct of your majeſty's general Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, the valour of your majeſty's troops, the inequality of force, or the imminent peril of that important criſis; the happy deliverance wrought by that action, and the glorious conſequences of it, muſt ever be the ſubject of our praiſe and thankfulneſs.

It is matter of juſt exultation to us, that the Britiſh officers and private men, both by ſea and land, have given ſo many ſhining inſtances of perſonal bravery and military conduct. Their example will animate others; their reputation is national ſtrength, and will convince the enemy what they have to apprehend from a brave and gallant people, fired with zeal in defence of their King and country.

We beg leave to expreſs the high ſenſe we have of the magnanimity and tranſcendent abilities of the King of Pruſſia; which have, in a ſurprizing manner, prevented the miſchievous effects of the united force of ſo many conſiderable powers, by which he has been attacked and ſurrounded on all ſides; againſt whom he has bore up and ſupported himſelf by the fortitude and inexhauſtible reſources of his own mind, and the courage and diſcipline of his troops.

Permit us to declare, how highly we applaud your majeſty's moderation and true greatneſs of mind, in reſtraining every impulſe of reſentment, and deſiring to prevent the farther effuſion of chriſtian blood, by putting an end to the war (into which your majeſty entered, not from views of ambition, but ſolely for the defence of the valuable rights, poſſeſſions, and commercial

mercial intereſts of your kingdoms) as ſoon as ſuch terms of peace can be eſtabliſhed, as ſhall be juſt and honourable for your majeſty and your allies; and by procuring ſuch advantages, as, from the ſucceſſes of your majeſty's arms, may in reaſon and equity be expected, ſhall bring with them full ſecurity for the future.

In order to the attainment of this great and deſirable end, we beg leave to aſſure your majeſty, of our utmoſt readineſs to concur in the effectual ſupport of ſuch further meaſures, as your majeſty, in your great wiſdom, ſhall judge neceſſary or expedient, for carrying on the war with vigour in all parts, and for diſappointing and repelling any deſperate attempts which may be made upon theſe kingdoms.

Our prayers are ſincere and fervent for the prolongation of your majeſty's moſt precious life; our endeavours ſhall never be wanting to continue and confirm that affection to your majeſty's ſacred perſon, that confidence in your government, that zeal for the proteſtant ſucceſſion in your royal family, and that union and harmony ſo conſpicuous amongſt all your ſubjects, which is ſo eſſential to their own ſecurity and happineſs, and to the fruſtrating the deſigns of your majeſty's enemies.

His majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

My Lords,

I thank you for this very dutiful and affectionate addreſs. The ſatisfaction you ſo unanimouſly expreſs in the ſucceſſes with which it has pleaſed God to bleſs my arms by ſea and land, and the aſſurances you give me of your further ſupport, are extremely agreeable to me; and cannot fail to produce the beſt effects in the preſent conjuncture.

The humble addreſs of the houſe of Commons to the King.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great Britain in parliament aſſembled, return your majeſty our moſt humble thanks for the ſpeech delivered, by your majeſty's command, to both houſes of parliament.

Permit us, Sir, with the ſincereſt zeal and duty, to congratulate your majeſty on the glorious and uninterupted ſeries of ſucceſs and victory, which hath attended your majeſty's arms, during the whole courſe of this diſtinguſhed and memorable year.

With the deepeſt reverence, and moſt devout gratitude to divine providence, we acknowledge that manifeſt bleſſing and protection, which God hath vouchſafed to beſtow upon your majeſty's counſels and arms, and offer up our moſt ardent vows and prayers for its continuance.

Your majeſty's faithful Commons will not attempt to enumerate all the advantages and glories derived to your majeſty, and theſe kingdoms, from the various ſucceſſes, which have been extended into every quarter of the world; but we humbly beg leave to aſſure your majeſty, that our hearts are filled with the moſt grateful and lively ſenſe of the happy conſequences, which, under God, are owing to the wiſdom, vigilance, and vigour, of your majeſty's meaſures in the proſecution of this juſt and neceſſary war: particularly, the taking of the iſland of Gorée, and the extenſion of our commerce on the coaſt of

Africa: the defeat of the French fleet in the Eaſt Indies, and the repulſe of their land forces before Madraſs, whereby the dangerous deſigns of our enemies there, have miſcarried, and protection hath been given to our trade and ſettlements in thoſe countries: the valuable conqueſt of Guadaloupe and Mariegalante in the Weſt Indies: the reduction of ſo many forts and places in North America, compleated and crowned by that glorious and deciſive victory over the French army in Canada, and the ſurrender of their capital city Quebec, effected with ſo much honour to the courage and conduct of your majeſty's officers both by ſea and land, and with ſo much luſtre to your intrepid forces: the important ſucceſs of your majeſty's fleet, in purſuing, taking, and deſtroying a conſiderable part of the French ſquadron off Cape Lagos; and blocking up, for ſo many months, the reſt of the navy of France, in their own ports, which had greatly augmented the diſtreſs of our enemies, whilſt it has protected and ſecured our commerce and navigation.

Nor can we ever forget that critical, ſignal, and memorable defeat of the French army near Minden, ſo juſtly the ſubject of laſting admiration and thankfulneſs, if we conſider the ſuperior numbers of the enemy, the great and able conduct of his ſerene highneſs Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, or the unconquerable valour of your majeſty's troops.

When we reflect upon this continued train of ſucceſſes, part of which would have been ſufficient to have ſignalized this long and active campaign, it is impoſſible for us not to expreſs the higheſt ſatisfaction at the great ability, reſolution, and perfect harmony, ſo conſpicuous in your majeſty's admirals and generals throughout the execution of your commands; and at the ardent courage, which hath manifeſted itſelf in the behaviour of the officers and forces by ſea and land, with ſuch perſonal and national glory. Nothing but this ſpirit could have enabled them to ſurmount every difficulty ariſing from the ſuperior number, and advantageous ſituation, of the enemy; and we are fully perſuaded, that the like reſolution, ardour, and zeal, excited and animated by theſe beſt incentives, your majeſty's gracious acceptance and royal approbation of their eminent ſervices, followed by the warmeſt and moſt univerſal applauſe of their country, will continue to give terror to the enemies, and confidence to the allies of Great Britain.

We view, with the higheſt admiration, the magnanimity and unexampled efforts of that great prince, your majeſty's ally the King of Pruſſia, whoſe conſummate genius, unwearied activity, and unſhaken conſtancy of mind, ſeconded by the bravery of his troops, have been able, in every ſituation, to ſupply reſources ſufficient to reſiſt the united forces of ſo many and ſuch formidable powers.

Your majeſty's faithful Commons feel, with due gratitude, your paternal care and concern for the peace and happineſs of your people; and cannot too much admire that true greatneſs of mind, which diſpoſes your heart, in the midſt of proſperities, to wiſh that a ſtop may be put to the effuſion of chriſtian blood, and that public tranquility may be reſtored.

We

We entirely rely on your majesty's known wisdom and firmness, that this desirable object, whenever it shall be attained, will be on such terms as shall be just and honourable for your majesty and your allies; and shall bring along with them full security for the future, on solid and durable foundations, by procuring such advantages as may, in reason and equity, be expected from the success of our arms, and which will fix, in the minds of a grateful people, the lasting remembrance of this happy æra, and of the benefits derived to them, under your majesty's glorious and auspicious government.

In order to effect this great end, we are thoroughly sensible that ample provision must be made for carrying on the war, in all parts, with the utmost vigour: and we assure your majesty, that we will chearfully grant your majesty such supplies, as shall be found necessary to sustain, and press with effect, all our extensive operations against the enemy, and at the same time, by the blessing of God, to repel and frustrate their daring designs against these kingdoms; convinced, from the long experience we have had of the wisdom and goodness of your majesty, that they will be applied in such a manner, as will best answer these great purposes.

We cannot sufficiently testify our grateful sense of the high satisfaction, which your majesty has been pleased to express, in that perfect union and good harmony, which so happily subsists amongst your faithful subjects, the salutary effects of which have been most conspicuous: and the pleasing experience we have had of them, joined to your majesty's paternal recommendation, must be the most powerful motives to enforce the continuance of those dispositions, so essential to the full exertion of our utmost strength, as well as to the tranquility, good order, and happiness, of your majesty's people.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

I return you my hearty thanks for this most dutiful and affectionate address, and for your unanimous zeal for the defence of my crown, and for the support of my allies. You may always rely on my constant care for the lasting welfare of my people.

Extract of a letter published in the Paris Gazette, from Marshal Conflans to Comte St. Florentin, secretary of marine, dated at Vannes in Bretagne, Nov. 22, 1759.

PUrsuant to his most christian majesty's orders, having received a reinforcement of men out of M. Bompart's squadron, I sailed from Brest the 14th instant, with a design to give battle to the British fleet, who had been making their bravadoes all the last summer off our harbour; but was deceived in my expectation; for the enemy (as I imagine) being informed of our design, had abandoned the coast. I cruized two days in hopes of their return, but to no purpose. At last I formed a resolution to cut off Commodore Duff's squadron, consisting of twenty sail of the line, moored in Quiberon Bay. Upon the 20th in the morning, being a little S. W. of Belleisle, the weather hazy, and a fresh gale at N. W. I saw to windward a fleet of ships, which I took to be a convoy of victuallers for M. Duff's squadron, not judging it possible for the enemy's fleet to be so near: nevertheless,

leſs, whatever might happen, I made the ſignal for a line of battle. We were not half formed, when the weather clearing up, we could plainly ſee it was the enemy's fleet, conſiſting of forty ſail of the line of battle, beſides frigates, advancing in three diviſions; ſo that we were in a manner ſurrounded. I judged it moſt conducive to the good of his majeſty's ſervice to avoid hazarding a general engagement at that time; and rather to train on the enemy through the ſhoals and rocks in the entrance of the river Vilaine. At half an hour paſt two in the afternoon, the enemy's van came up with our rear, and were warmly received by Monſ. Verger, who commanded that diviſion: but he and all his officers being killed, there being no leſs than twelve of the enemy's ſhips engaged with him, his ſhip, the Formidable, ſtruck at laſt to Admiral Hawke. The Theſee and Superbe were overſet by a ſquall of wind. At half an hour paſt four, a ſhip of three decks, carrying a flag, which I took to be Monſ. Hawke's, came alongſide the Soleil Royal, where I commanded; but he met with ſuch a warm reception, that he was obliged to ſheer off in a little time; though our rigging and ſails were ſo ſhattered, that the ſhip not anſwering the helm, was obliged to run aſhore in the night; as did the Hero in the ſame condition: nor could we hinder the enemy from burning both ſhips next morning. Mean time the Orient alone drove two of their capital ſhips aſhore upon a ſand called Le Four. Next day we had the misfortune to loſe the Juſte upon a rock in the mouth of the river Loire. The remainder of our fleet got ſafe into Rochfort and the river Vilaine: and as they have not ſuſtained more damage than may be ſoon repaired, I expect, by the junction of Monſ. Bompart's ſquadron, to be ſoon able to give a good account of the enemy, notwithſtanding they have the boldneſs to moor upon our coaſt.

St. James's, Friday, Nov. 23.

THE humble addreſs of the chancellor, maſters and ſcholars of the univerſity of Oxford, was preſented to his majeſty by the Rev. Doctor Brown, vice-chancellor, and provoſt of Queen's college; which his majeſty received very graciouſly. And they all had the honour of kiſſing his majeſty's hand. To the King's moſt excellent majeſty.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

"We the chancellor, maſters and ſcholars of your majeſty's moſt loyal and faithful univerſity of Oxford, beg leave, amidſt the general acclamations of a joyful and united people, to approach your ſacred perſon with hearts full of duty and affection, moſt humbly to congratulate your majeſty on the many glorious and happy events of this memorable year.

The uninterruped and unparallelled ſeries of ſucceſſes which have attended your majeſty's plans of operation, during the courſe of a war ſo uncommonly complicated and extenſive, will ever ſtand diſtinguiſhed with a peculiar luſtre in the annals of Great Britain: ſucceſſes, equally remarkable for their number, variety and importance: every quarter of the globe having afforded ſcenes for your majeſty's ſignal triumphs both by ſea and land, and

and been a witneſs of the repeated diſappointments and defeat of your reſtleſs and ambitions enemies.

Among the numerous and happy effects of your majeſty's prudent and vigorous meaſures; whether concerted for the ſupport of the proteſtant religion and the liberties of Europe; or more immediately directed towards the preſervation and advancemeet of the commercial intereſt of your Britiſh dominions; the truly difficult and glorious conqueſt of Quebec (attempted in vain more than once by your royal predeceſſors) doth, on many accounts, demand more particularly our warmeſt congratulations. So valuable and important an acquiſition ſeems to have been reſerved by providence to compleat and crown all the preceding glories of your majeſty's moſt auſpicious reign.

In this and many other arduous and ſucceſsful enterpriſes, we cannot but ſee, and, after your majeſty's great and pious example, devoutly adore the hand of divine providence, which hath on all occaſions ſo viſibly ſupported the juſtice of your cauſe, and the progreſs of your arms.

And we doubt not, but that, under the protection of the ſame good providence, the utmoſt efforts of an enraged and deſponding enemy, will be baffled and fruſtrated through your majeſty's known wiſdom and experience, through the abilities and activity of your miniſters, the courage and conduct of your commanders, the intrepidity of your forces, and that perfect harmony and union, which happily ſubſiſts amongſt all your ſubjects.

May your enemies themſelves perceive at length, and acknowledge the interpoſition of heaven, ſo conſpicuous in your majeſty's favour; and, by entertaining more ſerious ſentiments of equity and moderation, give your majeſty an opportunity of accompliſhing the deſire of your heart, by diſpenſing to contending nations the greateſt and moſt comprehenſive of all temporal bleſſings, a general and laſting peace!

May your majeſty long live to enjoy ſuch glorious fruits of your unwearied labours for the public good! and may there never be wanting in your royal houſe a ſucceſſion of illuſtrious princes, inheriting your majeſty's crown and virtues, and reigning, like your majeſty, in the hearts of all their ſubjects!

Given at our houſe of convocation, this twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord 1759.

DUBLIN.

The following addreſs of the Roman Catholics of the city of Corke, having been tranſmitted to the Earl of Shannon, has by his lordſhip been preſented to his grace the Lord Lieutenant.

To his grace, John Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of Ireland.

The humble addreſs of the Roman Catholics of the city of Corke.

May it pleaſe your Grace,

WE his majeſty's dutiful and faithful ſubjects, the Roman Catholics of the city of Corke, humbly beg leave to congratulate your grace on the unparallelled ſucceſſes which have attended his majeſty's arms, in the proſecution of this juſt and neceſſary war.

We are truly ſenſible of his majeſty's paternal care and tenderneſs for

for his kingdom of Ireland. And it is with the deepeſt ſenſe of gratitude, we acknowledge the protection and indulgence we have experienced under his majeſty's moſt mild and auſpicious reign.

With the greateſt indignation do we hear of the threatened hoſtile invaſion of this kingdom, (particularly intended againſt theſe coaſts) by an enemy, who grown deſperate from repeated defeats, may poſſibly make that attempt as a laſt effort, vainly flattered with the imaginary hope of aſſiſtance here, from the former attachments of our deluded predeceſſors. But ſo inconſiſtent are ſuch ſchemes with our principles and intentions, that we aſſure your grace, in the moſt ſolemn manner, we will, to the utmoſt exertion of our abilities, with our lives and fortunes, join in the defence and ſupport of his majeſty's royal perſon and government, againſt all invaders whatſoever. And will be always ready to concur in ſuch meaſures, and to act ſuch parts in the defence of this kingdom, in common with the reſt of his majeſty's ſubjects, as your grace in your great wiſdom ſhall be pleaſed to appoint. And we think ourſelves particularly happy, to be under the direction and command of ſo known an aſſertor of liberty, and ſo important and diſtinguiſhed a governor as your grace.

We moſt earneſtly wiſh that his majeſty's arms may be crowned with ſuch a continuance of ſucceſs, as may enable him to defeat the devices of all his enemies, and obtain a ſpeedy and honourable peace."

It muſt be a great pleaſure to all true lovers of his majeſty's perſon and government, to find ſo much loyalty amongſt all the ſubjects of this kingdom, the Roman Catholics of this city as well as of Corke, having offered large loans in caſe of neceſſity, to ſupport our preſent happy eſtabliſhment, againſt all our enemies, which is the ſtrongeſt teſt of their fidelity.

Admiral Boſcawen's letter, in relation to ſome complaints of his ſtopping and ſearching Dutch ſhips.

" SIR,

IN anſwer to your's of the 4th inſtant, concerning a memorial of Meſſrs. Hopp, Boreel, and Meerman, complaining that I cauſed ſome Dutch merchantmen to be ſearched near Cape Palos, who were under convoy of the Prince William man of war, Captain Betting; and farther alledging, that notwithſtanding the repreſentations of this captain, I detained ſome of them; I muſt obſerve, that having certain advice, that the Dutch and Swedes carried cannon, powder, and other warlike ſtores to the enemy, I gave particular orders to the captains of all the ſhips under my command, carefully to examine all the veſſels of thoſe nations bound to the ports of France. On the day mentioned in the memorial, and near Cape Palos, I made the ſignal for the Warſpite, Swiftſure, America, and Jerſey, to intercept ſome veſſels then in ſight; and which, on their approach, were found to be ſome of the Dutch ſhips under convoy of the Prince William, and bound to different ports of the Mediterranean, particularly two to Marſeilles, and two to Toulon. They were as ſtrictly ſearched as could be done, at ſea, in the ſpace of an hour; but as no pretext was

found for detaining them, they were ſuffered to proceed on their voyage, and the captains aſſured me, that every thing paſſed with great civility and good order. I never received any complaint on this ſubject from Captain Betting, nor indeed, had he an opportunity to make me any, as he continued his courſe to the Mediterranean, and I ſteered for Gibraltar, from whence I came ſoon after to England. As it is well known that the Dutch merchants aſſiſt the King's enemies with warlike ſtores, I think I did no more than my duty in ſearching the veſſels bound to thoſe ports.

I would have anſwered your letter ſooner, but I was willing to inform myſelf, firſt, from the captains who are now in England, whether any thing had happened on occaſion of this ſearch, which they had omitted to mention in their report to me.

E. BOSCAWEN."

Wedneſday, Dec. 5. Tranſlation of a the declaration, which his ſerene highneſs Duke Lewis of Brunſwick has delivered to the miniſters of the belligerent powers, reſiding at the Hague, in the name his Majeſty, and of the King of Pruſſia.

THEIR Britannic and Pruſſian majeſties, moved with compaſſion at the miſchiefs which the war, that has been kindled for ſome years, has already occaſioned, and muſt neceſſarily produce; ſhould think themſelves wanting to the duties of humanity, and particularly to their tender concern for the preſervation and well-being of their reſpective kingdoms and ſubjects, if they neglected the proper means to put a ſtop to the progreſs of ſo ſevere a calamity, and to contribute to the re-eſtabliſhment of public tranquility. In this view, and in order to manifeſt the purity of their intentions, in this reſpect, their ſaid majeſties have determined to make the following declaration, viz.

" That they are ready to ſend plenipotentiaries to the place, which ſhall be thought moſt proper, in order there to treat, conjointly, of a ſolid and general peace, with thoſe whom the belligerent parties ſhall think fit to authoriſe, on their part, for the attaining ſo ſalutary an end."

A ſhort addreſs from Lord George Sackville to the Public.

THE various reports that have been propagated to my diſadvantage, and the many falſhoods which have been aſſerted to ruin my character, lay me under the neceſſity of remaining not entirely ſilent, though I am debarred at preſent from ſtating my caſe to the public, as I ſhould have done, had I not had aſſurances of obtaining a court-martial for my trial, the only legal and effectual method of convincing the world, how little foundation there has been for the torrent of calumny and abuſe, which has been ſo maliciouſly thrown out againſt me.

I had rather, upon this occaſion, ſubmit myſelf to all the inconveniencies that may ariſe from the want of ſtile, than borrow aſſiſtance from the pens of others, as I can have no hopes of eſtabliſhing my character, but from the force of truth. I ſhall therefore, as plainly, and diſtinctly as poſſible, relate a few circumſtances, which

which will at leaſt ſhew that nobody could be more deſirous than I was to bring truth to light, and ſubject my conduct to the ſtricteſt ſcrutiny.

The inſtant I found by the implied cenſure given out in orders, the 2d of Auguſt, that my conduct had appeared in an unfavourable light to Prince Ferdinand, on the day of action, I endeavoured to inform myſelf what particular I had either failed in, or neglected my duty; I heard in general of diſobedience of orders, but I could fix no certain period of time to my ſuppoſed crime, till Colonel Fitzroy acquainted me with what had paſſed between his ſerene highneſs and him upon this ſubject, in regard to the orders delivered to me by him (Colonel Fitzroy) that day; whenever my trial comes, I ſhall endeavour to clear up that point to the ſatisfaction of the public: my own aſſertions may have little weight, but the oaths of witneſſes, whoſe veracity cannot be called in queſtion, will, I truſt, prove my innocence beyond the poſſibility of doubt.

Under theſe circumſtances, I immediately applied for his majeſty's permiſſion to return to England, that I might anſwer any accuſation that ſhould be brought againſt me; for, as commander in chief of the Britiſh forces in Germany, no perſon there could order a court-martial for my trial, had there been an accuſation laid; the power of ſummoning courts-martial and approving their ſentences, was veſted in me by my commiſſion, and no Britiſh officer or ſoldier could be tried by any other authority.

As ſoon as I arrived in London, on Friday evening the 7th, I inſtantly wrote the following letter to the ſecretary of ſtate.

My Lord,

"I have the honour of acquainting your lordſhip with my arrival in England, in purſuance of his majeſty's permiſſion, ſent to me, at my requeſt, by your lordſhip.

I thought myſelf much injured abroad, by an implyed cenſure upon my conduct; I find I am ſtill more unfortunate at home, by being publicly repreſented as having neglected my duty in the ſtrongeſt manner, by diſobeying the poſitive orders of his ſerene highneſs Prince Ferdinand. As I am conſcious of neither neglect nor diſobedience of orders; as I am certain I did my duty to the utmoſt of my abilities; and as I am perſuaded that the prince himſelf would have found, that he had no juſt cauſe of complaint againſt me, had he condeſcended to have enquired into my conduct, before he had expreſſed his diſapprobation of it, from the partial repreſentation of others: I therefore moſt humbly requeſt, that I may at laſt have a public opportunity given me of attempting to juſtify myſelf to his majeſty, and to my country, by a court-martial being appointed; that if I am guilty, I may ſuffer ſuch puniſhment as I may have deſerved; and, if innocent, that I may ſtand acquitted in the opinion of the world: But it is really too ſevere to have been condemned before I was tried, and to be informed neither of my crime, nor my accuſers.

I am, my Lord, &c. &c. &c.

G. SACKVILLE."

I received an anſwer to this letter on Monday the 10th, in which I was aſſured, that a court-martial, upon my application, would be granted,

granted, as ſoon as the officers, capable of giving evidence, could leave their poſts; but previouſly to the receipt of that letter, I was diſmiſſed from all my military employments: notwithſtanding which diſmiſſion, I ſtill hope, and am informed, that I may have the advantage of a legal trial.

In the mean time, the only indulgence I have to aſk is, that the public will ſuſpend its judgment till ſuch facts can be produced, from whence alone the truth can appear. But if plans of a battle are to be referred to, which can give no juſt idea of it; if diſpoſitions of the cavalry and infantry are ſuppoſed, which never exiſted; if orders for attacks and purſuits are quoted, which never were delivered; and if diſobedience to thoſe imaginary orders, are aſſerted as a crime, what can an injured officer, under ſuch circumſtances, have recourſe to, but claiming that juſtice, which is due to every Engliſhman, of being heard before he is condemned? The ſooner that happens, the happier I ſhall be, as I am conſcious my innocence muſt appear, when real facts are truly ſtated and fully proved.

G. SACKVILLE.

We ſhall likewiſe ſubjoin the following letters, which have been publiſhed under the title of a Vindication of his lordſhip's conduct.

Copy of Lord G—— S——'s letter to Colonel Fitzroy.

Minden, Aug. 3, 1759.

Dear, Sir,

THE orders of yeſterday, you may believe, affect me very ſenſibly. His ſerene highneſs has been pleaſed to judge, condemn, and cenſure me, without hearing me, in the moſt cruel and unprecedented manner; as he never aſked me a ſingle queſtion in explanation of any thing he might diſapprove, and as he muſt have formed his opinion upon the report of others, it was ſtill harder he would not give me an opportunity of firſt ſpeaking to him upon the ſubject; but you know, even in more trifling matters, that hard blows are ſometimes unexpectedly given. If any body has a right to ſay that I heſitated in obeying orders, it is you. I will relate what I know of that, and then appeal to you for the truth of it.

When you brought me orders to advance with the Britiſh cavalry, I was very near the village of Halen, I think it is called; I mean that place which the Saxons burnt. I was there advanced by M. Malhorte's order, and no farther, when you came to me. Ligonier followed almoſt inſtantly; he ſaid the whole cavalry was to advance. I was puzzled what to do, and begged the favour of you to carry me to the duke, that I might aſk an explanation of his orders.—But, that no time might be loſt, I ſent Smith with orders to bring on the Britiſh cavalry, as they had a wood before they could advance, as you directed; and I reckoned, by the time I had ſeen his ſerene highneſs, I ſhould find them forming beyond the wood. —This proceeding of mine might poſſibly be wrong; but I am ſure the ſervice could not ſuffer, as no delay was occaſioned by it.—The duke then ordered me to leave ſome ſquadrons upon the right, which I did; and to advance the reſt to ſup-

port

port the infantry. This I declare I did, as fast as I imagined it was right in cavalry to march in line.—I once halted by Lord Granby, to complete my forming the whole. Upon his advancing the left before the right, I again sent to him to stop —He said, as the prince had ordered us to advance, he thought we should move forward,—I then let him proceed at the rate he liked, and kept my right up with him as regularly as I could, till we got to the rear of the infantry and our batteries.—We both halted together, and afterwards received no order, till that which was brought by Colonel Web, and the Duke of Richmond, to extend one line towards the morass.—It was accordingly executed; and then, instead of finding the enemy's cavalry to charge, as I expected, the battle was declared to be gained, and we were told to dismount our men.

This, I protest, is all I know of the matter; and I was never so surprised, as when I heard the Prince was dissatisfied that the cavalry did not move sooner up to the infantry.—It is not my business to ask, what the disposition originally was, or to find fault with any thing.—All I insist upon is, that I obeyed the orders I received, as punctually as I was able; and if it was to do over again, I do not think I would have executed them ten minutes sooner than I did, now I know the ground, and what was expected; but, indeed, we were above an hour too late, if it was the duke's intention to have made the cavalry pass before our infantry and artillery, and charge the enemy's line.—I cannot think that was his meaning, as all the orders ran to sustain our infantry.—And it appears, that both Lord Granby and I understood we were at our posts, by our halting when we got to the rear of our foot.

I hope I have stated impartially the part of this transaction, that comes within your knowledge.—If I have, I must beg you would declare it, so as I may make use of it in your absence; for it is impossible to sit silent under such reproach, when I am conscious of having done the best that was in my power.—For God's sake let me see you before you go for England.

I am, dear Sir,

Your faithful humble servant.

Copy of Colonel Fitzroy's letter to Lord G —— S———.

Minden, Aug. 3. 1759.

My Lord,

HIS serene highness, upon some report made to him by the Duke of Richmond, of the situation of the enemy, sent Captain Ligonier and myself with orders for the British cavalry to advance.—His serene highness was, at this instant, one or two brigades beyond the English infantry, towards the left.—Upon my arrival on the right of the cavalry, I found Captain Ligonier with your lordship.—Notwithstanding, I declared his serene highness's orders to you: upon which you desired I would not be in an hurry.—I made answer, that galloping had put me out of breath, which made me speak very quick.—I then repeated the orders for the British cavalry to advance towards the left, and at the same time, mentioning the circum-

cumſtance, that occaſioned the orders, added, "That it was a glorious opportunity for the Engliſh to diſtinguiſh themſelves; and that your lordſhip, by leading them on, would gain immortal honour."

You yet expreſſed your ſurprize at the order, ſaying it was impoſſible the duke could mean to break the line.—My anſwer was, that I delivered his ſerene highneſs's orders, word for word, as he gave them. Upon which you aſked, which way the cavalry was to march, and who was to be their guide.—I undertook to lead them towards the left, round the little wood on their left, as they were then drawn up, where they might be little expoſed to the enemy's cannonade.

Your lordſhip continued to think my orders neither clear nor exactly delivered; and expreſſing your deſire to ſee Prince Ferdinand, ordered me to lead you to him; which order I was obeying when we met his ſerene highneſs.—During this time I did not ſee the cavalry advance.—Capt. Smith, one of your aids de camp, once or twice made me repeat the orders I had before delivered to your lordſhip; and I hope he will do me the juſtice to ſay, they were clear and exact.—He went up to you, whilſt we were going to find the duke, as I imagine, being ſenſible of the clearneſs of my orders, and the neceſſity of their being immediately obeyed.—I heard your lordſhip give him ſome orders.—What they were I cannot ſay.—but he immediately rode back towards the cavalry.

Upon my joining the duke, I repeated to him the orders I had delivered to you, and appealing to his ſerene highneſs, to know whether they were the ſame he had honoured me with, I had the ſatisfaction to hear him declare, they were very exact.—His ſerene highneſs immediately aſked, where the cavalry was; and upon my making anſwer, that Lord G——— did not underſtand the order, but was coming to ſpeak to his ſerene highneſs, he expreſſed his ſurprize ſtrongly.

I hope your lordſhip will think I did nothing but my duty, as aid de camp, in mentioning to his ſerene highneſs my orders being ſo much queſtioned by your lordſhip.

I am, &c.

Copy of the declaration of Captain Smith, aid de camp to Lord G——— S———.

Minden, Aug. 3, 1759.

WHAT I have to ſay with regard to the orders Col. Fitzroy brought, and to their not being put in execution, is—I heard Lord G——— S——— ſay, on his receiving them, as they differed from thoſe he had juſt before received by Captain Ligonier, he would ſpeak to the prince himſelf; and accordingly put his horſe in a gallop to go to him. I immediately went up to Colonel Fitzroy, and made him repeat the orders to me twice.——I thought it ſo clear and poſitive for the Britiſh cavalry only to advance where he ſhould lead, that I took the liberty to ſay to his lordſhip I did think they were ſo; and offered to go and fetch them, whilſt he went to the prince, that no time might be loſt. His anſwer was,

was, he had alſo an order from the prince, from Mr. Ligonier, for the whole wing to come away; and he thought it impoſſible the prince could mean that. I replied, that if he would allow me to fetch the Britiſh, they were but a part, and if it was wrong, they could ſooner remedy the fault.—He ſaid, then do it as faſt as you can.—Accordingly I went, as faſt as my horſe could go, to General Moſtyn.—He knows the reſt.—This is all that paſt, as near as I can recollect.—It was ſpoke as we galloped, and could not be long about, as I have been on the ground ſince, and do not believe, when his lordſhip ſent me back, I had above ſix hundred yards to go to General Moſtyn.

CHARAC-

STATE of the MILITIA of this Kingdom, in July 1759.

Counties.	Noblemen & Gentlemen Lieutenants.	Numb. to be raiſed.	Officer'd & near comp	Now on duty.
Bedford	Bedford	400		
Berks	St. Alban's	560	560	
Bucks	Temple	560	560	
Cambridge	Royſton	480	480	
Cheſter	Cholmond.	560	560	
Cornwall	Edgecumbe	640		
Cumberland	Egremont	320		
Derby	Devonſhire	560		
Devon	Bedford	1600	1600	1600
Dorſet	Shafteſbury	640	640	640
Durham	Darlington	400		
Eſſex	Rochford	960	960	
Glouceſter	Chedworth	960	960	
Hereford	C. H. Williams	480		
Hertford	Cowper	560	560	
Huntingdon	Mancheſter	320	320	
Kent	Dorſet	960	960	
Lancaſter	Strange	800		
Leiceſter	Rutland	560		
Lincoln	Ancaſter	1200	1200	
Middleſex	Newcaſtle	1600		
Tower Hamlets	Cornwallis	1160		
Monmouth	Col. Morgan	240	240	
Norfolk	Orford	960	960	960
Northampt.	Halifax	640		
Northumb.	Northumb.	560	560	
Nottingham	Newcaſtle	480		
Oxford	Old Intereſt	560		
Rutland	Exeter	120		
Salop	Powis	640		
Somerſet	Pawlet	840	840	840
Southampt.	Bolton	960	960	
Stafford	Gower	560		
Suffolk	Grafton	960	960	
Surry	Onſlow	800	800	800
Suſſex	Abergaven.	800	800	
Warwick	Hertford	640	640	640
Weſtmorl.	J. Lowther	240		
Worceſter	Coventry	560		
Wilts	Pembroke	800	800	800
York, W. R.	Rockingham	1240		
N. R.	Holderneſſe	720	236	
E. R.	Irwin	400		
Angleſea	Ow. Myrick	80		
Brecknock	Col. Morgan	160	160	
Cardigan	Liſburne	120	120	
Caermarth.	Geo. Rice	200		
Carnarvan	John Wynn	80		
Denbigh	R. Myddleton	280		
Flint		120		
Merionet.	Cholmond.	80		
Montgom		240		
Glamorgan	Plymouth	360		
Pembroke	Wm. Owen	260		
Radnor	H. Gwyne	120		
	Total	32100	17436	6280

CHARACTERS.

Character of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon.

WE ſhall look upon this nobleman in two diſtinct lights; as a ſtateſman, in which we ſhall conſider his integrity and corruption; as a writer, in which we ſhall obſerve his genius or incapacity. And firſt, as a ſtateſman; that he was a very able counſellor and a truſty one to his prince, will appear from his great excellence in penning thoſe ſeveral remonſtrances, arguments, anſwers, and declarations, which tended to ſupport the conſtitution of the people, in vindication of that juſt equilibrium between the King, Lords, and Commons, which was notoriouſly invaded by rhe uſurpation of Cromwell and his partizans. The merit of theſe arguments has been hitherto given to his maſter Charles the firſt; and the enemies of Mr. Hyde have accuſed him of having led the King too far into non-compliance with the will of his parliament: this imputation, however, will appear groundleſs to any one who will pleaſe to remember, that he preſumed ſo far as to adviſe the King to amend and ſoften the acrimony of his anſwers to the parliament, from whom he was one of the commiſſioners: if he had ſo great an inclination to prevent the King from non-compliance, as has been ſaid by ſome, he had here a fair opportunity of making a moſt fatal breach between them, by ſuffering the acrimony of that anſwer to have paſſed to the commons.

His tender concern for that important branch of the conſtitution, epiſcopacy, cannot be too much commended by thoſe who have a regard for the religion of the church of England. He muſt be allowed to have well diſcharged his truſt, in faithfully attending and inſtructing his pupil, the Prince of Wales; and to Lord Clarendon cannot be imputed any of his royal highneſs's exceſſes, who held them in the higheſt deteſtation, and by repeated and open advice endeavoured to depreſs them; which freedom often and greatly provoked the King, who ſaid, that the lord chancellor was obſtinate and imperious, and never liked any thing but what he propoſed himſelf; a manifeſt ſymptom that he adviſed him well, but not gratefully; that the counſel was ſalutary, but not palatable. Indeed, moſt of the allegations laid to his charge are ſo unreaſonable at firſt ſight, that we are apt to be ſurprized at the virulence of his too powerful enemies, who at length triumphed in his diſgrace; and, to make that diſgrace more contemptuous, cauſed his apology to the Lords to be burnt by the common hangman, which, with the punſter, was certainly a *burning ſhame* and a *flagrant* ignominy.

Neither Charles the firſt or ſecond were fools as to their underſtandings, and they both equally revered the counſels of Mr. Hyde and the lord chancellor: the ſon pay'd

pay'd a veneration to his advice, becauſe he believed it to be juſt and wiſe, though to him not toothſome. His generoſity to his moſt inveterate enemies, Coventry and Arlington, was illuſtrious; for when it was well known, that a combination had been entered into by thoſe gentlemen to undo the chancellor, under the mediation of the favourite lady, it is well known, that he was applied to by ſeveral members of the houſe of commons to accuſe them, who told him, that they would accuſe him, and be beforehand with him, if he did not They ſaid, "That there was but one way to prevent the prejudice againſt him, which was by falling firſt upon them, which they, the members, could and would aſſiſt him in, if he would join them in ſuch information as it could not but be in his power to do if he pleaſed; that they were both grown very odious in general, the one for his ſupercilious behaviour towards all men, and for the manner of getting into his office, by having an old faithful ſervant turned away: and the other, for being formerly entruſted and employed by Cromwell, and as notoriouſly corrupt in ſelling all offices when entruſted by the King." They further told the lord chancellor, "That he never ſaid or did any word or action in the moſt ſecret council, but they two had declared to his prejudice; and that if he would now, as ſecretly as might be, give them ſuch information and light as might furniſh matter of impeachment againſt thoſe two gentlemen, they would divert the ſtorm which was gathering, and which threatened to break upon his head;" all which application he politely rejected.

As to the calumny of his having hoarded vaſt eſtates in his adminiſtration, by corruption and bribery, the badneſs of his fortune, at the time of his diſgrace, very evidently proves the contrary; which could not be owing to diſſipations of his own, from which he was very averſe, being a temperate man, a great reader, and no way inclined to waſte. Another imputation of being chief miniſter, and having the power and credit to do, or adviſe to be done, all he had a mind to, it muſt be urged in his defence, that he had no ſuch weak maſters, or joint privy counſellors, to deal with, as to be governed ſolely by him, or to be controlled or directed in their meaſures (often of a very delicate, dangerous, and extraordinary texture) by one man, he often having given up his opinion, particularly in the war, from which he was more averſe than any other man in the kingdom, whoſe conſtitution was ſore, and whoſe pulſe he had a right to feel and underſtand as well as moſt, and whoſe wealth, the ſinews of war, was no ways able to ſupport, as there was little or no money in the nation, and no alliances made with the neighbouring princes; a war which, the chancellor foreſaw, would be the greateſt misfortune to the kingdom. Nor was it owing to his majeſty's want of foreſight that alliances had not been made previouſly thereto, nor to his own want of care, or to that of the other privy counſellors intruſted with him, as co-operators in the direction of ſtate; but to the conjunct and complicated affairs which diſtracted France, Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, the Empire and England. As he did

from his ſoul abhor the entering into this war, ſo likewiſe did he never preſume, when it was entered into, to give any advice or counſel, or any other way meddle in the conducting it, than merely as a privy counſellor, leaving the other extrajudicial branches of it to thoſe of the military department. He abſolutely and determinately refuſed, with ſcorn, 10,000l. a year offered to him by the French King, to bring his majeſty into a treaty with that monarch; and was ſo far from being ſole manager in thoſe affairs, that it was well known, and not to be denied, that he was not twice in any room alone with his majeſty for one whole year, and very ſeldom for three whole years together; which could not very well have happened, if he had had the King's ear at his command.

The diſtraction and diſcompoſure of thoſe times were evidently and frequently amended, rather than made worſe by his adminiſtration; and if he cannot, in the firſt place, be charged with invading the conſtitution with Cromwell, ſo neither can he be charged with deſerting or prejudicing the regal authority to which he was a profeſſed friend. The number of illicit grants to which he refuſed to ſet the ſeal in Charles the ſecond's time, the lady, in favour with the King, her creature Mr. Bennet, and the duke's dangerous favourite Mr. Coventry, all together, with the accumulated weight of the unprecedented Duke of Buckingham, concurring at once to undo him, did really and effectually make him odious to the people, ſince to him this powerful junto imputed every miſcarriage: we believe, and may affirm, that he was no ways inſtrumental in introducing thoſe great calamities the plague and peſtilence, which ruined the lives and connections of the people; nor will the fire of London be laid at his door; nor ought Brounker's infamous treachery and cowardice, though never puniſhed, but ſkreened and protected, be alledged againſt him; and yet theſe calamitous times gave many opens to his enemies towards exerting their power and improving their influence againſt him wherein he was no ways concerned: how then can he be charged with the more exorbitant accuſations of a deſign, with the King, to eſtabliſh abſolute monarchy, to diſſolve parliaments by ſupporting a ſtanding army, and overturning the eſtabliſhment; who had a fair opportunity, in a more diſtracted time, to have joined ambitious men in ſuch formidable projects? and with as little colour of reaſon can he be ſuppoſed ſo weak as to expreſs himſelf, in the hearing of many of his majeſty's ſubjects, that the King was in his heart a papiſt, admitting that he had ſo believed.

To the charges of venality and other articles, particularly that of his having adviſed the King to the ſale of Dunkirk, the treatment which he received from the French King in his flight, and exile in that kingdom, was a ſufficient teſtimony that that prince did never apprehend himſelf or crown any way obliged to the lord chancellor for that or any other ſervice; nor were or could any of the ſeventeen articles of impeachment againſt him be proved; though if it was poſſible to have been effected, it is notorious, he had enemies enough who would find out ways and means to prove

prove any ſingle one of them, much more all of them.

And now having, as we apprehend, vindicated the lord chancellor from corruption, or foul adminiſtration as a ſtateſman, and proved his ability, integrity, and truſt as a ſervant, we ſhall conſider him as a genius and a writer; and a moſt excellent writer he is confeſſed to be by his worſt enemies. His hiſtory of the civil wars ſtands a monumental proof of his being the beſt, the moſt accurate, and polite hiſtorian of his time, or indeed any other time. He does not, like other hiſtorians, trifle away his labour in a detail of facts, a dry narrative, an inſipid relation, a minute circumſtantial account of things, perſons, times, or places, but he illuſtrates thoſe points by throwing incidental lights upon them; and a fact, when he relates it, becomes like a precious brilliant, reflecting rays from every point of it. When he makes us acquainted with perſons, he introduces them with the accuracy of a diligent obſerver, one who knew the inmoſt receſſes of the heart of man; he traverſes their deſigns, and, like a lord chancellor, inveſtigates, unravels and developes, all the windings, turnings, and evaſions of the moſt ſubtile. How amiably does he handle a good character? we are enamoured with the virtuous, and lament the decay of goodneſs on the compariſon with a vicious character, which he unmaſks and lays open with the judgment of an artiſt. His colourings are of a moſt vivid and gloſſy complexion. His features are admirable, whether extraordinary on the ſide of virtue or vice. In ſhort, few will deny to join in commending the Lord Clarendon, as a very great man, but as a writer one of the beſt in the univerſe.

Character of the Stuart family, from Clarendon's life.

THEY were naturally credulous, and ſubmitted, very often, their judgments, which were very good, to be impoſed upon by thoſe who were weak. They were naturally virtuous, but eaſily led over and corrupted by the inclinations of thoſe who were vicious; too much inclined to like men at firſt ſight; did not care for men much older than themſelves, deſpiſed old acquaintance, for no other reaſon, than becauſe they were old. They could not deny any thing, and leſs to ſtrangers than to themſelves; they were enamoured of royal prerogative over-much, and thought a King of England, contrary to the conſtitution of England, ſhould be like the King of France, agreeable to the conſtitution of France, that is, deſpotic. They were bounteous and generous, not for the ſake of bounty or generoſity, (which laſt was a flower that never grew naturally in the hearts of the Stuart family, or that of Bourbon) but becauſe they could not deny, or withſtand importunity, and often conſented, where they were convinced they ought to have denied. If the Duke of York was more fixed than his brother Charles II. it was owing to his obſtinacy, not to his judgment; he hated debate; and, to avoid it, reſolved very often what and when he ſhould not: his judgment was more ſubject to perſons, than to arguments, which weighed little with him; whereas the king's judgment

was in greateſt danger from quick ſtarts, and was to be *taken by ſurpriſe*. The duke had both reverence and love for the king, and was in every reſpect more dutiful, ſubmiſſive, and obedient to him, than any other ſubject the king had, ſome of whom he permitted to affront him unpuniſhed; and to extort things from him by violence before his face, and contrary to his judgment: for the king's good-nature was exceſſive; he was over-facetious, over-familiar; and his exceſs in good-nature begat his exceſs in every thing elſe.

A ſuccinct account of the perſon, the way of living, and of the court of the King of Pruſſia.

THE King of Pruſſia is about forty-ſeven years of age, in ſtature about five feet ſix inches, extremely well made, but ſomewhat remarkable in his deportment, yet very polite; his countenance is agreeable and ſprightly; his voice muſical and fine, even when he ſwears, which he rarely does, except when in a paſſion. He is better verſed in the French language, and ſpeaks it more fluent and correctly than the German, and never makes uſe of the latter, but to thoſe whom he knows to be ignorant of the former. His hair is of a dark fine cheſnut colour, and always in queue; he takes a pleaſure in dreſſing it himſelf, and never wears night-cap, night-gown, or ſlippers, but only puts on a linen cloak when he dreſſes his hair. Three times in the year he has a new ſuit of the uniform of the firſt battalion of his guards, which is a blue cloth faced with red, and ſilver Brandenburgs, after the Spaniſh manner; his waiſtcoat is plain yellow, a point d'eſpagne hat, and white feather. He wears boots, and never appears in ſhoes, even at his public court days; this trifle gives him an air very conſtrained and particular to his foreign courtiers.

He always riſes about five, and is buſy till three quarters after ſix: at ſeven he dreſſes, and then receives letters, petitions, and memorials, and directs anſwers; and having diſpatched theſe, at nine his miniſters (or rather his domeſtics) attend him till eleven, at which time preciſely he relieves his guards, and ſees them perform their exerciſes; is very exact in correcting any miſtake, and giving the word of command himſelf, unleſs he is indiſpoſed; 'tis not therefore to be wondered, that moſt of the generals of other princes endeavour to imitate the Pruſſian exerciſe and diſcipline, as they are the beſt now in Europe: after this is done, he returns, and continues in the great hall of his palace, and grants public audience to any of his ſubjects, and permits them to preſent their own petitions; and ſo deſirous is he to do juſtice, and relieve all injuries and oppreſſions, that he ſtrictly commands his executive officers, to hear, determine, and adjudge all diſputes without delay. Having diſpatched his public affairs, he returns to his cloſet, and, though only his own domeſtics are preſent, he has ſo habituated himſelf in bending his body in a bowing poſture, that he always retires bowing in the moſt courtly manner. As ſoon as he enters his cloſet, he reſumes his buſineſs alone, or finiſhes with his miniſters, if any thing remains undone before his going to the parade, which frequently is the caſe; for let

let the buſineſs be never ſo important, he is punctual in relieving his guards at the ſtroke of eleven.

He ſits down to dinner at half an hour after twelve in general, accompanied with his own miniſters, and thoſe of foreign princes, who are at Potzdam, and the officers of his firſt battalion of guards. His table conſiſts of twenty-four covers, though it frequently exceeds that number. He is very elegant and particular in his deſerts of fruit. The dinner time does not exceed an hour; after dinner he walks about a quarter of an hour, converſing with ſome of the company, and then retires to his cloſet, bowing in his uſual manner as he goes out.

He continues in private till five o'clock, when his reader comes to him and reads till ſeven, and his reading is ſucceeded by a concert, which laſts till nine. He takes great delight in, and underſtands muſic extremely well, and few can equal him upon the flute. His daily concert conſiſts chiefly of wind inſtruments, and vocal muſic, which are the beſt in Europe; namely, three eunuchs, a counter tenor voice, and Mademoiſelle Aſtra, an Italian. Theſe ſingers cannot be equalled, for he will admit of none that are not ſuperlatively excellent.

At nine, ſome of the Voltaires, Algarottis, Maupertuis, and the other wits, never exceeding eight, including the King, and one or two of the King's favourites, who uſually ſup with him, meet in an apartment for that purpoſe: and ſupper is ſerved up at half an hour after nine, which never conſiſts of more than eight diſhes, all introduced at the ſame time: from the time of ſupper wit flies about very freely till twelve, during which time the King lays aſide his majeſty, and is only diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of the company by his ſuperior wit and bons mots: at the ſtroke of twelve the King withdraws to bed, and is ſo exact, that the moſt entertaining ſubjects never make him exceed the time above five or ten minutes. In this manner the twenty-four hours are ſpent throughout the whole year, particularly during the nine months which the King ſpends at Potzdam; unleſs ſomething extraordinary intervene, ſuch as the preſent, when his thoughts are diverted from his private pleaſures and amuſements, and directed to the buſineſs of war.... He has an utter averſion to all ſorts of gaming, and in general to moſt rural amuſements.

The daily expence of his table for the kitchen is fixed at 33 German crowns, or five guineas and a half Engliſh money. For this ſum he has 24 diſhes, 16 for dinner and 8 for ſupper; the former conſiſts of 24 covers, and the latter of eight; if there be more than 24 covers, he pays the overplus to the purveyor of the kitchen, at the rate of a crown a head: all the ſea-fiſh and game is not included in this expence, but is charged to the King over and above the five guineas and a half. Out of the thirty-three crowns, the purveyor pays for wood and coals, and buys the kitchen furniture, ſuch as tables, kitchen linen, and in general, every thing that belongs to it, the wages of the cooks excepted, which the King is charged with extraordinarily. There are four cooks employed in the kitchen, a Frenchman, Italian, Auſtrian, and Pruſſian, and each of them dreſſes four diſhes for the dinner, and two for the ſupper; ſo that in this variety of cook-

ry, 'tis calculated that every man's palate may be pleaſed, which is the intent of the King in having four cooks of four different countries, of which his company generally conſiſts. Whether the King be preſent or not, he gives a dinner all the year through to the officers of his battalion; and allows them a bottle of wine, and a bottle of beer alternately each day between two. There are alſo made ready every day at twelve o'clock, three large diſhes of roaſt, or boiled meat, bread and beer for the officers of his two other battalions of foot-guards, and every one may take of this as he pleaſes: 'tis a ſort of whet before dinner, the price of which is alſo fixed with the purveyor of the kitchen, who provides at his own diſcretion a certain quantity. . . .

The King has an univerſal knowledge; but excels in nothing ſo much as in the art of war, in which, by the mere natural ſtrength and ſuperiority of his judgment, he at once became a general and a hero. He diſtinguiſhes with preciſion, what inferior minds never diſcover at all, the difference between great difficulties and impoſſibilities, and being never diſcouraged by the former, has often ſeemed to execute the latter. He is indefatigably laborious and active, cool and intrepid in action, diſcerns as by intuition, ſeizes with rapidity, and improves with ſkill the ſhort but favourable, and often deciſive moments of battle. Modeſt and magnanimous after victory, he becomes the generous protector of the ſubdued and captive enemies. Reſolute and undejected in misfortunes, ſuperior to diſtreſſes, and ſtruggling with difficulties, which no courage nor conſtancy but his own would have reſiſted, or could have ſurmounted. . . . . He is a very good judge of compoſition, whether in verſe or proſe, in both which he has been an author himſelf with good ſucceſs. He has a great deal of humour, and ſucceeds well in raillery, and is very ſatyrical on thoſe whom he has any diſlike to.

He is a great politician, and very converſant on the nature of finances, and more ſo as to the value of commerce; and knows very well how to ſow in order to reap. He treats every body with great civility and reſpect, being extremely ſolicitous to oblige the meaneſt of his ſubjects, and makes his dignity familiar to them, by the modeſty and ſimplicity of his behaviour, and never thinks himſelf too great for the loweſt offices of friendſhip and humanity. . . . The ſalaries are but trifling which he annexes to the great offices of his court, and moſt of them *in partibus*. Through all his territories he has no governors of provinces or cities; he himſelf commands alone. The commanding officers of the regiments ſerve for governors, wherever they are in garriſon; nor has he any eſtabliſhment for a ſtaff in any of his places. Theſe three articles coſt immenſe ſums to other potentates. A ſoldier who diſtinguiſhes himſelf, and is obſervant of military diſcipline, generally meets with the King's particular favour, and very probably in twenty or thirty years, may riſe through all the ſteps till he gets the command of a regiment. . .

His only miniſters are juſtice and humanity, though he has an officer ſtiled a chancellor, who does not open his mouth. A grand veneur, who dare not kill a quail. A cupbearer, who knows not whether he has any wine in his cellar. A maſter of the horſe, who dare not order

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one of them to be ſaddled. A chamberlain, who has never given him his ſhirt. A great maſter of the wardrobe, who does not know his taylor. The functions of all theſe great officers are exerciſed by one ſingle perſon, whoſe name is Frederickſtoff, who is likewiſe valet de chambre, and private ſecretary in ordinary, and has filled all theſe nominal poſts for ſeveral years. His own extenſive mind forms all his plans of government, undebaſed by miniſterial intereſts and miſrepreſentations.

His whole houſhold, conſiſts of eight gentlemen pages, as many footmen, fourteen running footmen, and ſixteen men with dreſſes of different ſorts, after the manner of the Eaſtern nations, all in roſe colour with galloon lace. In all his apartments the furniture is very neat and plain, the hangings of roſe colour pale lilies, both for himſelf, the two queens, and the reſt of the royal family.

The late King his father loved hunting, and kept a very expenſive equipage on that account; but his preſent majeſty has an utter averſion to it; and on his advancement to the throne, ſent for the grand veneur (who was a great lover of the diverſion) to lay before him an account of the annual expence of the chaſe, who repreſented it as a great benefit to the King to continue it, and urged it ſo far as to tell him, that if he ſuppreſſed it, he would loſe 23,000 crowns a year by it: upon which the King told him, that he would give him all his game, and the fiſh in his rivers, in conſideration of 20,000 crowns a year, and would pay him for all he had occaſion for himſelf. The poor veneur, who had aſſerted by his own account, that he muſt be a great gainer at this rate, durſt not refuſe the offer, and inadvertently laid a ſnare in which he was caught himſelf, and proved his ruin, for he was at laſt obliged to abſcond, and had neither money nor game.

The queen conſort is as good a woman as lives, and greatly eſteemed by the King for her virtues, tho' he ſeldom ſees her, and never cohabits with her. The Princeſs Amelia is very agreeable and lovely, and poſſeſſed of every amiable qualification to render her accompliſhed. Prince Henry is very amiable, and extremely polite and generous. Prince Ferdinand has diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſuch an extraordinary manner in Germany, that his great qualifications are too well known to need a recital here: therefore let it ſuffice to ſay, that he is loved and eſteemed by all who know him. . .

Character of General Wolfe.

GEneral Wolfe ſeemed by nature formed for military greatneſs; his memory was retentive, his judgment deep, and his comprehenſion amazingly quick and clear: his conſtitutional courage was not only uniform, and daring, perhaps to an extreme, but he poſſeſſed that higher ſpecies of it, (if I may be allowed the expreſſion,) that ſtrength, ſteadineſs, and activity of mind, which no difficulties could obſtruct, nor dangers deter. With an unuſual livelineſs, almoſt to impetuoſity of temper, he was not ſubject to paſſion: With the greateſt independence of ſpirit, free from pride. Generous, almoſt to profuſion: he contemned every little art for the acquiſition of wealth, whilſt he ſearched after objects

jects for his charity and beneficence: the deserving soldier never went unrewarded, and even the needy inferior officer frequently tasted of his bounty. Constant and distinguishing in his attachments: manly and unreserved, yet gentle, kind, and conciliating in his manners. He enjoyed a large share of the friendship, and almost the universal goodwill of mankind; and, to crown all, sincerity and candour, a true sense of honour, justice, and public liberty, seemed the inherent principles of his nature, and the uniform rule of his conduct.

He betook himself, when very young, to the profession of arms; and with such talents, joined to the most unwearied assiduity, no wonder he was soon singled out as a most rising military genius. Even so early as the battle of La-feldt, when scarce twenty years of age, he exerted himself in so masterly a manner, at a very critical juncture, that it drew the highest encomiums from the great officer then at the head of our army.

During the whole war he went on, without interruption, forming the military character; was present at every engagement, and never passed undistinguished. Even after the peace, whilst others lolled on pleasure's downy lap, he was cultivating the arts of war. He introduced (without one act of inhumanity) such regularity and exactness of discipline into his corps, that, as long as the six British battalions on the plains of Minden, are recorded in the annals of Europe, so long will Kingsley's stand amongst the foremost of that day.

Of that regiment he continued lieutenant-colonel, till the great minister who rouzed the sleeping genius of his country, called him forth into higher spheres of action. He was early in the most secret consultations for the attacks of Rochfort: and what he would have done there, and what he afterwards did do at Louisbourg, are fresh in every one's memory.

He was scarce returned from thence, when he was appointed to command the important expedition against Quebec. There his abilities shone out in their brightest lustre: in spite of many unforeseen difficulties, from the nature of the situation, from great superiority of numbers, the strength of the place itself, and his own bad state of health, he persevered, with unwearied diligence, practising every stratagem of war to effect his purpose: At last, *singly, and alone in opinion*, he formed, and executed, that great, that dangerous, yet necessary plan, which drew out the French to their defeat, and will for ever denominate him *The Conqueror of Canada*. But there —— tears will flow —— there, when within the grasp of victory, he first received a ball through his wrist, which immediately wrapping up, he went on, with the same alacrity, animating his troops by precept and example: but, in a few minutes after, a second ball, through his body, obliged him to be carried off to a small distance in the rear, where, rouzed from fainting in the last agonies by the sound of *they run*, he eagerly asked, "Who run?" and being told, the French, and that they were defeated, he said, "Then "I thank God; I die contented;" and almost instantly expired.

On Sunday, November 17, at seven o'clock in the morning, his majesty's ship Royal William (in which this hero's corpse was brought from Quebec to Portsmouth) fired

two signal guns for the removal of his remains. At eight o'clock the body was lowered out of the ſhip into a twelve oar'd barge, towed by two twelve oar'd barges, and attended by 12 twelve-oar'd barges to the bottom of the point, in a train of gloomy ſilent pomp, ſuitable to the melancholy occaſion, grief ſhutting up the lips of the fourteen barges crews. Minute guns were fired from the ſhips at Spithead, from the time of the body's leaving the ſhip to its being landing at the point at Portſmouth, which was one hour. The regiment of invalids was ordered under arms before eight, and being joined by a company of the train in the garriſon at Portſmouth, marched from the parade there, to the bottom of the point, to receive the remains. At nine the body was landed, and put into a travelling hearſe, attended by a mourning coach, (both ſent from London,) and proceeded thro' the garriſon. The colours on the fort were ſtruck half flag ſtaff; the bells were muffled and rung in ſolemn concert with the march; minute guns were fired on the platform from the entrance of the corpſe to the end of the proceſſion; the company of the train led the van with their arms reverſed; the corpſe followed; and the invalid regiment followed the hearſe, their arms reverſed. They conducted the body to the Landport gates, where the train opened to the right and left, and the hearſe proceeded thro' them on their way to London. Altho' there were many thouſands of people aſſembled on this occaſion, not the leaſt diſturbance happened; nothing to be heard but murmuring broken accents in praiſe of the dead hero.—On the 20th, at night, his body was depoſited in the burying-place belonging to his family, at Greenwich.

Some particulars of the life of Dr. Halley.

EDmund Halley was the only ſon of a ſoapboiler in Wincheſter-ſtreet. He was born in London, Oct. 29, 1656, and educated at St. Paul's ſchool, under the tuition of Dr. Gale. In his early years he diſcovered an uncommon genius for learning, and before he was fifteen had made a conſiderable progreſs in mathematicks, more particularly in thoſe branches that led to the knowledge of heavenly bodies. In his ſeventeenth year he was entered a commoner in Queen's College; and before he was nineteen publiſhed, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, a direct and geometrical method of finding the Aphelia and Eccentricity of the planets, by which the hypotheſis advanced by Kepler was reduced to demonſtration. Some obſervations which he made on an eclipſe of the moon, June 27, 1675, and upon a ſpot in the ſun the year following, determined the motion of the ſun round its own axis, which was not till then ſufficiently aſcertained. The ſame year he obſerved at Oxford an occultation of Mars by the moon, which he afterwards had occaſion to refer to in ſettling the longitude of the Cape of Good Hope.

Aſtronomy now became his favourite ſtudy. He had in his youth, by unwearied application, an uncommon ſhare of claſſical learning; and this in his riper years gave him the more leiſure to purſue

ſue his progreſs in the ſciences. He had accurately obſerved the motions of Jupiter and Saturn, and had corrected ſome errors in the tables of thoſe planets; and he had taken ſome pains to complete the catalogue of fixed ſtars, a taſk which he ſoon found upon enquiry, was in other hands. He then formed his great deſign of perfecting the whole ſcheme of the heavens, by the addition of thoſe ſtars which lie ſo near the South pole, that they could neither be ſeen by Mr. Flamſtead at Greenwich, nor Hevelius at Dantzick, the two aſtronomers who had undertaken to complete the catalogue. Full of this project he left the univerſity, and with the conſent of his father, and the royal recommendation, he embarked for St. Helena on board one of the Eaſt-India company's ſhips, in November 1676, before he had acquired, by his reſidence, any title of thoſe degrees of univerſity honours, that are alike conferred on wiſe men and fools.

After his arrival he loſt no time in purſuing his taſk, and having finiſhed it to his own ſatisfaction, in 1678 he returned to London, and delineated a planiſphere, on which he laid down the exact places of all the ſtars near the South pole, and preſented it to his majeſty, who had already honoured him with his patronage, and who, as a further mark of his royal favour, gave him a letter of mandamus to his univerſity for the degree of maſter of arts, in compliance with which the degree was conferred Dec. 3, 1678, and the ſame year he was choſen a fellow of the royal ſociety.

By the tables, which he ſoon after publiſhed, he ſhewed, from his own obſervations, that former aſtronomers had been defective in calculating the motions of the heavenly bodies; that Saturn moved much ſlower, and Jupiter more ſwiftly than had been before imagined; and that the obliquity of the ecliptic was no leſs erroneous.

About this time a conteſt had ariſen between our countryman Mr. Hook, and the renowned Hevelius, already mentioned, about the preference of plain or glaſs lights in aſtronomical inſtruments; and Mr. Halley, who was ſcarce two and twenty, was pitched upon by the royal ſociety to go over to Dantzick, to terminate the diſpute. Mr. Halley was charmed with the old gentleman's manner, who had been an obſerver above forty years, and he was no leſs ſo with his converſation, and the politeneſs with which he was received. From May 26, till July 18, the two aſtronomers continued their obſervations almoſt every night, and on taking leave, Mr. Halley gave a teſtimony of the accuracy of the old aſtronomer's apparatus, which not a little pleaſed him, and diſguſted Mr. Hook. It would be foreign to our deſign to enter into the merits of this diſpute, and therefore we ſhall only take notice, that the learned Dr. Wallis took upon him, in ſome meaſure, to juſtify Mr. Halley, by declaring thus far in his favour, that if he had been too laviſh in his commendations of Hevelius, Mr. Hook had been the ſame in his reprehenſions; and thus the matter reſted.

In 1680 Mr Halley, accompanied by his friend and ſchool-fellow, the pious Mr. Robert Nelſon, ſet out for France, and about the midway between Calais and Paris he was the firſt who diſcovered the remarkable comet of that year, in its return from the ſun,

ſun. He had already obſerved it in its deſcent, and had now the ſatisfaction of a complete gratification of his curioſity, in viewing that extraordinary phænomenon from the royal obſervatory, which was then but juſt erected in France; and at the ſame time an opportunity of eſtabliſhing a friendly correſpondence between the royal aſtronomers of Paris and Greenwich, the celebrated Caſſini and Mr. Flamſtead.

From Paris the travellers continued their journey, with a view to make what is commonly called the grand tour; and paſſing through Lyons, arrived in Italy, where they ſpent the greateſt part of the year 1681: Mr. Halley's affairs calling him home, he left his companion at Rome, and returning by the way of Paris, he had a ſecond opportunity of viſiting Signior Caſſini, whom he aſſiſted in reforming his inſtruments, which he found very difficult to manage; and having communicated to one another their former obſervations upon this comet, as well thoſe made at Greenwich, as thoſe made at Paris, a foundation was laid for ſettling the path of it, and of the eſtabliſhing a new aſtronomy with reſpect to theſe celeſtial bodies.

It was not, however, till two years after, that he predicted the comet which now appears, and which muſt now be univerſally acknowledged, to the honour of his memory, to have been foretold by an Engliſhman *.

Upon his return to England he married Mary the daughter of Mr. Tooke, at that time auditor of the Exchequer, a young lady amiable in her perſon, and of excellent endowments, with whom he lived happy fifty-five years.

The following year, 1682, he ſettled at Iſlington, and publiſhed his theory of the variation of the magnetical compaſs, in which he ſuppoſes the whole globe of the earth to be one great magnet, having four poles or points of attraction, by which the needle is ſucceſſively governed as it approaches neareſt to either. But this hypotheſis, tho' well received at firſt, by reaſon of its novelty, was afterwards found irreconcileable to practice, and rejected by himſelf for one that appeared to many no leſs whimſical than the former; but this he perſiſted in with great obſtinacy, and the rather as it ſolved all the appearances of the variation, without abſolutely giving up the four poles on which reſted the credit of his firſt conjecture. He ſuppoſed the outer ſurface of the earth to be a ſhell, like that (for illuſtration ſake) of a cocoa nut; that within this ſhell was a ſmaller ſhell not occupying the whole hollow ſpace, but admitting a floating medium between the inſide of the outer, and the outſide of the inner ſhell; that both theſe, having the ſame common center and axis of diurnal rotation, would, by continual turning, vary a little; and by that means the

* This comet in 1682 was accurately obſerved at Greenwich by Mr. Flamſtead, when it came to its perihelion, Sept. 4; and Mr. Halley having traced it back to its appearance in 1607, when the time of its perihelion was Oct. 16; and thence to 1531, when it came to its perhelion Aug. 25; ventured to foretel, that it would appear again about the end of 1758, or the beginning of 1759; a prediction which reflects immortal honour upon the memory of this great man, and upon the country in which he was born.

poles

poles would in time become different; but that both the inner and outer poles having the same power of attraction, would produce the greater or lesser variation as they happened to be at a greater or less distance from each other; this amendment is by many disregarded; by none that we know of adopted; and yet some late experiments, made both by the French and English in different parts of the world, seem now to favour it.

Mr. Halley spared no pains to establish his theory by repeated experiments, and he had so much credit with King William after the revolution, that he obtained the command of the Paramour Pink to complete his observations. In his first attempt, his men proving sickly, and his first lieutenant refusing to obey orders, he returned without effecting any thing; but having suspended his lieutenant, and procured of the government another ship of less burthen to attend him, he took his departure from the coast of England in September 1699, and having traversed the vast Atlantic ocean, from one hemisphere to the other, as far as the ice would permit, in his way back he touched at St. Helena, the coast of Brazil, Cape Verd, Barbadoes, Madeira, the Canaries, the coast of Barbary, and in many other latitudes, till at length he arrived in England in 1700, and published a general chart, shewing, at one view, the variation of the compass in all those seas where the English navigators were acquainted; by which he laid a foundation for the discovery of the laws of that variation, so different in different parts of the world.

The method of finding the longitude at sea, by the motions of the moon, was first projected by Mr. Halley, who took great pains to reduce it to practice; but at the very time when he was most intent upon perfecting his observations, his father's death, and the unexpected reverse of fortune that happened to him on that occasion, put a period to his pleasurable studies, and obliged him to turn his thoughts to the support of a numerous family. His father, who, before the fire of London, was possessed of an estate in houses of 1000l. a year, partly by imprudence in marrying a second wife, and partly by misfortunes, died insolvent.

Mr. Halley, disappointed of his paternal inheritance, began to think seriously of converting that knowledge and experience, which had cost him so much labour and study, to his own more immediate advantage, and it was fortunate for him that he made himself acceptable to Sir Isaac Newton, by applying to him for the solution of a problem which had baffled the skill of Sir Christopher Wren and Mr. Hook, who were at that time celebrated all over Europe for their great skill in the mechanical powers, and for their knowledge in the sciences; which Mr. Newton answered without hesitation. Mr. Newton was then at Cambridge, and employed in his Principia, a work now so well known, that it is scarce necessary to mention more of the title: he was pleased with the application made to him by Halley, and ever after conceived a friendship for him.

In the interval between his first voyage and his father's death, Mr. Halley had made many useful discoveries, which are omitted in their place, particularly a method of measuring the elevation of very high

high mountains and other eminences, by the barometer, and the phyſical cauſes of the trade winds and monſoons, which he illuſtrated by a chart, repreſenting their direction, wherever they blow, in every part of the globe; he accounted alſo for the equality of height in the Mediterranean ſea, notwithſtanding the continual accumulation of waters to it by nine large rivers, and the conſtant ſetting in of the current in the mouth of the Straits, without any viſible diſcharge by any canal whatever.

We ſhould likewiſe have taken notice, that Mr. Halley was choſen aſſiſtant ſecretary to the royal ſociety, on the reſignation of Dr. Muſgrave, in 1685; and in 1691 he was diſappointed of the Savilian profeſſorſhip at Oxford, by the jealouſy of Mr. Flamſtead, who took it in his head that he had ſuffered in eſtimation of Sir Iſaac Newton, by Mr. Halley's growing friendſhip with that great man.

Soon after this mortification, he publiſhed his tables, ſhewing the value of annuities for lives, calculated from the bills of mortality at Breſlau in Sileſia; and the ſame year came out his famous univerſal theories for finding the foci of optic glaſſes.

In 1695 he reſigned the office of aſſiſtant ſecretary, and was appointed comptroller of the Mint at Cheſter in 1696. Here his active genius gave no way to idleneſs. He employed himſelf during the two years that this ſubſiſted, in philoſophical experiments and phyſical diſquiſitions, and his hypotheſis concerning the cauſe of the univerſal deluge by the approach of a comet, which Mr. Whiſton adopted in his new theory of the earth, was about this time produced.

We have already related the ſucceſs of his voyages in the Paramour Pink, after which he was employed by King James II. to obſerve the courſe of the tides in every part of the Britiſh channel, and to take the latitude and longitude of the principal headlands, which he performed with great accuracy, and in 1702 publiſhed a large map of the Britiſh channel. The ſame year he was ſent by Queen Anne to the Emperor to view the coaſt of Dalmatia, and to conſtruct a ſafe harbour for ſhipping, as commodious as poſſible for the trade of the Adriatic ſea; but ſome objections being made to this project by the Dutch, the execution of the deſign was deferred, and Mr. Halley returned home with very ſingular marks, however, of the Emperor's favour, who gave him from his own finger a ring of conſiderable value. Not long after his arrival in England he was again ſent upon the ſame errand, and in his way to the Emperor's court had the honour to ſup with his late majeſty King George I. at his palace of Herenhauſen, where he was entertained with great marks of reſpect. On his arrival at Vienna he was again preſented to the Emperor, who ordered his chief engineer to attend him to Iſtra, where they added ſome new works to the fortifications of Trieſte, the port of Boccari being found capable of receiving ſhips of all burdens with the greateſt ſafety.

In the year 1703, juſt before the great ſtorm, he returned to England, and Dr. Wallis being then dead, he was now appointed Savilian Profeſſor at Oxford without oppoſition, and was complimented with

with the degree of doctor of laws by that univerſity. Here he was employed in tranſlating, and reviſing ſome ancient authors on the abſtruſer parts of mathematicks, particularly Apollonius de ſectione rationis and Serenus's Conics.

In 1713 he ſucceeded Sir Hans Sloane in the poſt of ſecretary to the royal ſociety; and, as perfecting the theory of the moon's motion was always uppermoſt in his thoughts, tho' prevented from it by the multiplicity of public buſineſs, he now applied all his leiſure hours to that ſubject, and in 1715 he was able by that means to predict the central eclipſe of the ſun to a few minutes, and to project a map of the extent of the moon's ſhadow to ſuch a degree of exactneſs, as advanced his reputation in that article of aſtronomy beyond the reach of party oppoſition. On the death of Mr. Flamſtead in 1719 he was appointed to ſucceed him. By this new employment he was not only enabled to purſue his favourite ſtudies without interruption, but he was alſo poſſeſſed of a competency to ſupport his family without that anxiety of mind, to which, by the uncertainty of his income, he had long been ſubject.

When he was advanced to Greenwich he was in the 64th year of his age; notwithſtanding which he attended the teleſcope with uncommon application for 18 years without any aſſiſtance; in all which time a meridian view of the moon ſcarce ever eſcaped him whenever the diſpoſition of the heavens would permit. In 1721 he reſigned the poſt of ſecretary to the royal ſociety, that nothing might interrupt the buſineſs of his new employment. Upon the acceſſion of his preſent majeſty to the throne, the late Queen Caroline made a viſit to the royal obſervatory, and being highly delighted with the polite reception ſhe met with, was pleaſed to add to his ſalary the half-pay of a captain in the navy, to which, by his former commiſſion, he had an undoubted claim; but he declined the offer that was made him of being appointed mathematical preceptor to the Duke of Cumberland, as incompatible with his years, and the ordinary attendance of his duty at Greenwich.

In Auguſt 1729 he was admitted a foreign member of the academy of ſciences at Paris, in the room of Signior Branchini; and in 1731 he publiſhed a propoſal for finding the longitude at ſea within a degree, having perfected his tables for one whole period of the moon's apogæum, in which time he had obſerved the right aſcenſion of the moon at her tranſit over the meridian near 1500 times, a number not leſs than Tycho Brahe, Hevelius, and Flamſtead's added together.

In 1737 he was ſeized with a paralytic diſorder in his right hand, an attack the more alarming as it was the firſt he ever had felt upon his conſtitution; which gradually increaſing, he came at length to be wholly ſupported by ſuch cordials as were ordered by his phyſicians, till being tired with theſe, he aſked for a glaſs of wine, and having drank it expired as he ſat in his chair, on the 14th of January, and in the 86th year of his age, without groan. He was interred at Lee, near Greenwich, in the ſame grave with his beloved conſort. And as he was a member whoſe name reflected honour upon the

the Royal academy of Sciences at Paris, Mr. Mairan, according to cuſtom, pronounced his eulogy, from which theſe further particulars are extracted. "He, ſays Mairan, poſſeſſed all the qualifications neceſſary to pleaſe princes who were deſirous of inſtruction, great extent of knowledge, and a conſtant preſence of mind; his anſwers were ready, and at the ſame time pertinent, judicious, polite, and ſincere. When Peter the Great, Emperor of Ruſſia, came into England, he ſent for Mr. Halley, and found him equal to the great character he had heard of him. He aſked him many queſtions concerning the fleet he intended to build, the ſciences and arts which he wiſhed to introduce into his dominions, and a thouſand other ſubjects which his unbounded curioſity ſuggeſted; he was ſo well ſatisfied with Mr. Halley's anſwers, and ſo pleaſed with his converſation, that he admitted him familiarly to his table, and ranked him among the number of his friends, a term which we may venture to uſe with reſpect to a prince of his character; a prince truly great, in making no diſtinctions of men but that of their merit. But Mr. Halley, continues this writer, poſſeſſed ſtill more of the qualifications neceſſary to obtain him the love of his equals. In the firſt place he loved them; naturally of an ardent and glowing temper; he appeared animated in their preſence with a generous warmth, which the pleaſure alone of ſeeing them ſeemed to inſpire; he was open and punctual in his dealings, candid in his judgment, uniform and blameleſs in his manners, ſweet and affable, always ready to communicate, and diſintereſted. He opened a way to wealth by all that he effected for the improvement of navigation: to the glory of which he has added, that of having done nothing to enrich himſelf: he lived and died in that mediocrity ſo much extolled by philoſophers, the free choice of which implies a great degree both of virtue and wiſdom. The only mere lucrative place he ever had, was that in the mint at Cheſter, which ſoon determined, and he never deſired another. He was generous, and his generoſity exerted itſelf even at the expence of vanity, from which the learned are no more exempted than other men, and which perhaps they more frequently betray. I am furniſhed, proceeds Mr. Mairan, with an inſtance of this, by a letter which accidentally came into my hands about ſix years ago, written by him to an author whom he knew only by reputation. Mr. Halley, in this letter, with equal ſagacity and politeneſs, points out an error in a very critical calculation which that author had fallen into, in treating on the principal point of a queſtion in aſtronomy and phyſics. It muſt not however be concealed, that Mr. Halley never publiſhed that letter, altho' it would certainly have done him honour; but we muſt not too particularly reveal a ſecret, from the concealment of which he derives ſtill more.

The reputation of others gave him no uneaſineſs, a reſtleſs jealouſy and anxious emulation were ſtrangers to his breaſt. He was equally ignorant of thoſe extravagant prejudices in favour of one nation, which are injurious to all others. The friend, countryman, and diſciple of Newton, he ſpoke of Des

Cartes with reſpect; and ſucceſſor to Dr. Wallis, he did juſtice to the merit of our ancient geometricians. To conclude, theſe uncommon and valuable qualifications were tempered in Mr. Halley with a vein of gaiety and good humour, which neither his abſtracted ſpeculations, the infirmities of old age, nor the palſey itſelf, which ſeized him ſome years before his death, could impair: and this happy diſpoſition, the gift of nature, was the more perfect, as it was ſtill attendant upon that peace of mind, which is the nobleſt endowment of virtue." Since his death, his long expected tables of the ſun and planets were publiſhed in 1752, in 4to. with this title, Aſtronomical Tables, with precepts both Engliſh and Latin, for computing the places of the ſun, moon, planets, and comets.

An account of Baron Holberg, extracted from An enquiry into the preſent ſtate of polite learning in Europe.

THE hiſtory of polite learning in Denmark, may be comprized in the life of one ſingle man; it roſe and fell with the late famous Baron Holberg. This was, perhaps, one of the moſt extraordinary perſonages that has done honour to the preſent century. His being the ſon of a private centinel, did not abate the ardour of his ambition; for he learned to read, tho' without a maſter. Upon the death of his father, being left entirely deſtitute, he was involved in all that diſtreſs, which is common among the poor, and of which the great have ſcarce any idea. However, tho' only a boy of nine years old, he ſtill perſiſted in purſuing his ſtudies, travelled about from ſchool to ſchool, and begged his learning and his bread. When at the age of ſeventeen, inſtead of applying himſelf to any of the lower occupations, which ſeem beſt adapted to ſuch circumſtances, he was reſolved to travel for improvement from Norway, the place of his birth, to Copenhagen, the capital city of Denmark. He lived here by teaching French, at the ſame time avoiding no opportunity of improvement, that his ſcanty funds could permit. But his ambition was not to be reſtrained, or his thirſt of knowledge ſatisfied, until he had ſeen the world. Without money, recommendations, or friends, he undertook to ſet out upon his travels, and make the tour of Europe on foot. A good voice, and a trifling ſkill in muſic, were the only finances he had to ſupport an undertaking ſo extenſive; ſo he travelled by day, and at night ſung at the doors of peaſants houſes, to get himſelf a lodging. In this manner, young Holberg paſſed through France, Germany, and Holland, and, coming over to England, took up his reſidence for two years in the univerſity of Oxford. Here he ſubſiſted by teaching French and muſic, and wrote his Univerſal Hiſtory, his earlieſt, but worſt performance. Furniſhed with all the learning of Europe, he at laſt thought proper to return to Copenhagen, where his ingenious productions quickly gained him that favour he deſerved. He compoſed not leſs than eighteen comedies; thoſe in his own language are ſaid to excel, and thoſe which are wrote in French have peculiar merit. He

was

was honoured with nobility, and enriched by the bounty of the King; ſo that a life begun in contempt and penury, ended in opulence and eſteem.

To this account we ſhall ſubjoin the following extract from a work of Monſ. Beaumelle, written originally in French, and publiſhed a few years ſince under the title of Mes Penſées, giving a farther account of Baron Holberg, and the preſent ſtate of the Daniſh ſtage.

THE Daniſh comedy owes its birth and progreſs to the Baron Holberg: this learned and ingenious gentleman has drawn from his fruitful vein ſeven or eight volumes of dramatic performances: his manner is exact, dry, natural, at leaſt if one can judge by the German tranſlation; every where as correct as Terence, and ſometimes as pleaſant as Plautus; the reading of the modern French comic writers has not ſpoiled him; no inſipid dialogues, no metaphyſical ſcenes, no over-exquiſite and fine-ſpun ſentiments. It is eaſier for a foreigner to ſay what he is not, than to gueſs what he is, among his countrymen, ſuch as are delicate and nice judges object to him his low jeſts, and a profuſion of that groſs humour proper only to pleaſe the taſte of the mob; they ſay that Mr. Holberg has not the language of the polite world; that he makes choice only of the low and trivial in manners; that he ſhould have made more brilliant foibles the objects of his humour; that he might have found in high life perſons, characters, and follies more intereſting: in a word, they compare him to thoſe painters who copy nature exactly, but who never ſtudy nature in her beauties. But theſe cenſures are too ſevere; becauſe the profeſſor Holberg deſerves ſome indulgence, for his being not only the father of the ſtage, but beſides that he has no ſucceſſor; not to mention that he is the firſt profeſſor of a college who has obliged the world with valuable comedies.

Melampus, The Honeſt Ambition, The Whimſical Lady, Henry and Perine, are not farces: we tranſlate every day Engliſh plays that are much inferior to them: this author had without doubt excelled in polite comedy, if the pit had permitted him to follow his own taſte; it was this pit that extorted from him the Political Pewterer, Plutus and Ulyſſes.

The ſtage might be eaſily perfected: we ought firſt to proſcribe all the French farces which painful tranſlators turn into Daniſh, at ten crowns a piece: there is in every country more than wit enough to compoſe good farces; what occaſion therefore is there for tranſlating any? We ought to be exceeding delicate in the choice of tranſlations: in this kind their liſt of plays ſhould offer only what are wrought in the higheſt perfection; good œconomy requires that in matters of pleaſure nothing ſhould be borrowed from foreigners, but what is excellent and exquiſitely finiſhed. A ſtage ſhould tranſlate only to form itſelf; it ſhould therefore copy only great models: The Miſer, the Miſanthrope, the Gameſter, the Boaſter, will perfect the taſte of authors and of the pit. The Mock Doctor, the Feſtin de Pierre and Nanine, are enough to vitiate both the one and the other.

To have good original pieces, it is neceſſary to encourage the authors, and to encourage them, we muſt ſolicit them with the temptation of gain: the ſtage ſhould be the patrimony of men of parts and wit, and every performance paid according to the number of the repreſentations. If authors conſulted their intereſt, they would not print their pieces, 'till after the firſt fire of the public curioſity was ſomewhat abated. The cuſtom obſerved in Denmark of printing the piece at the ſame time with the play-bill, irritates the ſpirit of criticiſm, and blunts the edge of our curioſity. The ſelf-love of the poet cannot pay too great a regard to the delicacy of the ſpectator.

The Daniſh ſtage will be imperfect as long as there are no tragedies performed there; it will be, if I may be allowed the expreſſion, a limping ſtage. The Danes have only ſome few ſcenes of the Cid tranſlated by Mr. Roſtgaerd, the beſt of their poets. Some perſons charge their language for not being proper for tragedy: but is it credible that a tongue, whoſe tone is ſo plaintive and ſo moving, ſhould not be proper to convey the pathetic, and expreſs ſentiments? Others pretend that the character of the nation is repugnant to it: but is it conceivable, that a haughty, noble, and generous nation, cannot produce authors that can treat of the moſt highly intereſting ſubjects; that are acquainted with the human heart, and are capable of moving the paſſions? If the Danes have no tragedies, 'tis neither the fault of their language, nor their want of genius; but is purely to be aſcribed to circumſtances: their ſtage is but in its infancy; and the language of the poets among them is not yet become the language of the Gods. Be this as it will, they never will have excellent comedies, till they have, at leaſt, bad tragedies.

I forgot to obſerve, that their comedies are all in proſe. At Paris, it is found infinitely difficult to keep up the ſpirit of the piece, in proſe, for five acts: at Copenhagen they judge it infinitely more ſo to keep it up in verſe, without reckoning that the mechaniſm of poetry ſeems there ridiculous in the mouths of people who ſhould ſpeak naturally, ſimply, and without any preparation.

The actors are as good as the pieces they perform. As the profeſſion of a comedian in Denmark is neither ſtigmatized by the law, nor by religion, nor by the cuſtoms of the country, this occupation is exerciſed by young perſons, who for the moſt part have had a liberal education, who have natural and improved underſtandings. In France, players are deſpiſed by the people, and careſſed by the nobility: in Denmark, they are not, 'tis true, careſſed by the men of quality, but neither are they deſpiſed by the commonalty. It were to be wiſhed, for the perfection of the ſtage, that they ſhould be admitted into the beſt company; they would ſoon catch their manner, and amuſe the public by copying them. Their Harlequin is tolerable: a tour to Paris would quite form him. Their Fop is ſuch as ſuits a country where no ſuch character is found in perfection.

As to the actreſſes, they are leſs handſome than pretty, more pretty than agreeable, more agreeable than good. The public is divided between Mademoiſelle Shilo and Mademoiſelle

demoiſelle Materne the one is more applauded, the other is better loved. Paris would look upon the firſt as a very delicate morſel.

Some people complain that the actors want taſte in dreſs: this reproach falls with more juſtice upon the actreſſes. Yet, I muſt declare my ſentiments, even at the riſk of lying under the imputation of rudeneſs; their ornaments are without elegance, and their dreſs without imagination. The ſtage, that ſhould give the tone to faſhions, receives them from the court, the court borrows them from the city, the city has them from Hamburgh, which imports them from Paris, from Berlin, from Dreſden, and from Hanover, and ſpoils them all, by mixing with them that clumſy ſpirit which the heavy air of trade throws upon every thing.

Methinks the directors are not attentive enough to procure new ſubjects: they never have the firſt appearance of an actreſs, or ſetting out of a new actor. This is, however, the only means of putting the ſtage upon a ſolid footing, and of keeping continually alive the curioſity of the public.

The ſalaries of the actors are not very conſiderable, nor are theſe of the actreſſes proportionable either to their talents or to their conduct.

The room of the playhouſe is built with judgment, the ſeats diſtributed with œconomy, the machines compoſed with a great expence and ſimplicity: the ſtage is almoſt as large as the pit; which is a ſenſible defect. They ſay that the muſic of the orcheſtra is very good; it may be ſo, but the interludes are ſo long, that it has always conſiderably tired me.

This company has its directors: would it not be better that they directed themſelves, and that they had, as in France, the gentlemen of the bed-chamber for their ſuperiors?

Nothing of what tends to the perfection of the public ſpectacles and ſciences can be indifferent to the public good; and I ſhould be glad that Denmark, which diſtinguiſhes itſelf in ſo many particulars, would diſtinguiſh itſelf in every thing.

There is at Copenhagen a company of French comedians; they have a penſion from the King. It would be an eaſy matter to take proper meaſures to put them in a condition to repreſent all the good pieces, and to repreſent them with ſucceſs."

Characters of Magliabechi and Hill an Engliſh taylor, with a parallel, by Mr. Spence.

THE Italian, who forms one part of this compariſon, is Signor Antonio Magliabechi, librarian to the Grand Duke of Tuſcany. This man was born at Florence, Oct. 29, 1633. Such was the poverty of his parents, that they thought themſelves happy in getting him into the ſervice of a man who ſold herbs and fruit. Here he took every opportunity, though he could not tell one letter from another, to pore on the leaves of ſome old books that ſerved for waſte paper, declaring that he loved it of all things. A neighbouring bookſeller, who obſerved this, took him into his ſervice. Young Magliabechi ſoon learned to read; and his inclination for reading became his ruling paſſion; and a prodigious memory his diſtinguiſhing

guiſhing talent. He read every book that came into his hands, and retained not only the ſenſe of what he read, but often all the words, and the very manner of ſpelling, if ſingular. To make trial of the force of his memory, a gentleman lent him a manuſcript he was going to print. Some time after it was returned, the gentleman came to him, with a melancholy face, and pretended it was loſt. Magliabechi being requeſted to recollect what he remembered of it, wrote the whole, without miſſing a word, or varying the ſpelling. He was conſulted by all the learned who propoſed to write on any ſubject. If a prieſt, for inſtance, was going to compoſe a panegyric on a ſaint, Magliabechi would tell him every author, to the number of an hundred ſometimes, who had ſaid any thing of that ſaint, naming the book and the page, and the very words. He did this ſo often, and ſo readily, that he came at laſt to be looked upon as an oracle; and Coſmo III. Grand Duke of Florence, made him his librarian, the moſt ſuitable office to Magliabechi's genius. In the latter part of his life, when a book came into his hands, he would read the title page all over, dip here and there in the preface, dedication, and prefatory advertiſements, if there were any; and then caſt his eyes on each of the diviſions, ſections, or chapters. After this he could tell at any time what the book contained.

Though Magliabechi muſt have lived a very ſedentary life, yet he attained to the age of 81. He died July 14, 1714, in the midſt of the public applauſe, after enjoying, during all the latter part of his life, ſuch an affluence as very few perſons have ever procured by their knowledge or learning. By his will he left a very fine library collected by himſelf, for the uſe of the public, with a fund to maintain it; and the overplus of the fund to the poor. It had been uſual for every author and printer to make him a preſent of a copy of evety thing they publiſhed.

Though he was not an eccleſiaſtic, he never would marry. He was quite ſlovenly in his dreſs. He received his friends, and thoſe who came to conſult him on any point of literature, in a civil and obliging manner; though in general he had almoſt the air of a ſavage, and even affected it; together with a cynical or contemptuous ſmile. In his manner of living, he affected the character of Diogenes: three hard eggs, and a draught or two of water, were his uſual repaſt. When any one went to ſee him, they moſt uſually found him lolling in a ſort of fixed wooden cradle, in the middle of his ſtudy, with a multitude of books, ſome thrown in heaps, and others ſcattered about the floor, all around him; and this his cradle, or bed, was attached to the neareſt piles of books by a number of cobwebs. At their entrance, he commonly uſed to call out to them, "Not to hurt his ſpiders."

Mr. Spence ſelects to compare with this very extraordinary man, ROBERT HILL, born Jan. 11, 1699, at Miſwell, near Tring, in Hertfordſhire. His mother loſt her huſband within the year; and about five years after married another at Buckingham. This child was left with his grandmother, who

who taught him to read, and ſent him to ſchool, for ſeven or eight weeks, to learn to write; which was all the ſchooling he ever had. At the age of eleven he was ſet to drive the plough: but his conſtitution being weakly, he was bound apprentice, in 1714, to his father-in-law, whoſe name was Robinſon, a taylor, at Buckingham. Two years afterwards he got part of an accidence and grammar, and about three fourths of Littleton's dictionary. He conceived a violent paſſion for reading, and wanted greatly to learn Latin, for no other reaſon, that he remembers, but that he might be able to read the Latin epitaphs in the church. As his maſter would not allow him time from his work by day, he uſed to procure candles as privately as he could, and read for good part of the nights. In 1717, the ſmall-pox coming into Buckingham, he was ſent to Tringgrove, and employed in keeping his uncle's ſheep. The happineſs of the Arcadian ſwains of romance-writers was not equal to Robin's, while he could lie under an hedge, and read all day long; though his library conſiſted only of the Practice of Piety, the Whole Duty of Man, and Mauger's French Grammar.

Returning to Buckingham in 1719, he had the ſatisfaction of meeting with his old friend the Latin grammar; and by the aſſiſtance of the boys at the free-ſchool, attained to read the Latin Teſtament, and Cæſar's Commentaries. A Greek Teſtament being ſoon after added to his books, he reſolved to learn Greek. In the mean time, his wife proving a very good breeder, his income became deficient: he therefore, in 1724, ſet up for a ſchoolmaſter, as well as a taylor. In this new employment he was brought into a terrible dilemma: a boy from a neighbouring ſchool, who had learned decimal fractions, came to Hill's ſchool, when Hill himſelf had got but a little way in diviſion. He ſet his new ſcholar to copy the tables of decimal fractions in Wingate, which engaged him about ſix weeks; and in the mean time, by fitting up the greateſt part of every night, he made himſelf maſter of decimal fractions before that time was expired. About 1726, he maintained a controverſy for two years with a popiſh biſhop, who endeavoured to ſeduce one of his ſcholars. Two years after this he loſt his wife, and in 1730, married a ſecond, who proved a bad woman in all reſpects. The debts ſhe brought upon him, obliged him, at the end of two years, to leave Buckingham, and to travel and work about the country as a taylor and ſtaymaker. Some time before he ſet out, upon ſeeing ſome Hebrew quotations in the works of Mr. Weemſe, prebendary of Durham, he became extremely deſirous of learning that language. For want of proper helps he laboured ſeveral years in this ſtudy with little ſucceſs: and the difficulty of diſtinguiſhing between the pronunciation of the two vowels ſo alike, *Cametz* and *Cametſcatter*, at laſt quite tired his patience, and he parted with all his Hebrew books. This was only a ſudden guſt of paſſion: his eagerneſs to maſter the Hebrew returned; and having bought (in 1737) Stennit's Grammar, it immediately cleared up his

grand difficulty; and after this he went on ſucceſsfully.

All this while, as it was neceſſary his place of reſidence ſhould be concealed, he kept up no correſpondence at Buckingham, ſo that death had kindly removed his greateſt trouble, two or three years before he heard of it. She had, as he himſelf allows, one child, and, as ſhe uſed to affirm, two by him: but the parentage of the latter was very equivocal. However, they both died ſoon after the mother, and Hill returned to Buckingham in the end of January, 1744, N. S. He maintained himſelf for four or five years, by his firſt occupation of taylor and ſtaymaker; but marrying a third wife, in 1747, who proved as good a breeder as his firſt, this, with the dearneſs of proviſions, and hardneſs of the times, reduced him to inexpreſſible diſtreſs.

Though his modeſty had always made him keep his acquiſition of the learned languages as ſecret as poſſible, it was rumoured about the country, "That he could read the bible in the ſame books, and the ſame ſtrange figures that the travelling Jews did." A neighbouring clergyman, finding it to be true, took a liking to him, and has been his friend ever ſince. This gentleman, ſome time after, ſet him to write remarks on the *Eſſay on Spirit*, which appeared in 1753, and was the firſt piece of Mr. Hill's that was printed. The next thing the ſame gentleman employed him about was, a tract againſt the papiſts, ſhewing that the favourite doctrines of the church of Rome are novel inventions. About the ſame time he wrote *The Character of a Jew*, when the bill for naturalizing that people was in agitation. This, he ſays, was the beſt thing he ever wrote, and was the leaſt approved of. And, latterly, he has written *Criticiſms on Job*, in five ſheets, which is the largeſt of all his works.

He ſays, he would now engage to teach Hebrew, to any body of tolerable parts, and with very moderate application, in ſix weeks, at an hour each morning; and another each afternoon. He is writing a Hebrew grammar, on which ſort of ſubject he will probably ſucceed better than in any other, becauſe it has been the moſt general ſtudy of his life. Mayr's grammar he thinks much the beſt of twenty Hebrew grammars he has read; he therefore intends to build his chiefly on Mayr's; as Mayr himſelf did on that of Cardinal Bellarmine. He ſays, it is very hard work ſometimes to catch a Hebrew *root*; but that he never yet hunted after one which he did not catch in the end. He might affirm the ſame of every thing he has attempted, for his application and attention exceed what any one can conceive who hath not obſerved the proceſs of his ſtudies. He is a vaſt admirer of St. Jerom, whom he equals to Cicero. He ſays, he has had more light from father Simon, than from all our other writers put together. He thinks the Hutchinſonians wrong in almoſt every thing they advance. He is a moſt zealous ſon of the church of England. Of the poets, his chief acquaintance have been Homer, Virgil, and Ogilvy. The Iliad he has read over many times.

The Odyſſey being put into his hands, in 1758, both in the original, and in Mr. Pope's tranſlation, he

he was charmed with both, but ſaid that it read finer in the latter, than in Homer himſelf. Pope's Eſſay on criticiſm, charmed him ſtill more; he called it "The wiſeſt poem he had ever read in his whole life."

Hill ſeems to have been the better citizen, in marrying three times; and Magliabechi, perhaps, was the wiſeſt ſtudent, in not marrying at all.

I am very ſorry that there is ſtill one point remaining, in which Hill is as unlike Magliabechi, as many of the preceding. Magliabechi lived and died, as has been already ſaid, in very great affluence: he abounded in money, and his expences were very ſmall, except for books; which he regarded as his trueſt treaſure: whereas poor Mr. Hill has generally lived in want, and lately more than ever. The very high price, even of the moſt neceſſary proviſions, for this and the laſt year, [that is 1758 and 1757] have not only made it often difficult for him to provide bread for himſelf and his family; but have in part ſtopt up even the ſources for it, in leſſening his buſineſs. Buckingham is no rich place at beſt; and even there his buſineſs has chiefly been among the lower ſort of people; and when theſe are not able to purchaſe the food that is neceſſary for them, they cannot think of buying new cloaths. This has reduced him ſo very low, that I have been informed, that he has paſt many and many whole days, in this and the former year, without taſting any thing but water and tobacco. He has a wife and four ſmall children, the eldeſt of them not above eight years old: and what bread they could get, he often ſpared from his own hunger, to help towards ſatisfying theirs. People that live always at their eaſe, do not know, and can ſcarce conceive, the difficulties our poor have been forced to undergo in theſe late hard times. He himſelf aſſured me, upon my mentioning this particular to him, that it was too true.—"But alas! (added he) it is not only my caſe, but has been that of hundreds in the town and neighbourhood of Buckingham, in the laſt, and for the former part of this year [1758]; and I fear we muſt make many more experiments of the ſame kind, before it is at an end."——

If any one in this age, ſo juſtly eminent for charities of almoſt all kinds, ſhould be ſo far moved with the diſtreſs and neceſſities of ſo worthy and induſtrious a poor man, as to be inclined to help towards relieving him; they are humbly intreated to ſend any preſent which they might wiſh in his hands, either to Mr. Richardſon, in Saliſbury-court, Fleet-ſtreet, or Meſſ. Dodſley, bookſellers in Pall-mall, London; Mr. Prince, at Oxford; Mr. Thurlbourn, at Cambridge; Meſſ. Hamilton and Balfour at Edinburgh; Mr. Faulkner, at Dublin; Mr. Owen, at Tunbridge; Mr. Leake, at Bath; Mr. Cadel, at Briſtol; Mr. Hinxman, at York; Mr. Richardſon at Durham; Mr. Creighton at Ipſwich; Mr. Chaſe, at Norwich; Mr. Burdin, at Winchester; Mr. Collins, at Saliſbury; and Mr. Seeley, at Buckingham: and they may be aſſured, that whatever may be thus collected, ſhall be put to the propereſt uſe for the ſervice of him and his family.

Some

Some anecdotes extracted from the life of the Duke of Buckingham (ſon to the great Duke of Buckingham, killed by Felton, in the reign of Charles I.) from an original manuſcript in the poſſeſſion of the late Biſhop Atterbury, written by Mr. Fairfax, and lately publiſhed.

THE duke, ſays Mr. Fairfax, inherited from his father the greateſt title, and from his mother* the greateſt eſtate of any ſubject in England; and from them both ſo graceful a body, as gave a luſtre to the ornaments of his mind.

The duke, and his brother Francis, were ſent to Trinity college, Cambridge; whence they repaired to King Charles I. at Oxford; and there, ſays this their panegyriſt, they choſe two good tutors to enter them in the war, Prince Rupert, and my Lord Gerard; and went with them into a very ſharp ſervice, the ſtorming of the Cloſe at Litchfield. For this the parliament ſeized on their eſtates; but by a rare example of their compaſſion, reſtored it again, in conſideration of their non-age.

They were now committed to the care of the Earl of Northumberland, and were ſent to travel in France and Italy, where they lived in as great ſtate as ſome of thoſe ſovereign princes. Florence and Rome were the places of their reſidence, and they brought their religion home again, wherein they had been educated, under the eye of the moſt devout and beſt of Kings. The duke did not, as his predeceſſor, in the title of Lord Roſs, had done before him, who changed his religion at Rome, and left his tutor, Mr. Mole, in the inquiſition, for having tranſlated King James's book, his Admonition to princes, in Latin; and Du Pleſſis Mornay's book of the maſs into Engliſh.

Their return into England, was in ſo critical a time, as if they had now choſen the laſt opportunity, as they had done the firſt, of venturing all in the King's ſervice.

In the year 1648 the King was a priſoner in the iſle of Wight, and his friends, in ſeveral parts of England, deſigning to renew the war; Duke Hamilton in Scotland, the Earl of Holland and others in Surry, Goring in Kent, many in London and Eſſex, and theſe were the laſt efforts of the dying cauſe.

The duke and brother, my Lord Francis, in the heat of their courage, engaged with the Earl of Holland; and were the firſt that took the field about Rygate in Surry.

The parliament, with their old army, knew all theſe deſigns, and deſpiſed them; till they grew ſo numerous in Kent, that the general himſelf was ſent to ſuppreſs them, who found ſharp ſervice in ſtorming of Maidſtone, and taking of Colcheſter.

Some troops of horſe were ſent under the command of Colonel Gibbons, to ſuppreſs them in Surry; and then drove my Lord of Holland before them to Kingſton, but engaged his party before they got thither, near Nonſuch, and defeated them.

My Lord Francis, at the head of his troop, having his horſe ſlain under him, got to an oak tree in the high-way, about two miles from Kingſton, where he ſtood with his back againſt it, defending himſelf, ſcorning to aſk quarter, and they bar-

* Lady Catharine Manners, ſole daughter and heir of Francis Earl of Rutland.

barbarously refusing to give it; till, with nine wounds in his beautiful face and body, he was slain. The oak-tree is his monument, and has the two first letters of his name, F. V. cut in it to this day.

Thus died this noble, valiant, and beautiful youth, in the twentieth year of his age. A few days before his death, when he left London, he ordered his steward, Mr. John May, to bring him in a list of his debts, and he so charged his estate with them, that the parliament, who seized on the estate, paid his debts.

His body was brought from Kingston by water, to York-house in the Strand, and was there embalmed and deposited in his father's vault in Henry VIIth's chapel.

The duke, after the loss of his brother, fled to St. Neod's, where, the next morning, finding the house where he lay surrounded, and a troop of horse drawn up before the gate, had time with his servants to get to horse, and then causing the gate to be opened, he charged the enemy, and killed the officer at the head of them, and made his escape to the sea-side, and to Prince Charles, who was in the Downs with those ships that had deserted the Earl of Warwick.

And now again the parliament gave him forty days time to return to England, but he refused, and chose rather to stay with the prince, who was soon after King Charles the second, and to follow him in his exile.

The parliament seized on his estate, the greatest of any subject in England, having now his brother's estate fallen to him; the yearly value was above 25000l.

It happened that the manor of Helmesly, which was his brother's, was given to my Lord Fairfax, with York-house in the Strand, for part of his arrears, and this fortunately came to him by his marrying my Lord Fairfax's daughter.

All that he had to live on beyond sea, was the money he got at Antwerp for his pictures, which were part of that costly and curious collection his father got together from Italy, by the help of Sir Henry Wootton, and others, which adorned York-house, to the admiration of all men of judgment in pictures. A note of their names and dimensions is all that is now left of them. The Ecce Homo of Titian was valued at 5000l. being the figure of all the great persons in his time. The archduke bought it, and it is now in the castle of Prague. These pictures were secured and sent to him by his old trusty servant, Mr. John Traylman, who lived in York-house.

The King (Charles II.) resolving to go into Scotland, the duke attended him, and now again the parliament offered him to compound for his estate for 20,000l. which was less than a year's value; but he chose to run the King's fortune in Scotland, worse than exile, came with him out of Scotland into England; and at Worcester his escape was almost as miraculous as the King's in the Royal Oak. He escaped again into France, and went a volunteer into the French army, and was much regarded by all the great officers, signalizing his courage at the siege of Arras and Valenciennes.

When he came to the English court, which was but seldom, the King was always glad to see him.

He

He loved his perſon and his company; but the great men about him deſired rather his room than his company.

There now happened a great turn in the courſe of his life. My Lord Fairfax had part of his eſtate, about 5000l. per annum, allotted him by the parliament, towards the payment of his arrears due to him as general, and he remitted more than would have purchaſed a greater eſtate. They gave him the manor of Helmeſly, the ſeat of the noble family of Rutland in Yorkſhire, as a ſalve for the wound he received there, being ſhot through the body. They gave him alſo York-houſe in London, which was alſo the duke's.

The duke heard how kind and generous my Lord Fairfax was to the Counteſs of Derby, in paying all the rents of the Iſle of Man, which the parliament had alſo aſſigned to him, for his arrears, into her own hands, and ſhe confeſſed it was more than all her ſervants before had done.

The duke had reaſon to hope my lord had the ſame inclinations as to this eſtate of his, which he never accounted his own, and the duke wanted it as much as the counteſs.

He was not deceived in his hopes, for my Lord Fairfax wiſhed only for an opportunity of doing it. He lived in York-houſe, where every chamber was adorned with the arms of Villiers and Manners, lions and peacocks. He was deſcended from the ſame anceſtors, Earls of Rutland, Sir Guy Fairfax his two ſons having married two of the daughters of the Earl of Rutland; which my lord took frequent occaſion to remember.

The duke reſolved to try his fortune, which had hitherto been adverſe enough, and he had ſome revenge on her, by his tranſlation of the ode in Horace, "Fortuna ſævis "læta negotiis." Over he came into England, to make love to his only daughter, a moſt virtuous and amiable lady. He found a friend to propoſe it, and I think it was Mr. Robert Harlow.

The parents conſented, and the young lady could not reſiſt his charms, being the moſt graceful and beautiful perſon that any court in Europe ever ſaw, &c. All his trouble in wooing was, he came, ſaw, and conquered.

When he came into England, he was not ſure of either life or liberty. He was an out-law, and had not made his peace with Cromwell, who would have forbid the banns if he had known of his coming over. He had a greater ſhare of his eſtate, had daughters to marry, and would not have liked ſuch a conjunction of Mars and Mercury, as was in this alliance; knowing my lord's affection to the royal family, which did afterwards produce good effects towards its reſtoration.

They were married at Nun-Appleton, ſix miles from York, Sept. 7, 1657, a new and noble houſe built by my Lard Fairfax, and where he kept as noble hoſpitality.

Cromwell, it ſeems, was ſo offended at this match, that he ſent the duke to the Tower; which ſo provoked Lord Fairfax, that high words aroſe between him and the protector: but the latter dying ſoon after, I (continues this writer) carried the duke the news, and he had then leave to be priſoner at Windſor caſtle, where his friend Abraham Cowley was his conſtant companion. Richard Cromwell ſoon after abdicated,

cated, and then his liberty came of courſe.

This was the happieſt time of all the duke's life, when he went to his father-in-law's houſe at Appleton, and there lived orderly and decently with his own wife: where he neither wanted, nor ſo abounded as to be tempted to any ſort of extravagance, as he was after, when he came to poſſeſs his whole eſtate. He now underſtood the meaning of that paradox, *Dimidium plus toto*, with which he uſed to poſe young ſcholars; and found by experience, that the half or third part of his own eſtate which he now enjoyed, was more than the whole which he had at the King's reſtoration.

Now he lived a moſt regular life, no courtſhips but to his own wife, not ſo much as to his after-beloved and coſtly miſtreſs, the philoſopher's ſtone.

My Lord Fairfax was much pleaſed with his company, and to ſee him ſo conformable to the orders and good government of the family. If they had any plots together, they were to the beſt purpoſes, the reſtoration of the royal family.

My Lord Fairfax's maxims in politics was, that the old veteran army which he had commanded, was not to be beaten by any new raiſed force in England, and that theKing's friends ſhewed more affection than diſcretion in their plots, to reſtore him while they were united; and that this old army would never be beaten but by itſelf; as the event ſhewed, when Lambert and Monk divided them. But the moſt fatal influence of this opinion in my Lord Faairfax, was the night before the 30th of January, when ſome of his friends propoſed to him to attempt the next day to reſcue the King, telling him that 20,000 men were ready to join with him; he ſaid he was ready to venture his own life, but not the lives of others againſt the army now united againſt them.

The ſame appeared in the inſurrection of Sir George Booth, which Lambert, with a brigade of this old army, did ſo eaſily ſuppreſs; the ſucceſs whereof inſpired him with the ambition of imitating Cromwell, in diſſolving the parliament, and making himſelf protector.

The duke had given ſufficient teſtimony of his loyalty, and my Lord Fairfax of his affection and deſire to ſee the royal family reſtored; and now was the time of doing it.

General Monk in Scotland declared againſt Lambert, who marched againſt him with a ſtrong body of horſe.

My Lord Fairfax, and the duke with him, declared for Monk in Yorkſhire; but the duke was obliged to withdraw, becauſe his preſence gave a jealouſy, that the deſign was to bring in the King, which was too ſoon to be owned.

What the event was is well known. I ſhall only repeat the duke's words in an expoſtulatory letter to King Charles ſome years after: "As to your majeſty's return into England, I may juſtly pretend to ſome ſhare; ſince without my Lord Fairfax his engaging in Yorkſhire, Lambert's army had never quitted him, nor the Duke of Albemarle marched out of Scotland."

The King's reſtoration, *volvenda dies en attulit ultro*, reſtored the duke to his eſtate, but ſuch a train of expence with it, as brought him acquainted with bankers and ſcriveners,

veners, that infested it with the gangrene of usury, which it never recovered.

Further anecdotes from Lord Clarendon, which helps to set in a very strong light, the character of this extraordinary person.

THE Duke of Buckingham has been mentioned before as a man of extraordinary conduct; the liveliness of his wit, and the sallies of his imagination bore him away; and indeed he paid as much submission to his passions, as other men would or should pay to their reason; but to nothing more conspicuous does this prodigy of a man appear than in his behaviour with respect to the King; whom he often grossly insulted. If the King had faults, this nobleman multiplied and magnified them with great assiduity to the eyes of the people, who loved the duke to that excess, that he was willing to believe that they had a design of making him King. For proof of this Lord Clarendon gives us the following short history.

There was one Braythwaite, a citizen, who had been a great confident of Cromwell, and of the council of state. Upon the King's return this man fled beyond sea; but, *incognito*, made several voyages backwards and forwards, from Holland to London. Sir Richard Browne, then lord mayor of the city, a very diligent magistrate, discovered the presumption of Mr. Braythwaite, and informed the King of it, and having long endeavoured to apprehend him, he at length had an opportunity, but understood he was a servant of the Duke of Buckingham, and in great trust with him, as indeed he was his steward. The major general told the King of this man, and confessed his surprize that the duke should retain so known, and so virulent an offender, representing him to his majesty as a person of dangerous parts, one worthy to be suspected for all disloyal purposes, and as like to bring them to pass as any man in England, of his condition. At this time the facetious duke, by those faculties towards mirth, in which he excelled all other men of the age, had rendered himself very acceptable to the King, who delighted in nothing more than in those extravagancies of ridicule, with which the duke entertained himself and all other people, so as to become their darling.

His majesty told the duke what he had heard, concerning his steward; the duke received the animadversion submissively, and seemed to thank the King for his freedom, but begged him to hear what the man could say for himself; for that he was a very faithful servant to his estates, and was convinced, that he repented heartily for being concerned with Cromwell. The King admitted Braythwaite, heard him, and took him into favour. Some time after this, he came privately to the King, and told him, that in duty he thought himself bound to acquaint his majesty with what he had observed lately of the duke his master's conduct, for that he was very much altered, and kept company with people of very mean conditions, and of as desperate intentions, whom he used to meet at very unseasonable hours, and that he believed the duke was falling off from his allegiance, and humbly hoped that whatever unreasonable projects and extravagancies the duke

ſhould fall into, his majeſty would not impute them to him, for that he deſigned to withdraw himſelf from his ſervice. The Lord Arlington further confirmed this teſtimony; and it appeared that there was a poor fellow, who had a poorer lodging ſomewhere about Tower-hill, and who profeſſed knowledge in horoſcopes, or judicial aſtrology, and had, from a calculation of the duke's nativity, foretold him, that he would be King. Lord Arlington produced letters, which he had intercepted between the duke and the fortune-teller, and the ſuſpicion became ſo flagrant, that the man and ſome others were committed to the Tower; where Lord Arlington examined them, and by full evidence, proved the guilt and treaſon to the King. One letter produced was to this effect, "That the duke, whom he ſtiles prince, was the darling of the people, who had ſet their hearts and affections, and all their hopes upon his highneſs, and what great things his ſtars had deſtined him to, with many other ſuch fooliſh and ſuſtian expreſſions." His majeſty was pleaſed to inform the chancellor, and told him in what places the duke had been ſince he abſconded; that he ſtayed very little in any one place, and that he intended, on ſuch a day, to be at the houſe of Sir Charles Woleſly, in Staffordſhire, one of great eminence with Cromwell, of his council, and of thoſe who had been ſent by the houſe of commons to perſuade that uſurper to accept of the crown with the title of King. Upon the whole matter, which was evident enough, his majeſty aſked the chancellor, what way was the beſt to proceed with the duke; to which he anſwered, that he ſhould be apprehended, and committed to the Tower, and the King iſſued out his warrant to apprehend him, which came to the duke's ears, who ſecreted himſelf in holes and obſcure places. The ſerjeant at arms followed him into Northamptonſhire, but was refuſed admittance into the houſe, where he ſaw the duke enter, upon which information of the ſerjeant, he was immediately proclaimed, and removed from the privy council, and from his place of gentleman of the bed-chamber, being ſucceeded by the Earl of Rocheſter. The duke, in ſo dangerous a ſituation, ſent his own ſecretary, Mr. Clifford, to the lord chancellor, to intreat him to interpoſe with his majeſty in his behalf; who ſent for anſwer, that he would do well to ſurrender himſelf, and, if poſſible, purge himſelf of the foul crimes with which he was accuſed: the duke alſo wrote to the King, profeſſing his innocence, deſiring him to let him be heard in private, and imputing to his enemies the malice of his proſecution. The King ſoon became weary of the proſecution, and ſeemed to have much apprehenſion of the duke's intereſt in parliament; upon theſe favourable aſpects, and the interpoſition of Sir Robert Howard, the duke ſurrendered himſelf, was committed to the Tower, examined at the council-board, forgiven, and the whole weight of the accuſation and proſecution laid upon the ſhoulders of the chancellor, who about this time was little able to bear ſuch an additional weight, having loſt his wife, the ſevereſt blow that ever befell him. But as if this was not ſufficient to bear him down, the Duke of York was ſent by the King with many gracious expreſſions of condolement for his loſs, to wiſh and deſire that he would reſign his ſeal

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of chancellor, for that his majeſty was well informed that the parliament was incenſed ſo much againſt him, that they would, on their next meeting, have him impeached, and that it would be out of his power to ſave him, for that their rage was ſo great at the laſt prorogation, which they imputed to his advice, that to his majeſty it appeared as if they were bent to take away his life. The chancellor was indeed as much amazed at this relation of the duke, as he could have been at the ſight of a warrant for his execution; and though many eminent perſons, particularly the Duke of York, together with the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the general, went in perſon to ſue for him, his majeſty only anſwered, That what he did was for the lord chancellor's good, and the only way to preſerve him from an enraged parliament: that this degradation would pacify them, and perhaps, by removing, would ſave him, whom they had vowed to deſtroy.

The lord chancellor had requeſted, that his majeſty would viſit him at his own houſe, (Clarendon-houſe) and though the King promiſed to grant him that favour, he did not, and thereupon he begged to be permitted to wait on him at Whitehall, where the King did meet him, with the duke, and had a long conference with him on his ſudden diſgrace. The King granted that he had been ever a faithful ſervant, but that he muſt of neceſſity take this ſalutary expedient, for that his innocence would no more defend him or ſecure him from the power of his enemies, than it had in the caſe of the Earl of Stafford. The lord chancellor urged many pleas, not that he deſired to keep his office, but that it ſhould be taken from him in that ungracious manner by the King himſelf, which ſeemed a mark of his heavy diſpleaſure, and would give room to his bittereſt enemies to triumph in his diſgrace, when they ſaw the King immediately inſtrumental in promoting it. Theſe and other pleas were urged in vain; and the chancellor, on going into his coach, ſaw Sir William Coventry, his old and inveterate enemy, with Lord Arlington and the Lady, triumph, and looking together out of the window with great gayety at the chancellor on his returning home, to him a ſufficient and evident token from whence this unexpected ſhaft was ſhot. Some days paſſed without any farther reſolutions as to the ſeal, but on the 30th day of Auguſt, 1667, the King ſent Secretary Morrice with a warrant under the ſign manual to require and receive the great ſeal: and as ſoon as the lord chancellor had delivered it to the ſecretary, and he to the King, Mr. May came into the King's cloſet, and falling on his knees to kiſs his majeſty's hand, ſaid, *You are now King, which you never was before.*

The Lord Clarendon believed that now the ſtorm was over, as he had no reaſon to have the leaſt apprehenſion, (innocent as he declares himſelf) from the diſpleaſure of the parliament, but the Duke of Buckingham unmaſked himſelf, and being now reſtored to all his places and honours, openly joined the confederacy againſt Lord Clarendon; and the King himſelf, together with Lord Arlington, Sir William Coventry, the Lady, Mr. May, and Brounker, boaſted that they had effected ſo great a ſtep towards his ruin. The Duke of Buckingham

was

was made to believe, that it was by the Lord Clarendon's means he was disgraced, proclaimed, and imprisoned, whereas Lord Clarendon assures us, that he concerned himself no more in that prosecution, than as a privy counsellor for the King's service and safety.

The parliament met, and the King begun his speech with notable reflections on the chancellor, he said, "That there had been some miscarriages lately, which had justly provoked them, and which led to create some differences between him and his parliament; but that he had now altered his councils, he made no question, but that they should agree for the future, and hoped they would supply his necessities, and provide for the payment of his debts, with an insinuation, that what had been formerly done amiss was by the advice of the person whom he had removed from his councils, and with whom he should not hereafter advise." Not satisfied with this, he let the parliament know, that he expected their thanks expressly in terms, for his having removed the lord chancellor, but this was debated long, and warmly, by both houses. The King grew angry, and acquainted both houses he expected it, as his honour was concerned in it, and sent the Duke of York to demand it in his name; he sent the Archbishop of Canterbury to require it of the bishops, and that if they opposed him, they should sorely repent it. In consequence of which repeated solicitation, both houses agreed not to displease the King, and they accordingly voted their thanks to his majesty, for having removed the lord chancellor from his councils. And now measures were entered into by the Duke of Buckingham, and the rest of the confederates, to furnish materials of impeachment against him.

Mr. Seymour, a young man of great confidence and boldness, stood up in the house of commons, and in a long invective accused him of high treason and corruption.

The Lord Clarendon gives us the fifteen articles of the charge against him. His friends repaired to him with intreaties, that he would fly or make his escape, which scandalous advice he rejected, as he knew his innocence, and was well satisfied of his probity and integrity, in relation to every article of the charge, which, indeed, is heavy and pregnant with plausible testimony against him; but which, however, Lord Clarendon as positively combats and redargues, particularly that one, of having kept a correspondence with Oliver Cromwell while the King was in exile; a calumny so improbable and foolish, that the King had publicly at Paris refuted it. However Mr. Seymour conducted the prosecution with great virulence, both within and without doors, and accused him of high treason at the bar of the house of lords, who debated about committing him to the Tower; and the King was induced to send the Bishop of Hereford to him, to advise him to withdraw and leave the kingdom.

In this crisis, he was deprived of the Duke of York's intercst, by his higness having taken the small pox. He declined the advice from his majesty without an absolute and positive command; the French ambassador wished him to retire to France, and the King signified to him, by the Duke of York, who was now recovered, that it was his majesty's pleasure that he should be gone, and the Bishop of Winchester came from the duke, who told him it was the duke's own advice, and

that it was abſolutely neceſſary for him ſpeedily to be gone, which at length he unwillingly obeyed; and having, by the friendſhip of Sir John Wolſtenholm, got a boat at Erith, he took coach at his houſe on Saturday night the 29th of November, 1667, when it was dark, with two ſervants, and being accompanied by his two ſons, and two or three other friends on horſeback, he found the boat ready, and ſo he embarked about eleven o'clock that night, and in three nights more arrived at Calais, all places out of England being to him indifferent.

An account of a diſpute between the Duke of Buckingham and Lord Oſſory.

THE Duke of Buckingham, who aſſumed a liberty of ſpeaking when and what he would, in a dialect unuſual and ungrave, his ſimiles and other expreſſions giving occaſion of much mirth and laughter, one day ſaid in the debate, "that whoever was againſt that bill, had either an Iriſh intereſt or an Iriſh underſtanding:" which ſo much offended the Lord Oſſory, who was eldeſt ſon to the Duke of Ormond, (who had very narrowly eſcaped the cenſure of the houſe lately, for reproaching the Lord Aſhley with having been a counſellor to Cromwell, and would not therefore truſt himſelf with giving a preſent anſwer) that meeting him afterwards in the court, he deſired the duke "that he would walk into the next room with him;" and there told him, "that he had taken the liberty to uſe many looſe and unworthy expreſſions which reflected upon the whole Iriſh nation, and which he himſelf reſented ſo much, that he expected ſatisfaction, and to find him with his ſword in his hand;" which the duke endeavoured to avoid by all the fair words and ſhifts he could uſe, but was ſo far preſſed by the other, whoſe courage was never doubted, that he could not avoid appointing a place where they would preſently meet, which he found the other would exact to prevent diſcovery, and therefore had choſen rather to urge it himſelf, than to ſend a meſſage to him. And ſo he named a known place in Chelſea fields, and to be there within leſs than an hour.

The Lord Oſſory made haſte thither, and expected him much beyond the time: and then ſeeing ſome perſons come out of the way towards the place where he was, and concluding they were ſent out to prevent any action between them, he avoided ſpeaking with them, but got to the place where his horſe was, and ſo retired to London. The duke was found by himſelf in another place, on the other ſide of the water, which was never known by the name of Chelſea-fields, which he ſaid was the place he had appointed to meet.

Finding that night that Lord Oſſory was not in cuſtody, and ſo he was ſure he ſhould quickly hear from him, and upon conference with his friends, that the miſtake of the place would be imputed to him; he took a ſtrange reſolution, that every body wondered at, and his friends diſſuaded him from. And the next morning, as ſoon as the houſe was ſate, the Lord Oſſory being likewiſe preſent that he might find ſome opportunity to ſpeak with him, the duke told the houſe, "that he muſt inform them of ſomewhat that concerned himſelf; and being ſure that it would come to their notice

tice some other way, he had therefore chose to acquaint them with it himself;" and thereupon related, "how the Lord Offory had the day before found him in the court, and desired him to walk into the next room, where he charged him with many particulars which he had spoken in that place, and in few words he told him that he should fight with him; which though he did not hold himself obliged to do, in maintenance of any thing he had said or done in the parliament, yet that it being suitable and agreeable to his nature, to fight with any man who had a mind to fight with him," (upon which he enlarged with a little vanity, as if duelling were his daily exercise and inclination) "he appointed the place in Chelsea-fields, which he understood to be the fields over against Chelsea; whither, having only gone to his lodging to change his sword, he hastened, by presently crossing the water in a pair of oars, and stayed there in expectation of Lord Offory, until such gentlemen," whom he named, "found him there, and said, *They were sent to prevent his and the Lord Offory's meeting, whom others were likewise sent to find for the same prevention.* Whereupon, concluding that for the present there would be no meeting together, he returned with those gentlemen to his lodging, being always ready to give any gentleman satisfaction that should require it of him."

Every body was exceedingly surprised with the oddness and unseasonableness of the discourse, which consisted, with some confusion, between aggravating the presumption of the Lord Offory, and making the offence as heinous as the violating all the privileges of parliament could mount unto; and magnifying his own courage and readiness to fight upon any opportunity, when it was clear enough that he had declined it by a gross shift: and it was wondered at, that he had not chosen rather that some other person might inform the house of a quarrel between two members, that it might be examined and the mischief prevented. But he believed that way would not so well represent and manifest the lustre of his courage, and might leave him under an examination that would not be so advantageous to him, as his own information: and therefore no persuasion or importunity of his friends, could prevail with him to decline that method.

The Lord Offory seemed out of countenance, and troubled that the contest was like to be only in that place, and cared not to deny any thing that the duke had accused him of; only "wondered, that he should say he had challenged him for words spoken in the house, when he had expressly declared to him, when his grace insisted much upon the privilege of parliament to decline giving him any satisfaction, *that he did not question him for any words spoken in parliament, but for words spoken in other places, and for affronts, which he had at other times chosen to bear, rather than to disturb the company.* He confessed, he had attended in the very place where the duke had done him the honour to promise to meet him;" and mentioned some expressions which he had used in designing it, which left the certainty of it not to be doubted.

When they had both said as much as they had a mind to, they were both required, as is the custom, to withdraw to several rooms near the house: and then the lords entered

upon debate of the tranſgreſſion; many inſiſting "upon the magnitude of the offence, which concerned the honour and ſafety of the higheſt tribunal in the kingdom, and the liberty and ſecurity of every member of the houſe. That if in any debate any lord exceeded the modeſt limits preſcribed, in any offenſive expreſſions, the houſe had the power and the practice to reſtrain and reprehend and impriſon the perſon, according to the quality and degree of the offence; and that no other remedy or examination could be applied to it, even by the King himſelf. But if it ſhould be in any private man to take exceptions againſt any words which the houſe finds no fault with, and to require men to juſtify with their ſwords all that they ſay in diſcharge of their conſcience, and for the good and benefit of their country; there is an end of the privilege of parliament and the freedom of ſpeech: and therefore that there could not be too great a puniſhment inflicted upon this notorious and monſtrous offence of the Lord Oſſory, which concerned every lord in particular, as much as it did the Duke of Buckingham; who had carried himſelf as well as the ill cuſtom and iniquity of the age would admit, and had given no offence to the houſe, towards which he had always paid all poſſible reſpect and reverence."

They who conſidered the honour and dignity only of the houſe, and the ill conſequence of ſuch violations as theſe, which way ſoever their affections were inclined with reference to their perſons, were all of opinion, "That their offences were ſo near equal, that their puniſhment ought to be equal: for that beſides the Lord Oſſory's denial that he had made any reflection upon any words ſpoken in parliament, which was the aggravation of his offence, there was ſome teſtimony given to the houſe by ſome lords preſent, that the Lord Oſſory had complained of the duke's comportment towards him, before thoſe words uſed in the houſe by him, *of the Iriſh intereſt, or Iriſh underſtanding*, and reſolved to expoſtulate with him upon it; ſo that thoſe words could not be the ground of the quarrel. And it was evident by the duke's own confeſſion and declaration, that he was as ready to fight, and went to the place appointed by himſelf for encounter; which made the offence equal." And therefore they moved, "that they might be brought to the bar, and upon their knees receive the ſentence of the houſe for their commitment to the Tower."

Some who would ſhew their kindneſs to the duke, were not willing that he ſhould undergo the ſame puniſhment with the other, until ſome lords, who were "known not to be his friends, were very earneſt that the duke might receive no puniſhment, becauſe he had committed no fault; for that it was very evident that he never intended to fight, and had, when no other tergiverſation would ſerve his turn, prudently miſtaken the place that was appointed by himſelf;" which was preſſed by two or three lords in ſuch a pleaſant manner, with reflections upon ſome expreſſions uſed by himſelf, that his better friends thought it would be more for his honour to undergo the cenſure of the houſe than the penalty of ſuch a vindication: and ſo they were both ſent to the Tower.

And during the time they remained there, the bill againſt Ireland remained

mained in ſuſpence, and uncalled for by thoſe, who would not hazard their cauſe in the abſence of their ſtrongeſt champion. But the ſame ſpirit was kept up in all other arguments, the diſpleaſure, that had ariſen againſt each other in that, venting itſelf in contradictions and ſharp replies on all other occaſions; a miſchief that is always contracted from the agitation of private affairs, where different intereſts are purſued; from whence perſonal animoſities ariſe, which are not quickly laid aſide, after the affair itſelf that produced thoſe paſſions, is compoſed and ended. And this kind of diſtemper never more appeared, nor ever laſted longer, than from the debate and conteſtation upon this bill.

Thoſe two lords were no ſooner at liberty, and their diſpleaſure towards each other ſuppreſſed or ſilenced by the King's command, but another more untoward outrage happened, that continued the ſame diſturbance. It happened that upon the debate of the ſame affair, the Iriſh bill, there was a conference appointed with the houſe of commons, in which the Duke of Buckingham was a manager; and as they were ſitting down in the painted chamber, which is ſeldom done in good order, it chanced that the Marquis of Dorcheſter ſate next the Duke of Buckingham, between whom there was no good correſpondence. The one changing his poſture for his own eaſe, which made the ſtation of the other the more uneaſy, they firſt endeavoured by juſtling, to recover what they had diſpoſſeſſed each other of, and afterwards fell to direct blows; in which the marquis, who was the lower of the two in ſtature, and was leſs active in his limbs, loſt his periwig, and received ſome rudeneſs, which nobody imputed to his want of courage, which was ever leſs queſtioned than that of the other.

The miſdemeanor, greater than had ever happened, in that place and upon ſuch an occaſion, in any age, when the leaſt reverence to government was preſerved, could not be concealed; but as ſoon as the conference was ended, was reported to the houſe, and both parties heard, who both confeſſed enough to make them undergo the cenſure of the houſe. The duke's friends would fain have juſtified him, as being provoked by the other; and it was evident their mutual undervaluing each other, always diſpoſed them to affect any opportunity to manifeſt it. But the houſe ſent them both to the Tower; from whence after a few days they were again releaſed together, and ſuch a reconciliation made, as after ſuch rencounters is uſual, where either party thinks himſelf beforehand with the other, as the marquis had much of the duke's hair in his hands to recompenſe for his pulling off his periwig, which he could not reach high enough to do to the other.

The character of Ben. Johnſon.

BEN. JOHNSON's name can never be forgotten, having by his very good learning, and the ſeverity of his nature and manners, very much reformed the ſtage; and indeed the Engliſh poetry itſelf. His natural advantages were, judgment to order and govern fancy, rather than exceſs of fancy, his productions being ſlow and upon deliberation, yet then abound-

ing with great wit and fancy, and will live accordingly; and ſurely as he did exceedingly exalt the Engliſh language in eloquence, propriety, and maſculine expreſſions; ſo he was the beſt judge of, and fitteſt to preſcribe rules to poetry and poets, of any man who had lived with, or before him, or ſince: if Mr. Cowley had not made a flight beyond all men, with that modeſty yet, to aſcribe much of this, to the example and learning of Ben. Johnſon. His converſation was very good, and with the men of moſt note; and he had for many years an extraordinary kindneſs for Mr. Hyde, till he found he betook himſelf to buſineſs, which he believed ought never to be preferred before his company. He lived to be very old, and till the palſy made a deep impreſſion upon his body, and his mind.

The character of Mr. Selden.

MR. Selden was a perſon, whom no character can flatter, or tranſmit in any expreſſions equal to his merit and virtue. He was of ſo ſtupendous learning in all kinds, and in all languages (as may appear in his excellent and tranſcendent writings) that a man would have thought he had been entirely converſant amongſt books, and had never ſpent an hour but in reading and writing; yet his humanity, courteſy, and affability was ſuch, that he would have been thought to have been bred in the beſt courts, but that his good nature, charity, and delight in doing good, and in communicating all he knew, exceeded that breeding. His ſtile in all his writings ſeems harſh and ſometimes obſcure; which is not wholly to be imputed to the abſtruſe ſubjects of which he commonly treated, out of the paths trod by other men; but to a little undervaluing the beauty of a ſtile, and too much propenſity to the language of antiquity; but in his converſation he was the moſt clear diſcourſer, and had the beſt faculty in making hard things eaſy, and preſenting them to the underſtanding, of any man that hath been known. Mr. Hyde was wont to ſay, that he valued himſelf upon nothing more than upon having had Mr. Selden's acquaintance from the time he was very young; and held it with great delight as long as they were ſuffered to continue together in London; and he was very much troubled always when he heard him blamed, cenſured, and reproached, for ſtaying in London, and the parliament, after they were in rebellion, and in the worſt times, which his age obliged him to do; and how wicked ſoever the actions were, which were every day done, he was confident he had not given his conſent to them; but would have hindered them if he could, with his own ſafety, to which he was always enough indulgent. If he had ſome infirmities with other men, they were weighed down with wonderful and prodigious abilities and excellencies in the other ſcale.

The character of Mr. Cotton.

CHARLES COTTON was a gentleman born to a competent fortune, and ſo qualified in his perſon, and education, that for many

many years he continued the greateſt ornament in the town, in the eſteem of thoſe who had been beſt bred. His natural parts were very great, his wit flowing in all the parts of converſation; the ſuperſtructure of learning not raiſed to a conſiderable height; but having paſſed ſome years in Cambridge, and then in France, and converſing always with learned men, his expreſſions were very proper, and ſignificant, and gave great luſtre to his diſcourſe, upon any argument; that he was thought by thoſe who were not intimate with him, to have been much better acquainted with books than he was. He had all thoſe qualities which in youth raiſe men to the reputation of being fine gentlemen; ſuch a pleaſantneſs and gaiety of humour, ſuch a ſweetneſs and gentleneſs of nature, and ſuch a civility and delightfulneſs in converſation, that no man in the court, or out of it, appeared a more accompliſhed perſon; all theſe extraordinary qualifications being ſupported by as extraordinary a clearneſs of courage, and fearleſſneſs of ſpirit, of which he gave too often manifeſtation. Some unhappy ſuits in law, and waſte of his fortune in thoſe ſuits, made ſome impreſſion upon his mind; which being improved by domeſtic afflictions, and thoſe indulgences to himſelf, which naturally attend thoſe afflictions, rendered his age leſs reverenced, than his youth had been; and gave his beſt friends cauſe to have wiſhed, that he had not lived ſo long.

Character of Mr. Vaughan.

JOHN VAUGHAN was then a ſtudent of the law in the Inner Temple, but at that time indulged more to the politer learning; and was in truth a man of great parts of nature, and very well adorned by arts and books; and ſo much cheriſhed by Mr. Selden, that he grew to be of entire truſt and friendſhip with him, and to that owed the beſt part of his reputation; for he was of ſo magiſterial and ſupercilious a humour, ſo proud and inſolent a behaviour, that all Mr. Selden's inſtructions, and authority, and example, could not file off that roughneſs of his nature, ſo as to make him very grateful. He looked moſt into thoſe parts of the law, which diſpoſed him to leaſt reverence to the crown, and moſt to popular authority; yet without inclination to any change in government; and therefore, before the beginning of the civil war, and when he clearly diſcerned the approaches to it in parliament (of which he was a member) he withdrew himſelf into the faſtneſſes of his own country, North Wales, where he enjoyed a ſecure, and as near an innocent life, as the iniquity of that time would permit; and upon the return of King Charles the ſecond, he appeared under the character of a man, who had preſerved his loyalty intire, and was eſteemed accordingly by all that party.

His friend Mr. Hyde, who was then become lord high chancellor of England, renewed his old kindneſs and friendſhip towards him, and was deſirous to gratify him all the ways he could, and earneſtly preſſed him to put on his gown again, and take upon him the office of a judge; but he excuſed himſelf upon his long diſcontinuance (having not worn his gown, and wholly diſcontinued the pro-

feſſion from the year 1640, full twenty years) and upon his age, and expreſly refuſed to receive any promotion: but continued all the profeſſions of reſpect and gratitude imaginable to the chancellor, till it was in his power to manifeſt the contrary, to his prejudice, which he did with circumſtances very uncommendable.

Character of Sir Kenelm Digby.

SIR Kenelm Digby was a perſon very eminent and notorious throughout the whole courſe of his life, from his cradle to his grave; of an ancient family and noble extraction; and inherited a fair and plentiful fortune, notwithſtanding the attainder of his father. He was a man of a very extraordinary perſon and preſence, which drew the eyes of all men upon him, which were more fixed by a wonderful graceful behaviour, a flowing courteſy and civility, and ſuch a volubility of language, as ſurprized, and delighted; and though in another man it might have appeared to have ſomewhat of affectation, it was marvellous graceful in him, and ſeemed natural to his ſize, and mould of his perſon, to the gravity of his motion, and the tune of his voice and delivery. He had a fair reputation in arms, of which he gave an early teſtimony in his youth, in ſome encounters in Spain, and Italy, and afterwards an action in the mediterranean ſea, where he had the command of a ſquadron of ſhips of war, ſet out at his own charge under the King's commiſſion; with which, upon an injury received, or apprehended from the Venetians, he encountered their whole fleet, killed many of their men, and ſunk one of their galeaſſes; which in that drowſy and unactive time, was looked upon with a general eſtimation, though the crown diſavowed it. In a word, he had all the advantages that nature and art, and an excellent education could give him; which, with a great confidence and preſentneſs of mind, buoyed him up againſt all thoſe prejudices and diſadvantages, (as the attainder, and execution of his father, for a crime of the higheſt nature; his own marriage with a lady, though of an extraordinary beauty, of as extraordinary a fame; his changing, and re-changing his religion; and ſome perſonal vices, and licences in his life) which would have ſuppreſſed and ſunk any other man, but never clouded nor eclipſed him, from appearing in the beſt places, and the beſt company, and with the beſt eſtimation and ſatisfaction.

Character of Mr. May.

THOMAS MAY was the eldeſt ſon of his father, a knight, and born to a fortune, if his father had not ſpent it; ſo that he had only an annuity left him, not proportionable to a liberal education; yet ſince his fortune could not raiſe his mind, he brought his mind down to his fortune, by a great modeſty and humility in his nature, which was not affected, but very well became an imperfection in his ſpeech, which was a great mortification to him, and kept him from entering upon any diſcourſe but in the company of his very friends. His parts of nature

ture and art were very good, as appears by his tranſlation of Lucan (none of the eaſieſt work of that kind) and more by his ſupplement to Lucan, which being entirely his own, for the learning, the wit, and the language, may be well looked upon as one of the beſt epic poems in the Engliſh language. He writ ſome other commendable pieces, of the reign of ſome of our Kings, He was cheriſhed by many perſons of honour, and very acceptable in all places; yet (to ſhew that pride and envy have their influences upon the narroweſt minds, and which have the greateſt ſemblance of humility) though he had received much countenance, and a very conſiderable donative from the King; upon his majeſty's refuſing to give him a ſmall penſion, which he had deſigned and promiſed to another very ingenious perſon, whoſe qualities he thought inferior to his own; he fell from his duty, and all his former friends; and proſtituted himſelf to the vile office of celebrating the infamous acts of thoſe who were in rebellion againſt the King; which he did ſo meanly, that he ſeemed to all men to have loſt his wits, when he left his honeſty; and ſo ſhortly after died miſerable and neglected; and deſerves to be forgotten.

Character of Mr. Carew.

THOMAS CAREW was a younger brother of good family, and of excellent parts, and had ſpent many years of his youth in France and Italy; and returning from travel, followed the court; which the modeſty of that time diſpoſed men to do ſome time, before they pretended to be of it; and he was very much eſteemed by the moſt eminent perſons in the court, and well looked upon by the King himſelf, ſome years before he could obtain to be ſewer to the King; and when the King conferred that place upon him, it was not without the regret even of the whole Scotch nation, which united themſelves in recommending another gentleman to it; of ſo great value were thoſe relations held in that age, when majeſty was beheld with the reverence it ought to be. He was a perſon of a pleaſant and facetious wit, and made many poems (eſpecially in the amorous way) which for the ſharpneſs of the fancy, and the elegancy of the language, in which that fancy was ſpread, were at leaſt equal, if not ſuperior to any of that time: but his glory was, that after fifty years of his life, ſpent with leſs ſeverity or exactneſs than it ought to have been, he died with the greateſt remorſe for that licence, and with the greateſt manifeſtation for chriſtianity, that his beſt friends could deſire.

Character of Sir Lucius Carey.

HE had the advantage of a noble extraction, and of being born his father's eldeſt ſon, when there was a greater fortune in proſpect to be inherited (beſides what he might reaſonably expect by his mother) than came afterwards to his poſſeſſion. His education was equal to his birth, at leaſt in the care, if not in the climate; for his father being deputy of Ireland, before he was of age fit to be ſent abroad, his breeding was

was in the court, and in the univerſity of Dublin; but under the care, vigilance, and direction of ſuch governors and tutors, that he learned all thoſe exerciſes and languages, better than moſt men do in the moſt celebrated places; inſomuch as when he came into England, which was when he was about the age of eighteen years, he was not only maſter of the Latin tongue, and had read all the poets, and other of the beſt authors with notable judgment for that age, but he underſtood, and ſpake, and writ French, as if he had ſpent many years in France.

He had another advantage, which was a great ornament to the reſt, that was, a good and plentiful eſtate, of which he had the early poſſeſſion. His mother was the ſole daughter and heir of the Lord Chief Baron Tanfield, who having given a fair portion with his daughter in marriage, had kept himſelf free to diſpoſe of his land, and his other eſtate, in ſuch manner as he ſhould think fit; and he ſettled it in ſuch manner upon his grandſon Sir Lucius Carey, without taking notice of his father or mother, that upon his grandmother's death, which fell out about the time that he was nineteen years of age, all the land, with two very good houſes very well furniſhed (worth above two thouſand pounds *per annum)* in a moſt pleaſant country, and the two moſt pleaſant places in that country, with a very plentiful perſonal eſtate, fell into his hands and poſſeſſion, and to his entire diſpoſal.

With theſe advantages, he had one great diſadvantage (which in the firſt entrance into the world is attended with too much prejudice) in his perſon and preſence, which was in no degree attracting and promiſing. His ſtature was low, and ſmaller than moſt men; his motion not graceful; and his aſpect ſo far from inviting, that it had ſomewhat in it of ſimplicity; and his voice the worſt of the three, and ſo untuned, that inſtead of reconciling, it offended the ear, ſo that no body would have expected muſic from that tongue; and ſure no man was leſs beholden to nature for its recommendation into the world: but then no man ſooner, or more diſappointed the general and cuſtomary prejudice; that little perſon and ſmall ſtature was quickly found to contain a great heart, a courage ſo keen, and a nature ſo fearleſs, that no compoſition of the ſtrongeſt limbs, and moſt harmonious and proportioned preſence and ſtrength, ever more diſpoſed any man to the greateſt enterprize; it being his greateſt weakneſs to be too ſolicitous for ſuch adventures: and that untuned tongue and voice, eaſily diſcovered itſelf to be ſupplied and governed, by a mind and underſtanding ſo excellent, that the wit and weight of all he ſaid, carried another kind of luſtre, and admiration in it, and even another kind of acceptation from the perſons preſent, than any ornament of delivery could reaſonably promiſe itſelf, or is uſually attended with; and his diſpoſition and nature was ſo gentle and obliging, ſo much delighted in courteſy, kindneſs, and generoſity, that all mankind could not but admire, and love him.

In a ſhort time after he had poſſeſſion of the eſtate his grandfather left him, and before he was of age, he committed a fault againſt his

his father, in marrying a young lady, whom he paſſionately loved, without any conſiderable portion, which exceedingly offended him; and diſappointed all his reaſonable hopes and expectation, of redeeming and repairing his own broken fortune, and deſperate hopes in court, by ſome advantageous marriage to his ſon; about which he had then ſome probable treaty. Sir Lucius Carey was very conſcious to himſelf of his offence and tranſgreſſion, and the conſequence of it, which though he could not repent, having married a lady of a moſt extraordinary wit, and judgment, and of the moſt ſignal virtue, and exemplary life, that the age produced, and who brought him many hopeful children, in which he took great delight; yet he confeſſed it, with the moſt ſincere and dutiful applications to his father for his pardon that could be made; and for the prejudice he had bro't upon his fortune, by bringing no portion to him, he offered to repair it, by reſigning his whole eſtate to his diſpoſal, and to rely wholly upon his kindneſs for his own maintenance and ſupport; and to that purpoſe, he cauſed conveyances to be drawn by council, which he brought ready engroſſed to his father, and was willing to ſeal, and execute them, that they might be valid; but his father's paſſion and indignation ſo far tranſported him (though he was a gentleman of excellent parts) that he refuſed any reconciliation, and rejected all the offers that were made him of the eſtate; ſo that his ſon remained ſtill in the poſſeſſion of his eſtate againſt his will; for which he found great reaſon afterwards to rejoice; but he was for the preſent, ſo much afflicted with his father's diſpleaſure, that he tranſported himſelf and his wife into Holland, reſolving to buy ſome military command, and to ſpend the remainder of his life in that profeſſion: but being diſappointed in the treaty he expected; and finding no opportunity to accommodate himſelf with ſuch a command, he returned again to England; reſolving to retire to a country life, and to his books; that ſince he was not like to improve himſelf in arms, he might advance in letters.

In this reſolution he was ſo ſevere (as he was always naturally very intent upon what he was inclined to) that he declared, he would not ſee London in many years, which was the place he loved of all the world; and that in his ſtudies, he would firſt apply himſelf to the Greek, and purſue it without intermiſſion, till he ſhould attain to the full underſtanding of that tongue: and it is hardly to be credited, what induſtry he uſed, and what ſucceſs attended that induſtry: for though his father's death, by an unhappy accident, made his repair to London abſolutely neceſſary, in fewer years, than he had propoſed for his abſence; yet he had firſt made himſelf maſter of the Greek tongue (in the Latin he was very well verſed before) and had read not only the Greek hiſtorians, but Homer likewiſe, and ſuch of the poets as were worthy to be peruſed.

Though his father's death bro't no other convenience to him, but a title to redeem an eſtate, mortgaged for as much as it was worth, and for which he was compelled to ſell a finer ſeat of his own; yet it im-

impoſed a burthen upon him, of the title of a Viſcount, and an increaſe of expence, in which he was not in his nature too provident, or reſtrained; having naturally ſuch a generoſity and bounty in him, that he ſeemed to have his eſtate in truſt, for all worthy perſons, who ſtood in want of ſupplies and encouragement, as Ben. Johnſon, and many others of that time, whoſe fortunes required, and whoſe ſpirits made them ſuperior to ordinary obligations; which yet they were contented to receive from him, becauſe his bounties were ſo generouſly diſtributed, and ſo much without vanity and oſtentation, that except from thoſe few perſons, from whom he ſometimes received the characters of fit objects for his benefits, or whom he intruſted, for the more ſecret deriving them to them, he did all he could, that the perſons themſelves who received them, ſhould not know from what fountain they flowed; and when that could not be concealed, he ſuſtained any acknowledgment from the perſons obliged, with ſo much trouble and baſhfulneſs, that they might well perceive, that he was even aſhamed of the little he had given, and to receive ſo large a recommendation for it.

As ſoon as he had finiſhed all thoſe tranſactions, which the death of his father had made neceſſary to be done, he retired again to his country life, and to his ſevere courſe of ſtudy, which was very delightful to him, as ſoon as he was engaged in it: but he was wont to ſay, that he never found reluctancy in any thing he reſolved to do, but in his quitting London, and departing from the converſation of thoſe he enjoyed there; which was in ſome degree preſerved, and continued by frequent letters, and often viſits, which were made by his friends from thence, whilſt he continued wedded to the country; and which were ſo grateful to him, that during their ſtay with him, he looked upon no book, except their converſation made an appeal to ſome book; and truly his whole converſation was one continued *Convivium Philoſophicum*, or *Convivium Theologicum*, enlivened, and refreſhed with all the facetiouſneſs of wit, and good-humour, and pleaſantneſs of diſcourſe, which made the gravity of the argument itſelf (whatever it was) very delectable. His houſe where he uſually reſided (*Tew*, or *Burford* in *Oxfordſhire*) being within ten or twelve miles of the univerſity, looked like the univerſity itſelf, by the company that was always found there. There were Dr. Sheldon, Dr. Morley, Dr. Hammond, Dr. Earles, Mr. Chillingworth, and indeed all men of eminent parts and faculties in Oxford, beſides thoſe who reſorted thither from London; who all found their lodgings there, as ready as in the colleges, nor did the lord of the houſe know of their coming, or going, or who were in his houſe, till he came to dinner, or ſupper, where all ſtill met; otherwiſe, there was no troubleſome ceremony, or conſtraint to forbid men to come to the houſe, or to make them weary of ſtaying there; ſo that many came thither to ſtudy in a better air, finding all the books they could deſire, in his library, and all the perſons together, whoſe company they could wiſh, and not find, in any other ſociety. Here Mr. Chillingworth wrote,

wrote, and formed, and modelled his excellent book againſt the learned jeſuit Mr. Nott, after frequent debates upon the moſt important particulars; in many of which, he ſuffered himſelf to be over-ruled by the judgment of his friends, though in others he ſtill adhered to his own fancy, which was ſceptical enough, even in the higheſt points.

In this happy and delightful converſation, and reſtraint, he remained in the country many years; and until he had made ſo prodigious a progreſs in learning, that there were very few claſſic authors in the Greek, or Latin tongue, that he had not read with great exactneſs. He had read all the Greek and Latin fathers; all the moſt allowed and authentic eccleſiaſtical writers; and all the councils with wonderful care and obſervation; for in religion he thought too careful, and too curious an enquiry could not be made, amongſt thoſe, whoſe purity was not queſtioned, and whoſe authority was conſtantly, and confidently urged, by men who were furtheſt from being of one mind amongſt themſelves; and for the mutual ſupport of their ſeveral opinions, in which they moſt contradicted each other; and in all thoſe controverſies, he had ſo diſpaſſioned a conſideration, ſuch a candour in his nature, and ſo profound a charity in his conſcience, that in thoſe points, in which he was in his own judgment the moſt clear, he never thought the worſe, or in any degree declined the familiarity, of thoſe who were of another mind; which, without queſtion, is an excellent temper for the propagation, and advancement of chriſtianity. With theſe great advantages of induſtry, he had a memory retentive of all that he had ever read, and an underſtanding and judgment to apply it ſeaſonably and appoſitely, with the moſt dexterity and addreſs, and the leaſt pedantry and affectation, that ever man, who knew ſo much, was poſſeſſed with, of what quality ſoever. It is not a trivial evidence of his learning, his wit, and his candour, that may be found in that diſcourſe of his, againſt the infallibility of the church of Rome, publiſhed ſince his death, and from a copy under his own hand, tho' not prepared and digeſted by him for the preſs, and to which he would have given ſome caſtigations.

But all his parts, abilities, and faculties, by art and induſtry, were not to be valued or mentioned, in compariſon of his moſt accompliſhed mind and manners: his gentleneſs and affability was ſo tranſcendent and obliging, that it drew reverence, and ſome kind of compliance from the rougheſt, and moſt unpoliſhed, and ſtubborn conſtitutions; and made them of another temper in debate, in his preſence, than they were in other places. He was in his nature ſo ſevere a lover of juſtice, and ſo preciſe a lover of truth, that he was ſuperior to all poſſible temptations for the violation of either; indeed ſo rigid an exacter of perfection, in all thoſe things which ſeemed but to border upon either of them, and by the common practice of men were not thought to border upon either, that many who knew him very well, and loved, and admired his virtue (as all who did know him, muſt love and admire it) did believe, that he was of a temper

temper and compoſition, fitter to live in *Republicâ Platonis*, than in *Fæce Romuli*: but this rigidneſs was only exerciſed towards himſelf; towards his friend's infirmities no man was more indulgent. In his converſation, which was the moſt chearful and pleaſant that can be imagined, though he was young (for all I have yet ſpoken of him doth not exceed his age of twenty-five or twenty-ſix years) and of great gaiety in his humour, with a flowing delightfulneſs of language, he had ſo chaſte a tongue, and ear, that there was never known a profane, or a looſe word to fall from him, nor in truth in his company; the integrity and cleanlineſs of the wit of that time, not exerciſing itſelf in that licence, before perſons for whom they had any eſteem.

Character of Mr. Edmund Waller.

EDMUND WALLER was born to a very fair eſtate, by the parſimony, or frugality, of a wiſe father and mother; and he thought it ſo commendable an advantage, that he reſolved to improve it with the utmoſt care, upon which in his nature he was too much intent; and in order to that, he was ſo much reſerved and retired, that he was ſcarce ever heard of, till by his addreſs and dexterity, he had got a very rich wife in the city, againſt all the recommendation, and countenance, and authority of the court, which was thoroughly engaged on the behalf of Mr. Crofts; and which uſed to be ſucceſsful in that age, againſt any oppoſition. He had the good fortune to have an alliance and friendſhip with Dr. Morley, who had aſſiſted and inſtructed him in the reading many good books, to which his natural parts and promptitude inclined him; eſpecially the poets; and at the age which other men uſed to give over writing verſes (for he was near thirty years of age, when he firſt engaged himſelf in that exerciſe, at leaſt, that he was known to do ſo) he ſurprized the town with two or three pieces of that kind; as if a tenth muſe had been newly born, to cheriſh drooping poetry. The doctor at that time brought him into that company, which was moſt celebrated for good converſation; where he was received, and eſteemed, with great applauſe, and reſpect. He was a very pleaſant diſcourſer, in earneſt and in jeſt, and therefore very grateful to all kind of company, where he was not the leſs eſteemed for being very rich.

He had been even nurſed in parliaments, where he ſat when he was very young; and ſo when they were again reſumed (after a long intermiſſion) he appeared in thoſe aſſemblies with great advantage; having a graceful way of ſpeaking, and by thinking much upon ſeveral arguments (which his temper and complexion, that had much of melancholick, inclined him to) he ſeemed often to ſpeak upon the ſudden, when the occaſion had only adminiſtred the opportunity of ſaying, what he had thoroughly conſidered, which gave a great luſtre to all he ſaid; which was rather of delight than weight. There needs no more be ſaid to extol the excellence and power of his wit, and pleaſantneſs of his converſation, than that it was of magnitude enough, to cover a world of very great faults; that is, ſo to cover them,

them, that they were not taken notice of to his reproach; viz. a narrowneſs in his nature to the loweſt degree; an abjectneſs, and want of courage to ſupport him in any virtuous undertaking; an inſinuation, and ſervile flattery to the height, the vaineſt, and moſt imperious nature could be contented with; that it preſerved and won his life from thoſe, who were moſt reſolved to take it; and in an occaſion in which he ought to have been ambitious to have loſt it; and then preſerved him again, from the reproach and contempt that was due to him, for ſo preſerving it, and for vindicating it at ſuch a price; that it had power to reconcile him to thoſe, whom he had moſt offended and provoked; and continued to his age with that rare felicity, that his company was acceptable, where his ſpirit was odious; and he was at leaſt pitied, where he was moſt deteſted.

Character of Mr. Hales of Eton.

MR. John Hales had been Greek profeſſor in the univerſity of Oxford; and had borne the greateſt part of the labour of that excellent edition and impreſſion of St. Chryſoſtom's works, ſet out by Sir Harry Savile; who was then warden of Merton college, when the other was fellow of that houſe. He was chaplain in the houſe with Sir Dudley Carleton, ambaſſador at the Hague in Holland, at the time when the ſynod of Dort was held, and ſo had liberty to be preſent at the conſultations in that aſſembly; and hath left the beſt memorial behind him, of the ignorance, and paſſion, and animoſity, and injuſtice of that convention; of which he often made very pleaſant relations; though at that time it received too much countenance from England. Being a perſon of the greateſt eminency for learning, and other abilities, from which he might have promiſed himſelf any preferment in the church, he withdrew himſelf from all purſuits of that kind, into a private fellowſhip in the college of Eton, where his friend Sir Harry Savile was provoſt; where he lived amongſt his books, and the moſt ſeparated from the world of any man then living; though he was not in the leaſt degree inclined to melancholy, but on the contrary, of a very open and pleaſant converſation; and therefore was very well pleaſed with the reſort of his friends to him, who were ſuch as he had choſen, and in whoſe company he delighted, and for whoſe ſake he would ſometimes, once in a year, reſort to London, only to enjoy their chearful converſation.

He would never take any cure of ſouls; and was ſo great a contemner of money, that he was wont to ſay, that his fellowſhip, and the burſar's place (which for the good of the college, he held many years) was worth to him fifty pounds a year more than he could ſpend; and yet, beſides his being very charitable to all poor people, even to liberality; he had made a greater, and better collection of books, than were to be found in any other private library that I have ſeen; as he had ſure read more, and carried more about him, in his excellent memory, than any man I ever knew, my Lord Falkland only excepted, who I think ſided him. He had, whether

ther from his natural temper and conſtitution, or from his long retirement from all crowds, or from his profound judgment, and diſcerning ſpirit, contracted ſome opinions, which were not received, nor by him publiſhed, except in private diſcourſes; and then rather upon occaſion of diſpute, than of poſitive opinion; and he would often ſay, his opinions he was ſure did him no harm, but he was far from being confident, that they might not do others harm, who entertained them, and might entertain other reſults from them, than he did; and therefore he was very reſerved in communicating what he thought himſelf in thoſe points, in which he differed from what was received.

Nothing troubled him more, than the brawls which were grown from religion; and he therefore exceedingly deteſted the tyranny of the church of Rome; more for their impoſing uncharitably upon the conſciences of other men, than for the errors in their own opinions; and would often ſay, that he would renounce the religion of the church of England to-morrow, if it obliged him to believe that any other chriſtians ſhould be damned; and that no body would conclude another man to be damned, who did not wiſh him ſo. No man more ſtrict and ſevere to himſelf; to other men ſo charitable as to their opinions, that he thought that other men were more in fault for their carriage towards them, than the men themſelves were, who erred; and he thought that pride and paſſion, more than conſcience, were the cauſe of all ſeparation from each others communion; and he frequently ſaid, that that only kept the world from agreeing upon ſuch a liturgy, as might bring them into one communion; all doctrinal parts upon which men differed in their opinions, being to have no place in any liturgy. Upon an occaſional diſcourſe with a friend, of the frequent, and uncharitable reproaches of heretic, and ſchiſmatic, too lightly thrown at each other, amongſt men who differ in their judgment, he writ a little diſcourſe of ſchiſm, contained in leſs than two ſheets of paper, which being tranſmitted from friend to friend in writing, was at laſt, without any malice, brought to the view of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Dr. Laud, who was a very rigid ſurveyor of all things which never ſo little bordered upon ſchiſm; and thought the church could not be too vigilant againſt, and jealous of ſuch incurſions.

He ſent for Mr. Hales, whom, when they had both lived in the univerſity of Oxford, he had known well; and told him that he had in truth believed him to be long ſince dead; and chid him very kindly for having never come to him, having been of his old acquaintance; then aſked him, whether he had writ a ſhort diſcourſe of ſchiſm, and whether he was of that opinion, which that diſcourſe implied. He told him, that he had, for the ſatisfaction of a private friend, (who was not of his mind) a year or two before, writ ſuch a ſmall tract, without any imagination that it would be communicated; and that he believed it did not contain any thing, that was not agreeable to the judgment of the primitive fathers; upon which, the archbiſhop debated with him upon ſome expreſſions of Irenæus, and the moſt

ancient

ancient fathers; and concluded with saying, that the time was very apt to set new doctrines on foot, of which the wits of the age were too susceptible; and that there could not be too much care taken, to preserve the peace and unity of the church; and from thence asked him of his condition, and whether he wanted any thing, and the other answering, that he had enough, and wanted, or desired no addition, so dismissed him with great courtesy; and shortly after sent for him again, when there was a prebendary of Windsor fallen, and told him, the King had given him the preferment, because it lay so convenient to his fellowship of Eton; which (though indeed the most convenient preferment that could be thought of for him) the archbishop could not without great difficulty, persuade him to accept, and he did accept it, rather to please him, than himself; because he really believed he had enough before. He was one of the least men in the kingdom; and one of the greatest scholars in Europe.

Character of Mr. Chillingworth.

MR. Chillingworth was of a stature little superior to Mr. Hales (and it was an age, in which there were many great and wonderful men of that size) and a man of so great a subtilty of understanding, and so rare a temper in debate, that as it was impossible to provoke him into any passion, so it was very difficult to keep a man's self from being a little discomposed by his sharpness, and quickness of argument, and instances, in which he had a rare facility, and a great advantage over all the men I ever knew. He had spent all his younger time in disputation; and had arrived to so great a mastery, as he was inferior to no man in those skirmishes; but he had, with his notable perfection in this exercise, contracted such an irresolution, and habit of doubting, that by degrees he grew confident of nothing, and a sceptic at least, in the great mysteries of faith.

This made him from first wavering in religion, and indulging no scruples, to reconcile himself too soon, and too easily to the church of Rome; and carrying still his own inquisitiveness about him, without any resignation to their authority (which is the only tempter can make that church sure of its proselytes) having made a journey to St. Omers, purely to perfect his conversation, by the conversation of those, who had the greatest name, he found as little satisfaction there; and returned with as much haste from them; with a belief that an entire exemption from error, was neither inherent in, nor necessary to any church: which occasioned that war, which was carried on by the jesuits with so great asperity, and reproaches against him, and in which he defended himself, by such an admirable eloquence of language, and clear, and incomparable power of reason, that he not only made them appear unequal adversaries, but carried the war into their own quarters; and made the pope's infallibility to be as much shaken, and declined by their own doctors, (and as great an acrimony amongst themselves upon that subject) and to be at least as much doubted, as in the schools of the reformed or protestant; and forced them since, to defend and maintain those unhappy controversies in religion, with arms and wea-

pons of another nature, than were uſed, or known in the church of Rome, when Bellarmine died; and which probably will in time undermine the very foundation that ſupports it.

Such a levity, and propenſity to change, is commonly attended with great infirmities in, and no leſs reproach, and prejudice to the perſon; but the ſincerity of his heart was ſo conſpicuous, and without the leaſt temptation of any corrupt end; and the innocence, and candour of his nature ſo evident, and without any perverſeneſs; that all who knew him, clearly diſcerned, that all thoſe reſtleſs motions and fluctuations, proceeded only from the warmth and jealouſy of his own thoughts, in a too nice inquiſition for truth. Neither the books of the adverſary, nor any of their perſons, though he was acquainted with the beſt of both, had ever made great impreſſion upon him; all his doubts grew out of himſelf, when he aſſiſted his ſcruples with all the ſtrength of his own reaſon, and was then too hard for himſelf; but finding as little quiet and repoſe in thoſe victories, he quickly recovered, by a new appeal to his own judgment; ſo that he was in truth, upon the matter, in all ſallies and retreats, his own convert; though he was not ſo totally diveſted of all thoughts of this world, but that when he was ready for it, he admitted ſome great aed conſiderable churchmen, to be ſharers with him in his public converſation.

Whilſt he was in perplexity, or rather ſome paſſionate diſinclination to the religion he had been educated in, he had the misfortune to have much acquaintance with one Mr. Lugar, a miniſter of that church; a man of a competency of learning, in thoſe points moſt controverted with the Romaniſts, but of no acute parts of wit, or judgment; and wrought ſo far upon him, by weakening, and enervating thoſe arguments, by which he found he was governed, (as he had all the logic, and all the rhetoric, that was neceſſary to perſuade very powerful men of the greateſt talents) that the poor man, not able to live long in doubt, too haſtily deſerted his own church, and betook himſelf to the Roman: nor could all the arguments, and reaſons of Mr. Chillingworth make him pauſe in the expedition he was uſing; or reduce him from that church after he had given himſelf to it; but he had always a great animoſity againſt him, for having (as he ſaid) unkindly betrayed him, and carried him into another religion, and there left him. So unfit are ſome conſtitutions to be troubled with doubts, after they are once fixed.

He did really believe all war to be unlawful; and did not think that the parliament (whoſe proceedings he perfectly abhorred) did in truth intend to involve the nation in a civil war, till after the battle of Edgehill; and then he thought any expedient, or ſtratagem that was like to put a ſpeedy end to it, to be the moſt commendable: and ſo having too mathematically conceived an engine, that ſhould move ſo lightly, as to be a breaſt-work in all encounters, and aſſaults in the field; he carried it, to make the experiment, into that part of his majeſty's army, which was only in that winter ſeaſon in the field, under the command of the Lord Hopton, in Hampſhire, upon the borders of Suſſex; where he was ſhut up in the caſtle of Arundel; which was forced,

forced, after a ſhort, ſharp ſiege, to yield for want of victual; and poor Mr. Chillingworth with it, falling into the rebels hands; and being moſt barbarouſly treated by them, eſpecially by that clergy which followed them; and being broken with ſickneſs, contracted by the ill accommodation, and want of meat, and fire during the ſiege, which was in a terrible ſeaſon of froſt and ſnow, he died ſhortly after in priſon. He was a man of excellent parts, and of a chearful diſpoſition; void of all kind of vice, and endowed with many notable virtues; of a very public heart, and an indefatigable deſire to do good; his only unhappineſs proceeded from his ſleeping too little, and thinking too much; which ſometimes threw him into violent fevers.

Tranſlation of a letter form Mary Queen of Scots to Queen Elizabeth.

AGreeably to my promiſe and to your deſire, I now acquaint you (with regret, that ſuch things ſhould be ſpoke of, and with the utmoſt ſincerity and freedom from paſſion, which I call God to witneſs) that the counteſs of Shrewſbury told me of you what follows, almoſt in theſe words. To the greateſt part of which I proteſt to you I made anſwer, by reproving that lady for believing, or ſpeaking with ſuch liberty of you, as they were things I did not believe, nor do I believe them now, knowing the counteſs's temper, and how much ſhe was offended at you.

Firſt ſhe ſaid, That a perſon, to whom you had promiſed marriage in preſence of a lady of your bed-chamber, had lain with you an infinite number of times, with all the freedom and intimacy of a huſband with his wife; but that certainly you were not like other women; and that therefore it was great folly to preſs your marriage with the Duke d'Anjou, as it never could take place; and that you would never part with the liberty of having love made to you, and of wantonly dallying, at any time, with new lovers: ſhe, at the ſame time, regretted that you would not content yourſelf with Maiſter Hatton, or ſome other of this kingdom: but that which vexed her moſt, for the honour of the country, was that you had not only parted with your honour to a foreigner, one Simier (going in the night to meet him in the apartment of a lady, whom the counteſs greatly blamed on that account, where you kiſſed him, and uſed many indecent familiarities with him) but that you alſo revealed to him the ſecrets of ſtate, thus betraying your own counſels; that you behaved in the ſame looſe manner to the duke his maſter, who went one night to the door of your chamber, where you met him with nothing on but your ſhift and your bed-gown, and ſoon ſuffered him to come in, and he ſtaid with you near three hours.

That, as to Hatton, you followed him ſo, that the whole court took notice of your paſſion for him; and he himſelf was forced to leave the court; and that you gave Killigrew a blow on the ear, becauſe he could not, as you ordered him, bring back Hatton, who had parted

from you in anger for ſome abuſive language you had given him, on account of ſome gold buttons he had on his cloaths.

That ſhe had endeavoured to make a match between Hatton and the late counteſs of Lenox, her daughter; but that, for fear of you, he durſt not liſten to the propoſal; that even the Earl of Oxford durſt not make up his differences with his lady, for fear of loſing the favours he expected by making love to you: that you were laviſh to all theſe perſons, and to ſuch as intrigued with you as they did, particularly one George, a gentleman of your bed-chamber, to whom you gave three hundred pounds a year for bringing you the news of Hatton's return: that to every body elſe you were moſt ungrateful and niggardly; and that you had never done any thing for above three or four perſons in your whole kingdon.

She adviſed me (laughing at the ſame time moſt immoderately) to put my ſon on making love to you; which ſhe ſaid would be of infinite ſervice to me, and would make you ſhake off the Duke of Anjou, who would otherwiſe do me a great prejudice. And upon my anſwering, that this would be taken for a piece of downright mockery, ſhe replied, that you were ſo vain, that you had as high an opinion of your beauty, as if you were ſome celeſtial goddeſs; that ſhe would, on pain of loſing her head, undertake to make you believe that he was paſſionately in love with you; and would alſo keep him in a proper temper. That you were ſo delighted with the moſt extravagant flatteries, that you could bear to be told, that people could not look at you full in the face, becauſe the brightneſs of your countenance was like that of the ſun. That ſhe and all other ladies of the court were obliged to talk to you in this ſtrain; and that the laſt time ſhe went to wait on you, with the late counteſs of Lenox, they durſt not look at one another, for fear of burſting into laughter at the ridiculous and fulſome bombaſt with which ſhe loaded you; and at her return ſhe deſired me to chide her daughter, whom ſhe never could prevail with to do the ſame: and that as to her daughter Talbot, ſhe told me, ſhe could ſcarce ever forbear laughing in your face. This lady Talbot, on returning from paying her compliments to you, and taking the oaths as one of your ſervants, told me of it as a thing done by way of mockery, and begged of me to receive from her the ſame homage, but paid with more ſincerity; which I long refuſed; but at length, moved by her tears, I ſuffered it. She ſaid ſhe would not for any thing be in your ſervice to be near your perſon, ſo much was ſhe afraid, that when you were in a paſſion, you would do to her, as you had done to her couſin Skedmur, whoſe finger you broke, and gave out at court, that it was done by the falling of a candleſtick; and that another of your ſervants you cut croſs the hand with a great knife; that in ſhort, for theſe things, and ſeveral others that were commonly reported, you were mimicked and made game of, as in a comedy, by my women; on hearing of which, I ſwear to you, that I forbid them ever to do ſo any more.

Moreover,

Moreover, the counteſs formerly told me, that you wanted to appoint Rolſon to make love to me, and endeavour to diſhonour me, either in fact, or by reports, about which he had inſtructions from your own mouth. That Ruxby came here about eight years ago to make an attempt on my life, having ſpoken about it with yourſelf, who told him to do as Walſingham ſhould recommend to him and direct him. When the counteſs was making up the match between her ſon Charles and one of Lord Paget's nieces, and that, on the other hand, you, of your own pure and abſolute authority, would have her for one of the Knolles's, becauſe he was your relation; ſhe exclaimed loudly againſt you, and ſaid that it was downright tyranny for you to diſpoſe of all the heireſſes of the country at your fancy; and that you had uſed Paget in a ſhameful manner by opprobrious words; but that ſome others of the nobility of the kingdom, whom ſhe knew, if you ſhould addreſs yourſelf to them, would not put up with ſo tamely.

About four or five years ago, when you was ill, and I was ill at the ſame time, ſhe told me that your illneſs proceeded from the cloſing of a running ſore in your leg: and that as a great change in your habit of body had juſt preceded it, you would certainly die, at which ſhe greatly rejoiced, from a vain imagination ſhe had long conceived from the predictions of one John Lenton, and of an old book which foretold your death by violence, and the ſucceſſion of another queen, whom ſhe interpreted to be me; regreting only that according to the foreſaid book the queen that ſhould ſucceed you, would reign only three years, and die, like you, by violence, which was even repreſented in a picture in the ſaid book, in which there was one leaf, the contents of which ſhe would never tell me. She knows herſelf that I always looked on this as a fooliſh thing; but ſhe made her account that ſhe ſhould be the firſt in my good graces; and even that my ſon ſhould marry my niece Arabella.

As to the reſt, I again ſolemnly declare to you, upon my word and honour, that what is ſaid above is ſtrictly true: and that what your honour is concerned in, it never once entered into my thoughts to injure you by revealing it; and that I never ſhall ſpeak of it, as I look upon it to be very falſe. If I could have an hour to ſpeak with you, I would tell you more particularly the names, time, place, and other circumſtances, that you might know the truth both of of this, and of other things, which I reſerve till I be aſſured of your friendſhip, which, as I wiſh for it more than ever, ſo if I could once obtain it, you never had relation, friend, or even ſubject, more faithful and affectionate to you, than I ſhould prove. For God's ſake ſecure to yourſelf her who is both willing and able to do you ſervice. From my bed, putting a force upon my arm and my pains to ſatisfy and obey you. MARIE, R.

From Lloyd's Evening Poſt.

SIR.

AS the generality of judicious readers are curious and fond of meeting with the anecdotes of great men, I have collected ſome,

relating to that admired genius, Dean Swift, which I am ſurprized have never yet tranſpired to the public knowledge: I am the more ſo, when I reflect that they have even eſcaped the penetration of Mrs. Pilkington, who certainly never was acquainted with them, or ſhe would have enriched her memoirs with them; the few ſhe did collect, being, in my opinion, the moſt valuable part, if not the entire worth, of her memoires. Mr. Thomas Sheridan, who publiſhed the poſthumous volume of Swift's writings, has paſſed them by, tho' his father Dr. Sheridan was particularly acquainted with the dean. As for the Earl of Orrery, I have peruſed him, and he ſays nothing of the matter; in order, therefore, to reſcue them from oblivion, and to preſerve theſe anecdotes to poſterity, I have collected them from papers of my own, which have long ſince lain by me; and which, being an indigeſted miſcellany of every thing which I could pick up, worthy my attention, for theſe thirty years paſt, among other things contained thoſe anecdotes ſcattered in the collection, as they happened, by chance, to arrive at my knowledge. This is the truth, and as ſuch you have them genuine from me; I ſay, Sir, genuine, as the wit of them will ſufficiently prove they could come from nobody elſe.

I. In the reign of King William, to whom Swift was no friend, on account of a neglect he met with from that Prince, and therefore had connected himſelf with the oppoſite party, it happened, that the King had either choſen, or actually had taken, this motto for his ſtate-coach in Ireland,

Non Rapui, ſed Recepi,
I did not ſteal, but I received;

alluding to his being called to the throne by the people, and to clear himſelf from the imputation of violence. This was induſtrouſly reported to Swift by one of his emiſſaries: and what, ſaid he to the dean, do you think the Prince of Orange has choſen for his motto on his ſtate coach?—— *Dutch cheeſe*, ſaid the dean, with a reluctant ſmile (for he ſcorned to laugh, and even a ſmile was extorted.) No, ſaid the gentleman, but, Non rapui, ſed recepi—Ay, ſays Swift— but there in an old ſaying and a true, *The receiver is as bad as the thief*. An embittered reflection, not unworthy of his known miſanthropy, and rather ſuperior contempt of the degeneracy of the human ſpecies. I had the pleaſure of knowing the dean, and of hearing him both in his pleaſantries, and his peeviſh pets, and can picture to myſelf his manner of expreſſing himſelf at that moment.

II. He could never reply to a repartee, notwithſtanding his ready wit, becauſe it trod upon the corns of his pride. He was croſſing over the ferry in Dublin, and he was remarkably fond of chatting with the moſt indifferent men, overlooking the better ſort as below the notice of his dignity. Turning himſelf from the paſſengers in the ſtern of the boat, he addreſſed a poor man near him, 'Well, friend, what profeſſion are you of?' I am a taylor, Sir, ſays the other (not knowing the dean.) 'What, are you married, ſays Swift?'—'Yes, Sir, replied the taylor.' 'And who wears the breeches, ſaid the dean?' 'My a—' anſwered the other. Which retort ſo mortified the dean (as moſt in the boat knew him) that to ſave his pride, he gave the taylor a crown,

crown, bidding him wear a better pair, ſince it was what the moſt noble bums in Europe could not boaſt.

III. Some perſon, I think it was Dr. Delany, having this motto on his coach;

Nam Avos et Proavos et quæ non fecimus ipſi,
Vix ea noſtra voco.
For to boaſt of birth, and matters in which we have no merit, I ſcarce can call ſuch things mine.

Swift ſeeing it, wrote under it,

By this grave motto be it known,
Delany's coach is not his own.

IV. Lord S—— in Ireland having this motto on his coach;

Eques haud malè notus,
A Nobleman not ill known.

And this gentleman not having the greateſt alacrity in prompt payments of his tradeſmens bills, Dr. Swift very gravely obſerved, I think the Lattin motto on Lord S———'s coach may be literally rendered,

Better known than truſted.

V. The ſcholars of Trinity College, Dublin, had, in a *gaitè du cœur*, invited themſelves to ſupper with the dean one Friday night, on which night they never have any ſupper throughout the year, and therefore ſtung, as they call it, among their friends. The dean very pleaſantly received them; and, to their ſurprize, ſupper was brought in before they could imagine it was ready. The table was laid out in the moſt neat manner, and the dean being ſeated, ſeveral ſervants brought in the diſhes covered. Come, gentlemen, ſays he, uncover; which they did, and found the diſhes contain nothing but ragous of old books and muſty rums; at which, though perhaps not well pleaſed with their fare, they forced their features into a grin of complaiſance, as admiring the dean's wit, not doubting but that the ſecond courſe would make amends for the inſipidity of the firſt, and that Epicurus would follow Burgerſdicius and Keckerman. The ſecond courſe came in, covered alſo. They did as before, and found nothing but ſalt.——There, ſays the dean, there is a feaſt for Plato. There is *Sales Atticæ* for you; indulge, indulge.——This produced another laugh. The ſecond courſe being removed, in came the third, which conſiſted of plates covered, in number tallying with the gueſts; each uncovered his plate, found half a crown. Some took them up, and others left them, and thus ended the entertainment; the dean uſhering them to the door, in the waiter's phraſe of, Kindly welcome, gentlemen.

VI. The dean was very fond of his ſervants, whom on any neglects he puniſhed in a humourous manner, rather than with ſeverity. His cook-maid Catharine had obtained leave to go to Rafarnam on a ſummer's evening, and being got half the way, a mile or ſo on the road, the dean diſpatched a man and horſe after her, with charge to bring her back directly to dreſs ſupper for ſome gueſts which he had not expected, but not to give her a lift on the horſe. She was very fat, and the weather melting warm; and when ſhe returned to the deanry-houſe ſhe was all in a bath; and very gravely making a court'ſy, aſked his reverence, what were his commands? 'Not much, Catharine, ſaid the dean, only you forgot to

ſhut the door. You may go to Rafarnam.' Poor Catharine, thus mortified, went down and undreſſing herſelf in tears, deferred her journey to another opportunity.

VII. The dean was invited to a gentleman's houſe, where at dinner he obſerved ſome beautiful children of his friend's, and on his eagerly looking round, as if he wanted ſomething, was aſked what he would have; to which he, with too much ill-nature, if not ill-manners, replied, I am looking to ſee which is the handſomeſt footman here. For the gentleman was remarkably deformed, and ordinary both in perſon and features. I heard a gentleman obſerve on this ſtory being told, that he deſerved to be kicked down ſtairs, had he been the archbiſhop of Canterbury.

VIII. The dean, in his lunacy, had ſome intervals of ſenſe, at which time his guardians, or phyſicians, took him out for the air; when they came to the Park, Swift remarked a new building, which he had never ſeen, and aſked what it was deſigned for; to which Dr. Kingſbury anſwered, That, Mr. Dean, is the magazine for arms and powder, for the ſecurity of the city. Oh! oh! ſays the dean, pulling out his pocket-book, let me take an item of that. This is worth remarking; my tablets, as Hamlet ſays, my tablets —memory put down that— which produced the following lines, being the laſt he ever wrote;

Behold! a proof of Iriſh ſenſe!
Here Iriſh wit is ſeen,
When nothing's left, that's worth defence,
We build a magazine.

And then put up his pocket-book, laughing heartily at the conceit, and clinching it with, *After the ſteed's ſtolen, ſhut the ſtable door*; after which he never ſaid a ſenſible word, ſo that theſe lines may be ſaid to have been *the laſt ſpeech, and dying words of his* WIT.

An account of the hunting, oeconomy, and trade of the Laplanders; as alſo of the ſtate of agriculture in the Swediſh colonies ſettled among that people. By M. de Juterbog.

[*Extracted from the Journal Oeconomique.*]

IF neceſſity is the mother of theſe arts that are moſt neceſſary, as opulence produces thoſe that are more frivolous, I imagine, that, in order to learn the ſecrets of a prudent oeconomy, we cannot chooſe better maſters than thoſe people to whom nature ſeems to have refuſed all the conveniencies of life. As the induſtry and frugality of theſe nations ſupply all their wants, and they are obliged to avail themſelves of thoſe things that are deſpiſed or neglected in wealthy countries, they may in ſome ſenſe be ſaid to owe more to themſelves than to nature, which, with regard to them, ſeems to have been a little too unjuſt in the diſtribution of her benefits. Yet the oeconomy of ſuch people is a very inſtructive ſchool even to thoſe nations who are moſt favoured by nature. In the moſt flouriſhing countries of the world, there are ſome diſtricts leſs happy than others, where the inhabitants may ſucceſsfully imitate thoſe nations which are in the ſame ſituation. Beſides, ſome

ſome years occur, in which, thro' the intemperance of the air, or other accidents fatal to fruit, the moſt fertile lands will bear nothing but barren heath; and then we may find reſources in the practice of people who have been inſtructed by continual neceſſity: ſuch are the Laplanders, a people otherwiſe little known among us. Lapland, which the nations call Sameaedna or Sameladde, is divided into Swediſh, Daniſh, and Ruſſian; its whole extent amounting to 480 leagues in length, and pretty near as much in breadth; but the number of its inhabitants is ſo ſmall, that the worſt inhabited province of France contains more people than that vaſt northren country. It is not ſurpriſing that other nations ſhould have little temptation to ſend colonies to a country which is partly ſituated beyond the artic circle; and produces no ſort of food for the inhabitants but fiſh and ſome wild beaſts; and whoſe deſarts never echo with the ſong of the lark or nightingale: where, inſtead of an agreeable variety of fruitful hills and laughing meadows, almoſt nothing is ſeen but mountains covered with eternal ſnow, and marſhes here and there producing a few willows and ſmall birches, that wither before they attain the growth which is natural to them in milder climates. Add to theſe reaſons, that in the northern parts of Lapland, night prevails during a certain ſeaſon, almoſt without intermiſſion; that although, after the month of March, their days begin to be longer than countries ſituated on this ſide of the artic circle, the ſun has not force enough to produce an univerſal ſpring in theſe icy climes; for, there ſome mountainous diſtricts where, even while the ſun appears ten hours above the horizon, the people croſs with carriages, lakes and rivers frozen to the bottom, which often are not thawed during a ſucceſſion of years; and finally, that in other diſtricts, the extremeſt heat of ſummer brings along with it different kinds of * gnats or inſects, every ſpecies of which is more inſupportable than another, and ſo prodigiouſly numerous, that ſometimes they veil the ſun, ſo as to cauſe the darkneſs of night at mid-day. But as it is well known that the fineſt countries which we ſee in the world, owed great part of their fertility and goodneſs to the induſtry of the nations that inhabited them; and it is plain that the ancient Germans, and Scythians, the firſt inhabitants of Thrace, and the Aborigenes of Italy, would not have left a barren and ungrateful country to other deſcendents, if they had preferred application and agriculture to idleneſs and rapine: the Swediſh nation, to the dominion of which the moſt conſiderable part of Lapland is ſubject, hath not yet loſt hopes of turning this great extent of coun-

* Theſe are diſtinguiſhed into three ſpecies: the firſt, is in Swediſh called, Maygor, in the Lapland language Tjucika, and appears in the month of June: the ſecond, which is ſmaller than the firſt, begins likewiſe to appear in the month of June, being called Knart, by the Swedes, and Muockir by the Laplanders: the third called Hya by the Swedes, and Muciva by the natives, is the ſmalleſt of the three, the moſt venomous and troubleſome to travellers and the people who work in the fields.

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try to ſome account. There are means for draining the marſhes and augmenting the good black mould; in ſome places grubbed by the Swedes, as well as in the lands adjoining to ſome perſonages, they have already ſown and reaped rye; yet this ſucceſs was deemed impoſſible when Scheffer publiſhed his deſcription of Lapland.

This, it is to be hoped, will gradually excite the endeavours of the Laplanders, who are attached to their own country by a prejudice which in ſome ſort conſtitutes their happineſs; for they are fully convinced, that in the whole univerſe, they could not find a place of abode more ſecure and agreeable than their own. Beſides, tho' the greateſt part of Lapland is ſo ſtony that it ſeems incapable of any ſort of agriculture, there are ſome ſpots ſo covered with a ſoft fat mould, that the natives, when they tranſport their habitations to thoſe places, are obliged to carry along with them ſtones for the conſtruction of their hearths. Scheffer is miſtaken, when he ſays, that rain is leſs frequent here than in other climates; and that, from this ſcarcity, the barrenneſs of the country proceeds. Nor is this occaſioned by the ſhort duration of the ſummer: for when the heats begin, they are ſo powerful, that often in lakes which have been croſſed with ſledges in the evening, there is not the leaſt veſtige of ice to be ſeen by next day. By this ſudden change, the earth is dried and purified much ſooner than in other countries, and herbs, plants and leaves appear all at once, where but a few days before, the rudeſt winter reigned. Every thing ripens with the ſame diſpatch; and whereas in ſouthern provinces, the people are ſometimes obliged to wait for the harveſt four months after the corn is ſown, here the crop is gathered at the end of ſix, ſeven, eight, or at moſt nine weeks after ſeed time. Now, if the natives would apply themſelves to the melioration of the ground, ſearch after the ſpots proper for agriculture, and find out (as ſome people would make us hope) a kind of corn that would agree with the climate; we might, according to all appearances, reap as plentiful crops in this as in any other country. Nay, perhaps there is no occaſion to travel for that kind of corn which is wanted: who knows but ſome plant, a native of the country, and accuſtomed to the climate, may be ennobled by a careful cultivation? for, it is certain that our greens and corn did not arrive at their preſent degree of perfection, without the care of mankind; and that they would ſoon degenerate, if by long neglect they were ſuffered to return to their original nature. But it will be more to the purpoſe, at firſt, to entertain our readers with what nature produces here of herſelf, without the aſſiſtance of human induſtry. The firſt thing that preſents itſelf is a vaſt extent of heath all covered with moſs. Now, this moſs being the ordinary food of the rein-deer, which is almoſt the whole kind of cattle in Lapland, theſe heaths muſt be of great ſervice. There are ſome places, eſpecially in the valleys, on the banks of rivers and lakes, which bear pines, fir, birch, juniper-tree, willows, alders, poplars, &c. ſo that, in ſeveral diſtricts, the natives would be under no

neceſſity of living expoſed to the air, as they are, and dying of cold, if they would make uſe of the wood which nature offers. There is likewiſe a great number of meadows which produce graſs ſufficient for maintaining the cattle of the Swediſh colonies: ſometimes it has been ſeen to grow at the very roots of mountains covered with ice; and it is very probable, that the marſhy places, by draining, might be changed into meadow or labourable ground. Lapland, moreover, produces ſeveral kinds of berries or apples (a round, ſoft fruit, uſually covered with a ſmooth, thin ſkin) which the inhabitants know to uſe to advantage, tho' they are, for the moſt part, unknown every where but in the northern countries; and has likewiſe its own particular flowers and plants, the enumeration of which may be ſeen in the work of M. Linnæus, entituled Flora Lapponica. Though here are no gardens planted by the hand of man, nature ſeems to have taken that charge upon herſelf; for at the feet of ſome mountains, we ſee trees ſo well diſtributed, that art could not invent a more agreeable diſpoſition. Beſides, the pine-foreſts are more uſeful to the Laplanders, and inhabitants of the weſtern Bothnia, than the faireſt orchards are to more fertile provinces; for, from the bark of thoſe trees they are uſed to make bread, and this nouriſhment, bad as at firſt it may ſeem to be, maintains their bodies in full vigour. Here we ſee mountains of prodigious height and terrible aſpect; but as they ſeem to have been raiſed as buttreſſes to reſiſt the fury of the winds which prevail in that country with ſuch violence as would re-plunge nature in her original chaos, they are to be regarded as benefits. As for the tradition importing that the clouds ſometimes whirl aloft men and rein-deer from theſe heights, it is no other than fable: but Linnæus deſcribes circumſtantially, the profound darkneſs which ſometimes ſuddenly invelopes the tops of theſe mountains. Thoſe who are acquainted with Lapland, contradict the common opinion, that pretends there are no practicable roads even in ſummer, and that it is impoſſible to croſs the country in that ſeaſon: they affirm, on the contrary, that the mountains always leave between them, ſpaces large and convenient enough for the paſſage of travellers. But certain it is, that in long journies, they are obliged to carry with them ſmall boats for croſſing the lakes and rivers. The Swedes boaſt much of the admirable proſpects that are here produced from the contraſt of mountains wholly whitened with ſnow and ice, hills covered with moſs, lakes full of iſlands, ſerpentine rivers, caſcades, flat country and woods; but we have reaſon to obſerve with M. Maupertuis, that ſome of thoſe countries would be too beautiful, if they were not ſituated in Lapland. The authors of that nation ſpeak of certain things with extravagant exaggerations. Olaus Rudbeck, for example, goes ſo far as to ſay, that he has ſeen diſtricts in Lapland, which he could very eaſily believe might have been the Terreſtrial Paradiſe.

With regard to metals contained in the earth, there is found at Skanliware, in the March of Torno, a mineral which is a mixture of gold and ſilver; and at Keckſiaſware, in the ſame March, another that contains

tains lead mixed with silver. They work iron mines at Gelliware, in the March of Lullo, and at Jonusvando, in the March of Torno, where there is likewise a foundery, as well as in some other parts. Copper is found in the mines of Swappaware, in the March of Torno, and in those of Wordnacka, in the March of Lullo. Silver is extracted from the mines of Nasafiael, in the March of Pito, which is purified in the foundery of Silbojock, and from those of Kindeware, in the March of Lullo, which is smelted in the foundery of Quickjock. We shall say nothing of the marks of mines that are found at Anuas-Jerta, Ortasoiwe, &c. situated in the March of Lullo. The treasures of these places are not yet discovered, because of the bad direction of the the Laplanders, who had procured the first pieces of ore. We likewise see, in the mineralogy of Bromell, that there is no scarcity in Lapland, of very large and beautiful fossil crystals; and Scheffer gives us to understand, that heretofore the natives used them as flints to their fusils. Here likewise are found amethysts of a purple colour, topazes, loadstones, quicksilver, and cinnabar; but in all likelihood these things are not in great plenty. But we will add, that in certain places, are found some marks of mineral waters.

Let us now proceed to the different kinds of animals which live in Lapland, barren as it appears: for this consideration is that in which we are chiefly interested. In furs consist the principal trade of the country, and this is almost the only commodity from which it draws money. The principal game in this and the neighbouring countries, is the elk. Some of these the natives take by a trap, called in the Swedish language *lee*, consisting of a spring made of a brass wire, which when the elk passes over it, flies up, and drives an iron stake into his body. They are likewise caught in a kind of pit, like those that are made for taking wolves. The flesh of this animal is eaten either fresh or smoaked. In Jaemteland, a Swedish province in the neighbourhood of Lapland, it is the custom to carry a shoulder of every elk that is killed, to the minister of the parish. In certain districts, the bear as well as the elk, is taken in the *lee*: but it is likewise killed by means of certain hand guns, to which they fix a bait with a brass wire, in such a manner, that the gun fires as soon as the animal touches it; though the usual method is to shoot them with a fusil, when they approach those baits. Nevertheless, this expedient is attended with some danger, and for a long time the inhabitants of countries infested by these powerful savages, have been advised to furnish their fusils with bayonets, that they may be in a condition to defend themselves when the bears, after having been missed, come to attack them. The Laplanders have a particular song, which they sing after having killed a bear. They begin by thanking the vanquished enemy, for his having been pleased to do them no mischief, and express their satisfaction at his arrival. Then they address their thanks to the Divinity which hath created beasts for the use of man, and given him strength and address to overcome them. Moreover, it is said, that, in consequence of a superstition universally received among the Laplanders, he, who has had the good fortune to kill a bear, is forbid to lie with his wife for three days after the exploit. Wolves are here

here in great numbers, and make terrible havock, eſpecially among the elks and rein-deer. The manner in which they take the firſt, is too ſingular to be ſuppreſſed. When the wolf, having purſued the elk until he is quite tired, lies down to take ſome reſt, the elk repoſes himſelf alſo: but the firſt has no ſooner recovered his ſtrength, than he rouſes the other anew, which ſoon becomes his prey; for the nerves of that poor animal grow ſtiff during his halt; ſo that, flying with great difficulty, his death becomes inevitable. The wolf-pits which we uſe, are the ordinary and ſureſt means of catching theſe dangerous animals. It has been obſerved, that when a wolf-hole is deſtroyed, the old ones betake themſelves to flight at firſt, but return when they hear the diſtreſs and cries of their little ones, and that is the moſt convenient time for ſhooting them. This method of making the whelps cry, deſerves our imitation. The glutton is pretty common in this country; but Scheffer is miſtaken when he ſays it can live in the water like an otter: for it always remains upon the land. This animal is ſo aſtoniſhingly voracious, that one is almoſt tempted to believe it diſcharges its food juſt as it was ſwallowed, and the ſtench of the creature is inſupportable. In Lapland are found ſeveral kinds of oxes, white, red, black, &c.

Here the beaver builds his habitation, as in Canada. Their houſes conſiſt of four ſtories, and though they are made with ſtones that men would be at a loſs to put to any ſort of uſe, they are ſo well vaulted above, and built ſo firm, that they will laſt an hundred years. As the water riſes, the beaver aſcends from one ſtory to another, ſo as that he is always level with the ſurface: but although the addreſs of theſe animals is altogether ſurpriſing, it cannot ſecure them from that of mankind. Ermines and ſquirrels are taken in ſome diſtricts of the north, by a very ſimple kind of mouſe-trap. It is reported, that the Laplanders, for fear of piercing the ſkins of theſe animals, ſhoot them with blunt arrows, and are ſo dextrous as to hit them always on the head. If we add to the number of animals, which we have mentioned, the wild rein-deer, hares, otters, and ſables, which are likewiſe common enough, it muſt be owned, that the trade they carry on with their furs, ſome of which are very dear, becomes an object of great importance. The beſt reſource of the Laplanders, next to their tame rein-deer and hunting, is that which they find in their lakes and rivers, which are very numerous. The chief lakes are, the Great Uma, the Great Windel, the Horeavan, the Storawan, the Great Lula, the lakes of Kartom, Kali, Torno, Enara, and Kimi. Some of theſe extend ſixty leagues in length, and contain a great number of iſlands. Scheffer reports, that in Storawan, there are as many iſlands as days in the year: and that the lake of Enara forms a kind of archipelago, which contains iſlands ſo large, that no Laplander has lived long enough to viſit all the different parts of them. The principal rivers, great and ſmall, which croſs the different marches on every ſide, are called Angermann; Uma, or Imaus, Skellefta; Pito, or Pajeto, or Guerra; Lula, or Leulius; Kalis, or Gallus; Torno, or Taranus, or Taruntus; and Kimi. In theſe lakes and rivers are found ſalmon, pike, tench, perch, ſmelts, red-eyed blays,

blays, breams, loaches, and ſome other ſorts of fiſh, in ſuch plenty, that a great number of Laplanders and Swedes who are ſettled among them, not only ſupply themſelves with enough for their own conſumption during the whole year, but likewiſe with a great quantity beſides, which they ſell to ſtrangers. Over and above the fiſh we have mentioned, ſome rivers in Lapland yield pearls: and the Swedes, ever jealous of the productions of countries ſubject to their dominions, pretend they are the faireſt in the univerſe. The birds that live in ſome provinces of Lapland, are either natives of the country, and remain always there, or fowls of paſſage, that ſtay only part of the year. Of the firſt kind are heath-cocks, wood-cocks, hawks, &c. and, among the laſt, the moſt remarkable are ſwans, wild-geeſe and wild-ducks. Thoſe great flights of ſwans, and wild-geeſe, which we ſee croſſing the ſouthern countries, in ſpring and autumn, are either going to Lapland, or returning from it. In the ſpring, they chuſe their abodes in the countries which the Laplanders have quitted, for reaſons that ſhall be explained in the ſequel, in order to repair to the coaſt of the weſtern ſea; and before this wandering people returns in the autumn, theſe birds are gone, as if nature had ordained that thoſe diſtricts ſhould be inhabited alternately by rational and irrational creatures, ſo as that they ſhould never be altogether deſerted. Beſides, it is here obſerved, that ſome kinds of fowl, as well as other animals, love to make their abode in the neighbourhood of new colonies, where they are much more numerous than in other parts of the country; whether it is, that nature has given them inſtinct to approach thoſe for whoſe maintenance they ſeemed to have been deſtined, or (which is more probable) that they go thither to feed upon the labours of man. Upon the coaſt of the icy ſea, or Mare-Glaciale, the fowl is more ſcarce than in the ſouthern provinces; but then thoſe countries breed more beavers, wild rein-deer, and other land animals. The deſcription we have given of Lapland, plainly ſhews it has in effect real advantages, which may in ſome ſhape alleviate the ill conveniencies to which the inhabitants are expoſed; nay, we may affirm, that theſe inconveniencies are not ſo rigorous as they appear to be from the ſimple recital. The gnats, which we have mentioned, do not conſtitute an inevitable evil: it is obſerved, that they uſually make their abode in woods, and that they are much leſs troubleſome upon the mountains, and in the beſt cultivated ſpots; ſo that they ſeem to be nothing more than the puniſhment of idleneſs. The continual light of the ſummer attones for the darkneſs that prevails during part of winter; and yet this darkneſs is not total; for the ſnow, together with the moon and ſtars, afford light enough for tranſacting the moſt neceſſary affairs. Beſides, the Aurora-Borealis, which is more frequent and bright in this than in ſouthern countries, often ſupplies the want of day; and, in certain ſeaſons, the natives avail themſelves of the twilight, which begins four or five hours before the riſing, and continues as long after the ſetting of the ſun. Moreover, it will be ſufficient to obſerve in general, that the Laplanders, as well as other nations that live on both ſides of the torrid zone, have the greateſt ſhare of light in thoſe

thoſe times, when it is moſt required. The winters, indeed, are here extremely rude; but, in order to ſecure themſelves from their violence, are not the inhabitants on the ſpot, where they can provide themſelves with furs? Nobody dies of cold, except ſome perſon, perhaps, who is bewildered in the woods, or who, being fatigued with hunger, or long journies, has not ſtrength enough left to return to his own home. The prodigious quantity of ſnow that yearly falls, inſtead of being a burthen to the natives, forms the fineſt roads in the world, for ſledges; and the Laplanders have contrived a kind of apparatus for their legs and feet, by means of which they traverſe the ſnow with ſuch amazing ſwiftneſs, that they are able to overtake and knock down a wolf at full ſpeed. From hence, perhaps, the ancients have taken occaſion to forge thoſe fables of men, who ſurpaſſed the wild beaſts in running.

We ſhall, doubtleſs, exceed the bounds we have preſcribed to ourſelves, by repeating what authors have ſaid touching the origin and hiſtory of this people. The Laplanders are not to learn that the world had a beginning, but their tradition adds, that God, before he produced the earth, conſulted with Perkel, which, in their language, ſignifies the evil ſpirit, in order to determine how every thing was to be ordained; that God propoſed the trees ſhould be of marrow, the lakes filled with milk, inſtead of water, and that all herbs, flowers, and plants ſhould bear fruit; but that Perkel oppoſed this ſcheme, ſo that God did not make things ſo good as he intended they ſhould be. They have ſome knowledge of a general deluge; and the tradition ſays, that all the earth was inhabited, before God deſtroyed it: but in conſequence of its being turned topſy-turvy, the waters ruſhed out of the lakes and rivers, overſpread the face of the earth, and ſwallowed up the whole human race, except a brother and ſiſter, whom God took under his arms, and carried to the top of the great mountain called Paſſeware; that the danger of the inundation being paſt, theſe two ſeparated, in order to ſearch if there was any other remainder of people upon the earth; but after a journey of three years they returned, and recognized one another for brother and ſiſter, upon which they parted again; that having known one another after this ſecond journey, they repeated the ſame expedient; but at the end of the other three years, they met again, without knowing each other; then they lived together, and procreated children, from whom are deſcended all the nations that now inhabit the earth. Their tradition concerning their origin is ludicrous enough. "The Laplanders and Swedes (ſay they) are deſcended from two brothers, who were very different in point of courage. A terrible tempeſt having aroſe one day, one of them was ſo frighted, that he crept for ſafety under a plank, which God, through compaſſion, changed into an houſe, and from him are the Swedes deſcended: but the other being more courageous, braved the fury of the tempeſt, without ſeeking to hide himſelf, and he was the father of the Laplanders, who to this day live without houſes or ſhelter."

Although the Laplanders are univerſally reckoned the moſt cowardly people exiſting upon earth, their tradition mentions divers battles with

with the Ruſſians, whom they call Karul. And they relate, that the moſt conſiderable was fought in the march of Kaitom. To a ſmall number of ſuch traditional accounts is their knowledge of their own hiſtory and that of the world, reduced.

We have alſo obſerved, that the Laplanders are not the only inhabitants of this country. The Swedes and Finlanders have, within theſe eighty years, made ſeveral ſettlements in it; but, notwithſtanding the privileges which have been granted to them, they have not met with much ſucceſs, becauſe the ſettlers ruin themſelves at firſt by expenſive experiments which they are obliged to make, in order to know the nature of the ſoil, and the beſt manner of turning it to advantage: and indeed in all appearance, they cannot expect great ſucceſs until the government ſhall defray the expence of the firſt cultivation. Yet, weak as theſe colonies are, the Laplanders can never accuſtom themſelves to look upon them with a favourable eye. In effect, theſe new comers, by cutting down the foreſts, and often, through negligence or premeditated deſign, ſetting fire to the moſs, as alſo by deſtroying the wild rein-deer, partly deprive them of the means of ſubſiſting, and reduce them to the cruel alternative of either quitting the place or becoming their ſlaves. For, it rarely happens that a Laplander thinks of building an houſe, and engaging in agriculture: he never takes this reſolution until he has ſuſtained ſuch a loſs of his rein-deer, that he cannot poſſibly retrieve it; and frequently even in that caſe, he chooſes rather to gain his livelihood by fiſhing, or tending flocks, than ſubject himſelf to the labour of the ground.

As the greateſt wealth of the Laplanders conſiſts in their herds of rein-deer, nature, which diſpoſeth every thing with admirable ſagacity, hath given them a country abounding with moſs. It covers whole plains, and is, eſpecially in winter, the only food of the rein-deer; for in ſummer, theſe animals likewiſe eat leaves and graſs. Although this production of the earth ſeems reſerved for them, the people at Abo in Finland, and in ſome other places, have, during a ſcarcity of hay, endeavoured to make their cattle and ſheep eat of it. I ſhall, by the bye, deſcribe how it is managed, and I hope I ſhall be pardoned for this ſmall digreſſion, in favour of thoſe to whom it may be of ſervice.

This moſs is collected towards Michaelmas, and laid in great heaps in the open field; for, as it attracts a great deal of moiſture, and preſerves it a long time, it would rot in barns. They never take in more at a time than will ſerve them for eight days; and after having cleaned it from the ſand which it may contain, it is waſhed in boiling water on the evening before it is given to the cattle. As the cows and ſheep do not eaſily accuſtom themſelves to ſuch food, a little ſalt or meal is thrown into the hot water, with which it is moiſtened when preſented to them; by which means the taſte of the moſs is improved, and the appetite of thoſe animals excited. This is their food in the morning, and when they are watered, it is given to them by way of ſtraw or hay. This kind of nouriſhment has been obſerved to render their fleſh more juicy, and improve the

the quality of their dung; but it can be uſed only in the winter, for in the ſpring, the too great moiſture which it contains, would injure the health of the cattle.

But this is not the caſe with the rein-deer, for whoſe ſole benefit, as we have already obſerved, the moſs ſeems to grow in the country. Theſe animals are endowed with ſuch a ſure inſtinct for knowing where it is, even under the ſnow, that when the Lapland herdſman perceives them browzing upon that which ſticks to the trees, without digging beneath the ſnow, he takes it for granted that the ground in that diſtrict produces none, and drives his herd elſewhere to feed. The rein-deer are almoſt the only cattle of the Laplanders, require very little care, and anſwer almoſt all their occaſions. They eat very little, and are never houſed; in ſummer, when the natives travel, they carry their cloaths, proviſions and utenſils; in winter they draw their ſledges with great ſpeed, inſomuch, as to go eighteen or twenty of our leagues at one ſtage, without eating, drinking, or halting. Were they puſhed, they would make ſtill more way, but then they would be fatigued. After their moſt ſevere journies, they require no more food than as much moſs as a man can hold in both hands.

The fleſh of the rein-deer is the ordinary food of the Laplanders. They are cloathed with their ſkins, from head to foot, and exchange the ſuperfluity for ſummer habits and tents, which ſerve them inſtead of houſes. They yield milk through all the year, and this in ſummer is dried in the ſtomachs and hides of theſe animals, and in autumn it is frozen in ſmall caſks; the cheeſe which they make of it being a delicacy not only for them, but alſo for their neighbours; but the blood and marrow of the rein-deer are the moſt delicious diſhes of the natives; they make twine of their nerves, and offer up their horns to their idols; for, notwithſtanding all the efforts which the Swedes have hitherto made, they have not been able to detach them from idolatry.

The Mountaineer Laplanders poſſeſs the greateſt herds of rein-deer; ſome of them being owners of three thouſand. Theſe herds are apt to wander from the places where they are brought to feed: ſometimes they run away of themſelves, and ſometimes they are debauched and carried off by the wild rein-deer, which are continually traverſing the country. In winter their keepers eaſily find them, by tracing their footſteps in the ſnow; but they find more difficulty in ſummer, becauſe in that ſeaſon their track is not eaſily diſtinguiſhed. Another care of the Laplanders is to defend their rein-deer from the attacks of the wolves, which, when they fall upon one of their herds, will ſtrangle forty or fifty in one night.

It is ſometimes pretty difficult to rear the rein-deer, the ſucceſs depending upon the temperature of the air. When the ſnow that falls in autumn turns into ice, the year becomes very ſevere to them, becauſe they can no longer find the moſs under it, and unleſs that of the trees be in greater plenty, a great number of them periſh. Beſides, all of them, great and ſmall, are ſubject to a diſtemper that ſometimes carries off a third part of the herd. As in France, the cattle and goats are attacked by the ſame diſ-

order, we imagine it will not be unuſeful to deſcribe it, together with the remedy, which M. Friewald has publiſhed in the Memoirs of the Academy of Stockholm.

This diſtemper is, in the language of the country, called Curbma, conſiſting of large bumps formed upon the backs of the rein-deer, having in the middle an opening large enough to admit a gooſe-quill, if the bottom was not occupied by a black, tenſe ſkin, which is the extremity of a grub, contained in the bump. This grub, or chryſalis, white in every other part but juſt under the opening we have mentioned, is about the ſize of an acorn, and has the figure of an egg, ſurrounded with ſmall wreathed circles: it is produced by a fly reſembling the gadbee and drone, which is very common in Lapland, and of which Linnæus has given an anatomical deſcription in a memoir which is adopted by the academy of Stockholm. As this fly has no ſting, though ſome naturaliſts have given it one upon hearſay, it cannot dig a hole for its eggs in the hide of the rein-deer, but drops them on the backs of theſe animals, whoſe backs are always rough at the time when this inſect lays it eggs. An egg falling in this manner among the hair of a rein-deer, ſticks faſt like a nit, and being hatched, in the ſequel produces a ſmall worm, which pierces the hide, and lodges itſelf between that and the fleſh of the animal. There it is metamorphoſed into a chryſalis, from which at length proceeds a fly, through the aperture of the bump. One would imagine, that on the firſt attacks of the gnawing-worm, with which the rein-deer finds itſelf incommoded, it might free itſelf from ſuch a dangerous gueſt, either by cruſhing or putting it off with its horn; but at that very ſeaſon he has ſhed his horns, and young ones bud out ſo tender and ſenſible, that nothing can touch them, without cauſing the ſevereſt pain. Nevertheleſs, nature, which hath thus left the rein-deer without defence againſt this injury, hath given them inſtinct to foreſee and avoid it. As ſoon as he perceives this fatal fly approaching, he is ſeized with conſternation, betakes himſelf to flight, quits the plains, and gains the ſummits of the mountains covered with ſnow, from whence he dares not deſcend, even to appeaſe the hunger that devours him. There he ſtands continually upon his guard, with his ears pricked up, and his eyes wide open, ſtamping with his feet, ſnorting, and inceſſantly ſhaking his tail and his whole body. Indeed all theſe precautions are no more than neceſſary, to avoid thoſe formidable inſects, which having but two or three weeks to live, ſpend that whole time in queſt of the back of ſome rein-deer, where they may depoſit the fruit of their fecundity and the hope of perpetuating the ſpecies. During this ſhort period of life, they take no nouriſhment, but are abſolutely in inceſſant motion, and in ſuch violent agitation, that ſometimes, through mere fatigue, they fall as dead upon the ground.

In order to hinder theſe flies from letting their eggs fall among the hair of rein-deer, and the worms from piercing the ſkin of theſe animals, M. Friewald thinks the Laplanders ought to uſe for their cattle the ſame precaution they take to themſelves, againſt the aſſaults of thoſe gnats we have mentioned in the former part of this memoir; namely,

namely, to rub their ſkins in every part that is not covered by their cloaths, with an ointment, compoſed of tar, and the milk of the rein-deer. If, therefore, they would likewiſe anoint the bodies of the rein-deer, in all thoſe parts where the fly can depoſit its eggs, it is probable ſhe would cautiouſly avoid truſting them to ſuch a prepoſterous matrix; for every thing that is fat and oily, becomes mortal to inſects, by obſtructing their pores. On this principle he concludes, that even if the egg ſhould fall among the hair and be hatched, the worm would never be able to lodge itſelf under the hide of the rein-deer, becauſe it could not proceed ſo far, till after having eaten the tar which covered it, and this it could not do, without being poiſoned. For the ſame reaſon, he imagines, that if the Laplanders would pour ſome tar into the openings of the bumps, the conſequence would infallibly be this; either the chryſalis would die for want of air, or, if the fly ſhould be formed, it would come before the natural time; the tar on one ſide defending it from the external air, and the heat of the rein-deer acting with greater force on the other, whence the fly eſcaping from the priſon ſo ſoon, would be ſurpriſed by the cold, under which it could not ſubſiſt; ſo that perhaps the whole ſpecies would be deſtroyed.

The rein-deer are not the only food of the Lrplanders; the richeſt ſort, in the journies they make in ſummer, to the frontiers of Norway, purchaſe kine and ſheep, which they do not kill until the ſnow begins to fall. They likewiſe go a hunting, and the game which is moſt to their taſte, is the bear and the beaver. They uſually bake the whole bear, and divide it amongſt thoſe who killed it. The bones are religiouſly gathered, and interred with two wooden ſpoons, a joiner's plane, a knife, and ſome other utenſils; theſe people firmly believing that the bear will one day riſe and return, and have occaſion for all theſe things: for this reaſon they will not ſuffer a dog to carry away one of his bones, or if he ſhould ſteal one, he is immediately killed, and the loſs ſupplied by one of his own. The Lapianders alſo eat horſe-fleſh, either that which they kill, or that which they find dead; they in like manner accuſtom themſelves to the fleſh of dogs, foxes, and wolves. Nevertheleſs, we muſt except thoſe among them, who employ themſelves in fiſhing, and do nothing in life, but paſs from one lake and one iſland to another, living entirely upon fiſh, which they dreſs in many different ſhapes, in ſome diſtricts, bruiſing, beating, and mixing it with the powder of pine-bark, in order to make a kind of *bouille*.

But, whether, the Laplanders live upon fleſh, or upon fiſh, cookery is among them ſuch a noble office, that it is reſerved as a right belonging to the maſter of a family, who ſometimes however reſigns it to his ſervant. But the women never intermeddle in this domeſtic function: it is enough that they are allowed to take care of the children; they are not deemed pure enough to prepare food for the men, or to touch thoſe delicate meſſes which we have deſcribed.

The induſtry of the Laplanders not only ſupplies their neceſſary wants, but even their magnificence. They make very commodious canoes, ſo light that a man can carry one upon his back; and their ſledges

are entirely of their own manufacture, even thoſe that are adorned with all ſorts of figures in horn. Their neighbours buy of them little boxes, baſkets; and their ſnuff-boxes, ornamented with different figures, are known and in requeſt through the whole north; but their maſter-pieces are magic drums, which heretofore they commonly uſed, and ſtill uſe in private, for the purpoſes of divination. They make horn-ſpoons, and every man compoſes his own almanac, made of little bits of wood or horn, upon which are marked the days, weeks, and months. Nor do they need any aſſiſtance in making their moulds, and melting their pewter-plates. The women are very dextrous in making pewter-wire, with which they adorn the girdles and garments of the men, as well as the harneſs of the rein-deer; they can dreſs all ſorts of ſkins, and ſhape them into all the different parts of dreſs. Their cards and patterns are of their own fabric; and they make ropes of the roots of trees, and a very good even thread of the ſinews of animals. Finally, they make very ſerviceable bows of ſtiff fir and pliant birch, which they join together and unite with a glue, prepared in this manner: they flea a river fiſh called perche, and after having dried the ſkin, put it to ſoak in cold water, until the ſcales can be taken off: then they put four or five of theſe ſkins in the bladder of the rein-deer, or in the bark of a birch-tree, that the water may not wet them in the following operation, but that they may be penetrated by the vapour alone. Theſe ſkins being thus wrapped up, are boiled in water for the ſpace of half an hour, or more, care being taken to ſink them with a ſtone to the bottom of the veſſel. When they have been boiled the due time, the bundle is taken out, and the ſkins are found reduced into real glue, ſo tenacious, that pieces of wood joined together by it, never ſeparate, provided the precaution has been taken to keep them together by rolling them round with packthread, that the glue may have ſufficient time to dry.

From what we have ſaid of Lapland, and its inhabitants, a judgment may be formed of the trade of that people, which in winter they carry on with the Swedes, and in ſummer with the Norwegians. The Swediſh merchants repair to the places where the Laplanders aſſemble for divine ſervice, for trying their ſuits, or paying their tribute. There they buy rein-deer, ſkins of rein-deer, fowls, fiſh, fleſh of rein-deer dried in the air, all ſorts of furs, cheeſe made of the milk of rein-deer, butter, baſkets, buſkins, ſhoes, gloves, and many other things of the Lapland manufacture. They ſell to the Laplanders, tobacco, meal, broad-cloth, hemp, kitchen-tackle of iron and copper, ſilver ſpoons, bracelets, girdles, rings, cups, hatchets, cutlery-ware, ox-hides, gunpowder, fuſils, lead, pins, brimſtone, pewter, wine, beer, figs, feathers, down, and other ſuch commodities, a ſmall part of which they ſell again in their ſummer excurſions to the frontiers of Norway; but they do not, in this ſeaſon, carry on ſuch an advantageous trade as in winter; for at that time the ſkins are not ſo good as during the froſt; ſo that they neither vend many furs nor much dried fleſh, the merchandize of their country being almoſt reduced to bark-ropes and cheeſe made of the milk of rein-deer. On the

the contrary, they furniſh themſelves with felt, cows, ſheep, ſheep-ſkins, which the richer ſort cover with blue or red cloth to ſerve them for matraſſes, ſalt, tobacco, and eſpecially with aqua-vitæ, which is prohibited in Sweden. While they were accounted ſorcerers, they got a great deal by ſelling to ſailors magic knots, of ſuch virtues as to accommodate them with favourable winds, whitherſoever they were bound; but at preſent, the world being better informed on that ſubject, they find no buyers, and this fine branch of trade is abſolutely loſt.

The Laplanders for a long time, traded by way of barter, though now money is current among them; but they receive nothing from the Swedes, who give them that money, but Daniſh and Dutch crowns, becauſe they cannot carry any other in Norway. It is not very ſingular that their neighbours ſhould pretty well underſtand their language, as there is upon the frontiers of Sweden, a neutral language called the *language of the burghers*; but we ought to aſſure the reader, that the Lapland language is not ſo barbarous as many imagine, and that ſome people have written in it. Softer than that of Finland, and more regular than the Swediſh, it expreſſes things with great preciſion. For example, it has ſix or ſeven terms to ſignify the different kinds of roads, as many for the mountains, and about four and twenty to diſtinguiſh the rein-deer, according to to their ſex, age, and properties. The moods of the verbs are more numerous than in any other language, and they have no fewer than thirteen different caſes for their nouns ſubſtantive.

An account of a ſociety called Dunkards, in Penſylvania, by a gentleman of America.

THE Dunkard town, called Ephrata, is ſituated in the frontier part of Lancaſter country, fourteen miles from Lancaſter, and lies between two ſmall hills. From the top of each of theſe there is a regular declivity to the bottom, where a ſmall river runs, and by one of its windings encircles about one half of the ground poſſeſſed by the Dunkards. This river ſerves as a kind of natural fence on the one ſide; the other is ſecured by a ditch, and a large bank planted with trees; the whole tract containing about 250 acres. The road from Lancaſter to Ephrata is very good, and the variety of landſcapes that ſtrike the eye, make it agreeable. That part of it next Ephrata, is very ſolitary, where the inhabitants are thinly ſcattered, and the country becoming more hilly, makes the road take ſeveral windings through the interjacent valleys, which are all well ſupplied with rivulets of water, and covered over with trees. Nothing is ſeen but the works of nature uncorrected by the hand of man. This little ſociety had its riſe upwards of twenty years ago, from a German who ſettled in the place where Ephrata now ſtands, and was then altogether uncultivated, as well as the adjacent country, for ſeveral miles round. He lived in this ſolitude ſome years, having little or no intercourſe with the reſt of mankind, but ſupplied by his own induſtry whatever neceſſaries he wanted. After ſome time the country near him began to be ſettled by ſome of his own countrymen; and his

uncommon exemplary piety induced ſome of them, whoſe principles nearly correſponded with his own, to join him. Their ſociety ſoon increaſed, numbers of both ſexes reſorting to them. The females were diſpoſed of in a nunnery by themſelves, and put under the tuition of a ſage matron. Ambition or pecuniary views had no ſhare in their union; and as they gave themſelves up entirely to devotion and induſtry, their gains were thrown into a common ſtock, out of which private as well as public exigencies were ſupplied.

The ſituation of their town is judiciouſly choſen, being on the declivity of a little hill which faces the ſouth-eaſt, and ſcreens them from the piercing north-winds in the winter. The town is built in the form of a triangle, with a large orchard in the middle. Along the outſide are planted thick rows of apple, peach, and cherry-trees, which bear great quantities of fruit. Their houſes are all wood, and for the moſt part three ſtories high. Each perſon has his own diſtinct apartment, that he may have no interruption in his private devotions. Their rooms are plain, white, and clean. A ſeparate part of the town is aſſigned for the women, who have no communication with the men, unleſs in joining at public worſhip, and what is neceſſary in the œconomy of their affairs. The number of men and women together exceed 250. If any of them chuſe to marry, they muſt leave the ſociety, but are ſupplied out of the public fund with neceſſaries to ſettle in ſome place, as they generally do, as near the Ephrata as they conveniently can, and afterwards ſend their children to be educated among their brethren.

They endeavour to retrench every ſuperfluity in dreſs, diet, and pleaſure. Their garb in winter is a long white gown, tied round the waiſt with a belt. Behind hangs a large cap like a capuchin, which they put on in the time of rain, or cold, for they wear no hats: a waiſtcoat of the ſame cloth, a coarſe ſhirt, trowſers and ſhoes. In ſummer their cloaths are of the ſame form and colour, but made of linen. The women's is the ſame with that of the men; only inſtead of trowſers, they wear petticoats, and always keep their faces muffled up in their large capuchins when out of the nunnery. The men let their beards grow to the full length, and wear their hair ſhort. Their diet is for the moſt part vegetables: they abſtain from fleſh-meat, not through principle, but judge it moſt agreeable to the mortified abſtemious life a Chriſtian ought to lead. It is certain that luxury is unknown among them, which is eaſily diſcovered on firſt ſeeing them, being quite lean in body, and not the leaſt appearance of blood in their faces. Their recreations are no other than the alternate performance of religious and domeſtic duties, which they endeavour to intermix in ſuch a manner, that neither may be burthenſome. They regularly celebrate public worſhip twice every day, and as often every night. Inſtead of beds they ſleep on benches, and uſe a little wooden block for a pillow. Each room is furniſhed with a couple of theſe.

Their preſident is a perſon who had a regular education at Halle in Germany. He took orders, and was a miniſter in the Calviniſts communion ſeveral years; but not being

ing able to satisfy himself in some points, he left that sect, and went over to the Dunkards. He is a man of an open, affable temper, and free in conversation beyond what you would expect from a person so rigid in his manner of life. The following account of their principles I had from him. They retain both sacraments, but admit adults only to baptism, which they administer by dipping or plunging. They entirely deny original sin, as to its effects on Adam's posterity; and consequently hold free-will. All violence they esteem unlawful, even self-defence in times of danger. Going to law they think contrary to the gospel, even when defrauded, or when their property is unjustly seized. They are strict in observing the Jewish sabbath, to a degree of superstition. They have no set form of service, but pray and preach extempore. Their discourses, by all that I could learn, treat in general of Christian virtues, humility, chastity, temperance, &c. They believe the dead had the gospel preached to them by our Saviour; and that, since his resurrection, the souls of the just are employed in preaching the gospel to those who have had no revelation of it in their life, nor sufficient means to be convinced of its truth. They deny the eternity of torments, which they think are mystically alluded to the Jewish sabbath, sabbatical year, and year of jubilee. They look upon each of these as typical of certain periods after the general judgment, in which the souls of those who are not then admitted into happiness, are purified and purged from their corruption and obduracy. If any within the smaller periods are so far humbled as to acknowledge God to be holy, just, and good, and Christ to be their only Saviour, they are received into happiness. Those who continue obstinate are still kept in torment, till the grand period typified by the jubilee arrives, when universal redemption will take place, and all made happy in the endless fruition of the Deity.

Harmony and mutual affection reigns surprisingly among them; every person is industrious, and quite contented with the task assigned him. They are remarkably hospitable to all strangers. If a traveller asks them any thing, they will chearfully give it him; and if it happens to be late in the evening, will ask him to stay all night, but refuse to accept of any recompence.

The nuns are very ingenious in drawing flowers and pieces of writing; especially the latter, with which they adorn their churches; and among these are some curious and finished pieces, done in German text.

A character from Sully.

WHEN the Duke de Sully, in 1603, set out on an embassage for the court of England, he was attended by a numerous retinue of the principal gentlemen in France: amongst the rest Mr. Servin presented his young son to him; at the same time, earnestly begging the duke, that he would use his best endeavours to make him an honest man. This request gave Sully a great curiosity to search into his character; and he gives the following striking account of him.

His genius, says he, was so lively that nothing could escape his

penetration; his apprehenſion was ſo quick, that he underſtood every thing in an inſtant; and his memory ſo prodigious, that he never forgot any thing. He was maſter of all the branches of philoſophy, the mathematics, particularly fortification and deſigning. Nay, he was ſo thoroughly acquainted with divinity, that he was an excellent preacher, when he pleaſed, and could manage the controverſy for, or againſt, the proteſtant religion, with the greateſt ability. He not only underſtood the Greek, Hebrew, and other learned languages, but all the jargons of the moderns. He entered ſo exactly into their pronunciation and accent, to which he joined ſuch a perfect imitation of their air and manners, that not only the people of the different nations in Europe, but the ſeveral provinces of France, would have taken him for a native of the country. He applied his talent to imitate all ſorts of perſons, which he performed with wonderful dexterity; and was accordingly the beſt comedian in the world. He was a good poet, an excellent muſician, and ſung with equal art and ſweetneſs. He ſaid maſs; for he would do every thing, as well as know every thing. His body was perfectly proportioned to his mind. He was well made, vigorous and agile, formed for all ſorts of exerciſes. He rode a horſe well, and was admired for dancing, leaping, and wreſtling. He was acquainted with all kinds of ſports and diverſions, aud could practiſe in moſt of the mathematical arts. — Reverſe the medal, ſays Sully; he was a liar, falſe, treacherous, cruel, and cowardly, a ſharper, drunkard, and glutton. He was a gameſter, an abandoned debauchee, a blaſphemer, and atheiſt. In a word, was poſſeſſed of every vice, contrary to nature, to honour, to religion, and ſociety; he perſiſted in his vices to the laſt, and fell a ſacrifice to his debaucheries, in the flower of his age; he dyed at the public ſtew, holding the glaſs in his hand, ſwearing and denying God.

Any reflections upon this character would be needleſs, it muſt appear ſo thoroughly vicious; and the more dangerous from all thoſe extraordinary qualities both of body and mind which accompanied it, even the unhappy father pronounced it ſo in a ſon; and the Duke de Sully obſerves, that he was at once a miracle and monſter. To conclude, it is then evident, that virtue does not conſiſt in the poſſeſſion of the greateſt perſonal or external advantages, but in the right uſe and application of theſe, from a conſtant and pure intention. It is this only which properly excites the moral ſentiment of eſteem and approbation; nor can the moſt ſhining abilities, which the human nature is ſuſceptible of, avert that infamy and contempt which is the natural portion of vice.

" If parts allure thee, think how Bacon ſhined,
" The wiſeſt, brighteſt, meaneſt, of mankind.

I am, Sir,
your moſt humble ſervant,
M. D.

Anecdotes of the preſent author of the Bruſſels Gazette.

HIS name is Maubert, and he is by birth a Frenchman. He was educated in a ſeminary of jeſuits

jeſuits in Picardy, and, at length, entered the ſociety; but being enamoured of a beautiful nun, he made an elopement with her, and profeſſed himſelf a proteſtant. He came to Bruſſels, where he obtained the protection of M. Kinſchot, reſident of the States, by whoſe means he got ſafe to Holland. He now found himſelf immerged in great difficulties, and reduced to extream want; the generoſity of the proteſtants fell ſhort of his expectations, and his converſion was far from anſwering his views. Some bookſellers employed him to write for them; but his converted nun was the principal ſource of ſupport. A Saxon count, in his travels through Holland, met with her at the Hague, and taking a fancy to her, carried her with him to Dreſden. Maubert was taken notice of on her account, and found a friend and protector in his rival, who recommended him to a Saxon nobleman, to be preceptor to his ſons. He ſoon acquired the eſteem of the family by his wit and agreeable converſation. This nobleman was an inveterate enemy to Count Bruhl, and had engaged with ſome of his friends to ruin him. Maubert was pitched on as a proper perſon to draw up a deduction of grievances, and his performance gained him the applauſe and confidence of the antiminiſterial party. He was admitted to their conferences, and conſulted by them on the means of attaining their aim; and, had his advice been taken, it is more than probable Count Bruhl had been depoſed, and the preſent war prevented; but ſuch was the perplexity and irreſolution of the cabal, they could not agree on the meaſures, tho' they were determined to ſtrike the blow. The confidence of people in their ſphere of life, greatly elated Maubert: he conſtrued the notice they took of him into friendſhip, and their viſits flattered his ambition. But one morning he received a viſit of an officer of the Saxon guards, who thus addreſſed him in a ſurly tone: "I arreſt you in the King's name as a priſoner of ſtate." His papers were ſeized; he was hurried into a coach, and carried to the caſtle of Konigſtein, a few miles from Dreſden, towards the confines of Bohemia. He continued there twenty-three months, and employed his time in cloſe application to ſtudy, and made conſiderable progreſs in politics. In the mean time, he remarked, that one of his fellow priſoners had the liberty of walking where he pleaſed, and that he was a priſoner only becauſe he preferred being a priſoner, with a penſion that enabled him to live comfortably, and ſmoke tobacco from morning till night, to any ſituation in which he would be expoſed to the viciſſitudes of fortune. This honeſt philoſopher always wore a greaſy night-gown, a wig of a monſtrous ſize, a remarkable large ſlouched hat, and ſlippers. Maubert cultivated a ſtrict intimacy with the philoſopher, whom one day, in ſultry hot weather, he found faſt aſleep. Maubert improved this circumſtance to his advantage; he put on his friend's night gown, hat, wig, and ſlippers, and, after lighting his pipe, he walked gravely out, without being diſcovered, and arrived, in a couple of hours after, at Peterſwalde in Bohemia, where he was in ſafety; but his ſituation was ſtill diſmal; he had little money, and neither ſhoes nor a coat. Next day

he

he exchanged his night-gown and wig with the prieſt of Peterſwalde, for an old black coat, and the flippers for a pair of ſhoes, and then ſet out for Prague. By the aſſiſtance of ſome friends, which the oddity of his late adventure had acquired him, he was enabled to go to Francfort on the Maine, and from thence to Berlin, Holland, and England, where he had many adventures, and made many a ſhift to live. From England he was obliged to make a precipitate retreat, being taken for a ſpy; and a Dutch fiſhing boat, that had ſold her cargo in the Thames, procured him the means of preſerving his liberty. He once more landed in Holland, where the preſent troubles offered him the means of gaining a livelihood by his pen. He was advantageouſly known by his teſtament of C. Alberoni, and by his political hiſtory of this age. He publiſh-ſeveral political pamphlets, for which he was paid by the very ſame Count Bruhl, who had proſecuted him ſome years before. *Ephraim juſtified* is a falſe repreſentation of the ſituation of Saxony under the Pruſſians: the affair of the coinage, the levies of recruits, and the raiſing of contributions, are painted in odious and falſe colours; erroneous calculations, and facts that never exiſted but in his brain, ſerve to illuſtrate this performance. Count Bruhl and Count Kaunitz's penſions to him were but ſcanty, which obliged him to make an offer of his pen to defend the Britiſh cauſe in polemic writings. His propoſals were rejected: piqued at ſuch a mark of indifference, he ſwore revenge. A letter which he wrote in the name of the late prince royal to the King of Pruſſia, was intended to blacken the greateſt hero of the age. M. Van Hellen demanded ſatisfaction of the States in his maſter's name, and he was ordered by a ſtate meſſenger twice to leave Holland. He paid no regard to the compliment; but a ſurly ſcout, with his ſatellites, carried him, *bon gre mal gre*, in a coach to the limits of the States territories, where he was left to meditate on human viciſſitudes. He went again to Bruſſels, where he was received with open arms; he returned to the boſom of the church, was made a Conſeiller de Cour by her Apoſtolic Majeſty, gratified with a penſion of 600 ducats, and probably has received from Rome abſolution for all the lies he is to tell in the Bruſſels Gazette.

Singular account of a Miſer.

AVarice, of all other paſſions is the leaſt to be accounted for, as it precludes the miſer from all pleaſure except that of hoarding; the Prodigal, the Gameſter, the Ambitious have ſomething to plead by way of palliatives for their inordinate affections to their reſpective objects and purſuits; but the Miſer gratifies his paſſion at the expence of every conveniency, indulgence, or even neceſſary of life. He is aptly compared to the magpye, who hides gold which he can make no uſe of.

M. Vandille, was the moſt remarkable man in Paris, both on account of his immenſe riches, and his extreme avarice. He lodged as high up as the roof would admit him, to avoid noiſe or viſits, maintained one poor old woman to attend him in his garret, allowed her only ſeven ſous per week, or a penny

penny per diem. His uſual diet was bread and milk, and for indulgence, ſome poor ſour wine on Sunday, on which day he conſtantly gave one farthing to the poor, being one ſhilling and a penny per ann. which he caſt up, and after his death, his extenſive charity amounted to forty-three ſhillings and fourpence. This prudent oeconomiſt had been a magiſtrate, or officer, at Boulogne, from which obſcurity he was promoted to Paris, for the reputation of his wealth, which he lent upon undeniable ſecurity to the public funds, not caring to truſt individuals with his life and ſoul. While a magiſtrate at Boulogne, he maintained himſelf by taking upon him to be milk-taſter-general at the market, and from one to another filled his belly and waſhed down his bread, at no expence of his own, nor, doubtleſs, from any other principle than that of ſerving the public in regulating the goodneſs of milk. When he had a call to Paris, knowing that ſtage vehicles were expenſive, he determined to go thither on foot; and, to avoid being robbed, he took care to export with himſelf neither more nor leſs than the conſiderable ſum of three pence ſterling to carry him one hundred and thirty miles. And with the greater facility to execute his plan of operation, he went in the quality of a poor prieſt or mendicant, and no doubt gathered ſome few pence on the road from ſuch pious and well-diſpoſed perſons of the country who were ſtrangers to him.

The great value a miſer annexes to a farthing, will make us leſs ſurpriſed at the infinite attachment he muſt have to a guinea, of which it is the ſeed, growing by gentle gradations, into pence, ſhillings, pounds, thouſands, and ten thouſands, which made this worthy connoiſſeur ſay, take care of the farthings, and the pence and ſhillings will take care of themſelves; theſe ſemina of wealth, may be compared to ſeconds of time, which generate years, centuries, and even eternity itſelf.

When he became extenſive rich, being in the year 1735 worth ſeven or eight hundred thouſand pounds, which he begot or multiplied on the body of a ſingle ſhilling, from the age of ſixteen to the age of ſeventy-two: one day he heard a woodman going by in ſummer, at which ſeaſon they ſtock themſelves with fewel for the winter; he agreed with him at the loweſt rate poſſible, but ſtole from the poor man ſeveral logs, with which he loaded himſelf to his ſecret hiding-hole, and thus contracted, in that hot ſeaſon, a fever; he then ſent, for the firſt time, for a ſurgeon to bleed him, who aſking half a livre for the operation, was diſmiſſed; he then ſent for an apothecary, but he was as high in his demand; he then ſent for a poor barber, who undertook to open a vein for three pence a time; but, ſays this worthy oeconomiſt, friend, how often will it be requiſite to bleed? three times, ſaid he: and what quantity of blood do you intend to take? About eight ounces each time, anſwered the barber. That will be nine-pence—Too much, too much, ſays the old miſer, I have determined to go a cheaper way to work; take the whole quantity you deſign to take at three times, at one time, and that will ſave me ſix pence; which being inſiſted on, he loſt twenty-four ounces of blood, and died in a few days, leaving all his vaſt treaſures to the King, whom he

he made his ſole heir. Thus he contracted his diſorder by pilfering, and his death by an unprecedented piece of parſimony

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Copy of the will of the late Lieutenant General Henry Hawley.

I Being perfectly well, both in body and mind, know that I am writing this my laſt will, by which I do hereby give, order, and diſpoſe of what is mine, both real and perſonal, that there may be no diſputes after I am gone. Therefore, as I began the world with nothing, and as all I have is of my own acquiring, I can diſpoſe of it as I pleaſe. But firſt, I direct and order (that as there is now a peace, and I may die the common way) my carcaſe may be put any where; 'tis equal to me; but I will have no more expence or ridiculous ſhew, than if a poor ſoldier (who is as good a man) was to be buried in the hoſpital. The prieſt, I conclude, will have his fee: let the puppy have it. Pay the carpenter for the carcaſe box. Debts I have none at this time; ſome very ſmall trifles of courſe there may be: let them be paid; there is wherewith to do it. Firſt, then, to my only ſiſter Anne Hawley, if ſhe ſurvives me, I give and bequeath 5000l. ſterling out of the 7500l. which I have at this time in bank annuities of 1748. Be that altered or not, I ſtill give her 5000l. out of what I die worth, to diſpoſe of as ſhe pleaſes; and this to be made over to her, or paid, as ſoon as poſſible, after I am dead; a month at moſt. As to any other relations, I have none who want, and as I never was married, have no heirs: I therefore have long ſince taken it into my head to adopt one heir, and ſon, after the manner of the Romans, who I hereafter name.

But firſt, there's one Mrs. Eliz. Toovey, widow, mother of this aforeſaid adopted ſon, who has been for many years my friend and companion, and often my careful nurſe, and in my abſence a faithful ſteward: ſhe is the perſon I think myſelf bound in honour and gratitude to provide for, as well as I can, during her life. I do therefore give and bequeath to the ſaid Eliz. Toovey, widow, all that my freehold eſtate, houſes, out-houſes, &c. and all the land thereto belonging, ſituate at the upper end of Weſt-Green, in the pariſh of Hartly Wintney, and county of Southampton, which I bought of William Shipway: I likewiſe give to the ſaid Elizabeth Toovey the lands or farm commonly called Exalls farm, which join to the aforeſaid lands bought of William Shipway, and which I bought of Lord Caſtlemain. I alſo give her the field adjoining thereto, which I bought of farmer Hellhouſe, called the Paddock. I likewiſe give to the ſaid Elizabeth Toovey, my farm-houſe, other houſe, and all out-houſes, &c. and all the lands thereto belonging, ſituate at the bottom of Weſt-Green, pariſh and county aforeſaid, which farm, lands, &c. I bought of farmer Hellhouſe. I likewiſe give and bequeath to the ſaid Elizabeth Toovey, the great meadow, which I bought of Thomas Ellis, carpenter, or wright, which is commonly called Tiliganey; and I give her alſo the little meadow over-againſt the great one, part of the purchaſe made of farmer Hellhouſe to her. And I alſo

give

give to the ſaid Elizabeth Toovey a little barn and farm I lately purchaſed, called Birchen Reeds, upon Haſty-heath, in the pariſh of Mattlingly, or Hetzfield. I likewiſe give and bequeath to the ſaid Elizabeth Toovey, my houſe, ſtables, out-houſes, and all the ground thereto belonging, which I purchaſed lately of the widow Rooke, ſituate in the pariſh of St. George's near Hyde-Park-gate, in the county of Middleſex, ſhe to hold and poſſeſs theſe ſeveral houſes and eſtates during her natural life; and then after her deceaſe, I give and bequeath them to her ſecond ſon Captain William Toovey, my adopted ſon and heir, (at preſent a captain in the regiment of Royal Dragoons under my command) then when his mother dies, and not before, the whole which I have and do give to her, to come to him, and be his and his heirs for ever. And I do direct and require the ſaid Captain William Toovey, that as ſoon as I am dead, he ſhall forthwith take upon him both my names, and ſign them, by act of parliament, or otherwiſe as ſhall be needful. I do order and appoint that the aforeſaid Elizabeth Toovey, ſhall have the uſe of all my goods, plate, &c. during her life, as alſo the uſe and intereſt of all the ſums of money I die poſſeſs'd of in preſent, as alſo what ſhall be due to me from the government, during her natural life, excepting always the 5000 l. which I give my ſiſter, and what legacies hereafter follow, and debts paid, and my horſes and arms excluſive.

I do appoint Captain William Toovey my ſole executor and truſtee, to ſee this my will executed punctually, and to act in behalf of my ſiſter, his mother, brother, and himſelf, and to ſtate my accounts with my agent for the time being, and all others concerned.

As to his brother Lieutenant Colonel John Toovey, I give and bequeath to him 1000 l. out of the money the government owes me, when paid. I alſo give him all my horſes and arms. I alſo give him up the writings and money, which his brother Captain William Toovey owes me, lent him for his ſeveral preferments in the regiment.

I give and bequeath to Elizabeth Burkett, ſpinſter, one hundred pounds, as a legacy, ſhe having been a uſeful agreeable handmaid to me; but upon this condition, that ſhe never marries Lieutenant Colonel John Toovey, if ſhe does I give her nothing. Likewiſe if Lieutenant Colonel John Toovey, ſhould be fool enough to marry her, Elizabeth Burkett, I diſannul whatever relates to him and her, and I give nothing either to Lieutenant Colonel John Toovey or her. And if after all this they ſhould be both fools and marry, I do hereby give (what I had given to them) I ſay, I give it to my ſiſter Anne Hawley, and her heirs; and order her or them to ſue for the ſame.

I once more appoint Captain William Toovey my executor and truſtee; and I order him to adminiſter; there's no debts will trouble him, or his mother; what there is ſhe will pay; and that he immediately wait on my ſiſter with a copy of this will, if ſhe ſurvives me; if not, what I give her is his. In caſe I have not time to make another will, my houſe in the Mews, which leaſe is almoſt out, my ſiſter has already by my gift.

My

My houſe at Charlton I ſhall ſell; ſo don't mention it. I have no other will but this, which is my laſt. In witneſs whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand and ſeal, having writ it all with my own hand, and ſigned each page: and this I did, becauſe I hate all prieſts of all profeſſions, and I have the worſt opinion of all members of the law. This the 29th of March, 1749.

(L. S.) He. Hawley.

Signed, ſealed, and delivered by Lieutenant General Henry Hawley, in our preſence, who likewiſe in his preſence have ſubſcribed our names as witneſſes.

J. Wilkinſon,
Sam. Moſs,
Patt. Maguire.

What follows in this ſheet is a codicil to the foregoing will; but, without making any alteration in the ſaid foregoing will, I by this give and bequeath to Captain William Toovey, and his heirs, that farm and lands called Hurlebatts farm, lying near Hartford Bridge; which lands I lately purchaſed of James Hare, yeoman; the houſe and barns not being yet purchaſed, nor twenty pounds a year belonging to it: but as the ſaid James Hare is under an obligation to ſell it to me at a ſtipulated price, within twelve months, I do give the ſaid houſe, lands, &c. to the ſaid Captain William Toovey, in the ſame manner as the lands firſt mentioned; therefore I have hereunto ſet my hand and ſeal this 7th day of November, 1749.

(L. S.) He. Hawley.

Signed, ſealed and delivered, &c.

Am. Hodges.
Tho. Gibſon,
Hen. Romerman.

This ſheet is alſo a codicil to my will.

Whereas my eſtate is increaſed, ſince the former date, by the purchaſe of Dipley mill, and lands, &c. thereto belonging, at the rent of 50 l. a year, and by a mortgage of 1000 l. upon the eſtate of one John Fly at Odiam, as alſo of or by a mortgage of 1500 l. upon the toll of the turnpike at Pheaniſe Green, pariſh of Hartley Wintny; I do give to the aforeſaid Anne Hawley, my ſiſter, the aboveſaid mill, lands, &c. for her life; after her to Captain William Toovey; and order him to pay her 50 l. a year penny rent, by half yearly payments. I give to Elizabeth Burkett, the 1000 l. mortgage upon John Fly's eſtate; and I give to Captain William Toovey, the 1500 l. loan on the toll as above, in preſent to him. Witneſs my hand and ſeal this 22d of October, 1750.

(L. S.) He. Hawley.

Signed, ſealed, and delivered, &c.

John Smith,
John Baignan,
Jaque Guaillard.

This ſheet is alſo a codicil to my will.

Whereas ſince the foregoing codicil, I have purchaſed that eſtate at Odiam, on which I had a mortgage, being 50 l. a year, I give that in preſent to my ſiſter Anne Hawley, inſtead of Dipley mill, &c. the mill I give to Captain William Toovey, and order him as before to pay my ſiſter 50 l. a year penny rent quarterly. And whereas I have already articled for an eſtate called Blue-houſe farm (though the writings are not yet finiſhed) when done, I give it to Captain William Toovey in preſent. I give to Eliz. Burkett 1000 l. to be paid to her

by

by her aunt Mrs. Elizabeth Toovey, out of the ready money I leave to her, either in the funds, or elſewhere: this in lieu of the mortgage mentioned before. I give more to Mrs. Elizabeth Toovey, widow, the 1500l. lent upon the turnpike, as before mentioned. I give unto Lieutenant Colonel John Toovey, all my arms, horſes, books, plans, and every thing that is military. Witneſs my hand and ſeal this 28th of February, 1752.

(L. S.) HE. HAWLEY.

Signed, ſealed and delivered, &c.
John Smith,
William Dollery,
John Baignan.

This ſheet is alſo a codicil to my will. Whereas my eſtate is again increaſed, ſince the laſt date, having now purchaſed the aforeſaid Blue-houſe farm, as alſo a farm and houſe and lands, at Hallſide, near Odiam, of one Mr. Horn, rent 21 l. a year, I give the ſaid lands, &c. of both the above farms, to the foreſaid William Toovey. [I alſ | ive unto him the mo | gage of four | thouſand pounds, wh | h I am to ha | upon Mr. Cotting-ham's | ſtate in Ham | ire, when the title is | ade good, wh | h is now before cóun | il.] If it ſhould not be made good, I give the intereſt of that 4000 l. to his mother Elizabeth Toovey, for her life; and afterwards to him the ſaid William Toovey; as likewiſe all the monies he ſhall receive on my account due from the government; the intereſt of which I have before given her for her life. The title of the mortgage having not been made good, I have ſcratched thoſe lines out, as above. Whatever purchaſes I may hereafter make, or whatever money I ſhall hereafter lend upon mortgages, I give to the aforeſaid Captain William Toovey. Witneſs my hand and ſeal this 16th day of May, 1753.

(L. S.) HE. HAWLEY.

Signed, ſealed, and delivered, &c.
Robert Leggat,
Henry Romerman.

Proved London, with four codicils, the 24th of March, 1759, before the worſhipful George Harris, doctor of laws, and ſurrogate, by the oath of William Toovey, Eſq; the ſole executor named in the ſaid will, to whom adminiſtration was granted, having been firſt ſworn duly to adminiſter.

March 27, 1759.

Wm. Legard, Pet. St Eloy, H. Stephens, } Deputy Regiſters.

The remarkable trial of Eugene Aram, of Knareſborough, in the county of York, ſchoolmaſter, for the murder of Daniel Clark, ſhoemaker, committed on the 8th day of February, 1744-5.

DANIEL CLARK, the deceaſed, had been newly married, under the colour of having received a good fortune with his wife, entered into a confederacy with Aram and Houſeman, a flax-dreſſer, to defraud ſeveral perſons of great quantities of plate, and other goods, which Clark was to borrow from his friends and acquaintance, to make a firſt appearance in the marriage ſtate. This Clark effectually did, and borrowed goods of great value, ſuch as linen and woollen drapery goods, beſides three ſilver tankards, four ſilver mugs, one ſilver milk pot, one ring, ſet with an emerald and

two brilliant diamonds, another with three roſe diamonds; a third with an amethyſt, and ſix plain rings, eight watches, two ſnuff-boxes, &c. all theſe in a private manner, and from different people. Clark having fraudulently obtained theſe goods, the place of diſtribution was fixed at Aram's houſe. Clark ſoon after was miſſing, and upon his intimacy with Aram and Houſeman, a ſuſpicion ariſing that they might be concerned in the fraud, ſearch was made, ſome of the goods were found at Houſeman's, and others dug up in Aram's garden; but as no plate was found, it was believed that Clark had gone off with that, and the buſineſs was dropt till the month of June 1758, when Aram was found to be at Lynn in Norfolk, where he was uſher of a ſchool, and arreſted for the murder of Clark.

The wife of Eugene Aram, after his departure from her, had intimated her ſuſpicion of Clark's being murdered, having ſeen her huſband and Houſeman in a cloſe conference, and on miſſing Clark, aſked what they had done with him. She over-heard their concern at her ſuſpicion, on which Aram, her huſband, ſaid to Houſeman, that he would ſhoot her, and put her out of the way; and after their departure, ſhe went down and found ſeveral pieces and ſhreds of linen and woollen, which ſhe ſuſpected to be Clark's wearing apparel.

This, and other teſtimony, was given before the inqueſt, at which Houſeman, being preſent, ſhewed all the marks of guilt, as trembling, paleneſs, ſtammering, &c. Upon the ſkeleton's being produced, Houſeman alſo dropt this unguarded expreſſion; taking up one of the bones, he ſaid, 'This is no more Dan. Clark's bone than it is mine,' which ſhewed, that if he was ſo ſure that thoſe bones before him were not Daniel Clark's, he muſt know ſomething more, as indeed he did; for theſe were not the bones of Clark, but an accident deſigned to bring the real body to light; which, Houſeman, after ſome evaſions in his firſt depoſition, diſcovered to be in St. Robert's cave, near Knareſborough, where it was found in the poſture deſcribed; he then was admitted King's evidence againſt Aram, and brought in one Terry, as an accomplice in the murder Houſeman gives his depoſition as follows:

"That Daniel Clark was murdered by Eugene Aram, late of Knareſborough, a ſchoolmaſter, and as he believes, on Friday the 8th of February, 1744-5; for that Eugene Aram and Daniel Clark were together at Aram's houſe early that morning, and that he [Houſeman] left the houſe, and went up the ſtreet a little before, and they called to him, deſiring he would go a little way with them, and he accordingly went along with them, to a place called St. Robert's cave, near Grimble-bridge, where Aram and Clark ſtopped, and there he ſaw Aram ſtrike him ſeveral times over the breaſt and head, and ſaw him fall as if he was dead, upon which he came away and left them: but whether Aram uſed any weapon or not to kill Clark he could not tell; nor does he know what he did with the body afterwards, but believes that Aram left it at the mouth of the cave; for that, ſeeing Aram do this, leſt he might ſhare the ſame fate,

fate, he made the beſt of his way from him, and got to the bridge-end; where, looking back, he ſaw Aram coming from the cave ſide, (which is in a private rock adjoining the river) and could diſcern a bundle in his hand, but did not know what it was; upon this he haſted away to the town, without either joining Aram, or ſeeing him again till the next day, and from that time to this he never had any private diſcourſe with him. Afterwards, however, Houſeman ſaid, that Clark's body was buried in St. Robert's cave, and that he was ſure it was then there; but deſired it might remain till ſuch time as Aram ſhould be taken. He added further, that Clark's head lay to the right, in the turn at the entrance of the cave."

Aram being thus accuſed by Houſeman, was taken in the ſchool at Lynn in Norfolk, and after ſome evaſions on his firſt examination, ſigned the ſubſequent, as follows: "That he was at his own houſe the 7th of Feb. 1744-5, at night, when Richard Houſeman and Daniel Clark came to him with ſome plate, and both of them went for more ſeveral times, and came back with ſeveral pieces of plate, of which Clark was endeavouring to defraud his neighbours: that he could not but obſerve, that Houſeman was all that night very diligent to aſſiſt him, to the utmoſt of his power; and inſiſted, that this was Houſeman's buſineſs that night, and not the ſigning any note or inſtrument, as is pretended by Houſeman. That Henry Terry, then of Knareſborough, ale-keeper, was as much concerned in abetting the ſaid frauds, as either Houſeman or Clark; but was not now at Aram's houſe, becauſe, as it was market day, his abſence from his gueſts might have occaſioned ſome ſuſpicion: that Terry, notwithſtanding, brought two ſilver tankards that night, upon Clark's account, which had been fraudulently obtained; and that Clark, ſo far from having borrowed 20l. of Houſeman, to his knowledge never borrowed more than 9l. which he had paid him again before that night.

That all the leather Clark had, which amounted to a conſiderable value, he well knows, was concealed under flax in Houſeman's houſe, with intent to be diſpoſed of by little and little, in order to prevent ſuſpicion of his being concerned in Clark's fraudulent practices.

That Terry took the plate in a bag, as Clark and Houſeman did the watches, rings, and ſeveral ſmall things of value, and carried them into the flat, where they and he (Aram) went together to St. Robert's cave, and beat moſt of the plate flat. It was then thought too late in the morning, being about four o'clock, on the 8th of Feb. 1744-5, for Clark to go off ſo as to get to any diſtance; it was therefore agreed he ſhould ſtay there till the night following, and Clark accordingly ſtaid there all that day, as he believes, they having agreed to ſend him victuals, which was carried to him by Henry Terry, he being judged the moſt likely perſon to do it without ſuſpicion, for as he was a ſhooter, he might go thither under the pretence of ſporting: that the next night, in order to give Clark more time to get off, Henry Terry, Richard Houſeman, and himſelf, went down to the cave very early; but he [Aram]

did not go into the cave, or ſee Clark at all; that Richard Houſeman and Henry Terry only went into the cave, he ſtaying to watch at a little diſtance on the outſide, leſt any body ſhould ſurprize them.

That he believes they were beating ſome plate, for he heard them make a noiſe; they ſtaid there about an hour, and then came out of the cave, and told him that Clark was gone off. Obſerving a bag they had along with them, he took it in his hand, and ſaw that it contained plate. On aſking, why Daniel did not take the plate along with him? Terry and Houſeman replied, that they had bought it of him, as well as the watches, and had given him money for it, that being more convenient for him to go off with, as leſs cumberſome and dangerous. After which they all three went into Houſeman's warehouſe and concealed the watches with the ſmall plate there, but that Terry carried away with him the great plate: that afterwards Terry told him he carried it to How-Hill, and hid it there, and then went into Scotland, and diſpoſed of it: but as to Clark, he could not tell whether he was murdered or not: he knew nothing of him, only that they told him he was gone off."

After he had ſigned his confeſſion he was conducted to York Caſtle, where he and Houſeman remained till the aſſizes.

From the above examination of Aram there appeared great reaſon to ſuſpect Terry to be an accomplice in this black affair; a warrant was therefore granted, and he likewiſe was apprehended and committed to the Caſtle. Bills of indictment were found againſt them: but it appearing to the court upon affidavit, that the proſecutor could not be fully provided with his witneſſes at that time, the trial was poſtponed till Lammas aſſizes.

On the third of Auguſt 1759, Richard Houſeman and Eugene Aram were brought to the bar. Houſeman was arraigned on his former indictment, acquitted, and admitted evidence againſt Aram, who was thereupon arraigned. Houſeman was then called upon, who depoſed, "That, in the night between the 7th and 8th of February 1744-5, about eleven o'clock, he went to Aram's houſe: that, after two hours, and upwards, ſpent in paſſing to and fro between their ſeveral houſes, to diſpoſe of various goods, and to ſettle ſome notes concerning them, Aram propoſed, firſt to Clark, and then to Houſeman, to take a walk out of town: that when they came to the field where St. Robert's cave is, Aram and Clark went into it over the hedge, and when they came within ſix or eight yards of the cave he ſaw them quarrelling: that he ſaw Aram ſtrike Clark ſeveral times, upon which Clark fell, and he never ſaw him riſe again: that he ſaw no inſtrument that Aram had, and knew not that he had any: that upon this, without any interpoſition or alarm, he left them and returned home: that the next morning he went to Aram's houſe, and aſked what buſineſs he had with Clark laſt night, and what he had done with him? Aram replied not to this queſtion; but threatened him if he ſpoke of his being in Clark's company that night; vowing revenge, either by himſelf or ſome other perſon, if he mentioned any thing relating to the affair."

Peter Moor (Clark's ſervant) depoſed,

depoſed, "That, a little time before his diſappearing, Clark went to receive his wife's fortune: that upon his return he went to Aram's houſe, where Moor then was: upon Clark's coming in, Aram ſaid, *How do you do, Mr. Clark? I'm glad to ſee you at home again, pray what ſucceſs?* To which Clark replied, *I have received my wife's fortune, and have it in my pocket, tho' it was with difficulty I got it.* Upon which Aram ſaid to Clark (Houſeman being preſent) *Let us go up ſtairs*; accordingly they went; upon which this witneſs returned home."

Mr. Beckwith depoſed, "That when Aram's garden was ſearched, on ſuſpicion of his being an accomplice in the frauds of Clark, there were found ſeveral kinds of goods, bound together in a coarſe wrapper; and, among the reſt, in particular, a piece of cambrick, which he himſelf had ſold Clark a very little time before."

Thomas Barnet, depoſed, "That on the 8th of Feb. about one in the morning, he ſaw a perſon come out of Aram's houſe, who had a wide coat on, with the cape about his head, and ſeemed to ſhun him; whereupon he went up to him, and put by the cape of his great coat; and, perceiving it to be Richard Houſeman, wiſhed him a good night, alias a good morning."

John Barker the conſtable, who executed the warrant granted by Mr. Thornton, and indorſed by Sir John Turner, depoſed, "That, at Lynn, Sir John Turner, and ſome others, firſt went into the ſchool where Aram was, the witneſs waiting at the door. Sir John aſked him if he knew Knareſborough? He replied, *No.* And being further aſked, *If he had any acquaintance with one Daniel Clark?* He denied, *that he ever knew ſuch a man.* The witneſs then entered the ſchool, and ſaid, *How do you do, Mr. Aram?* Aram replied. *How do you do, Sir? I don't know you. What!* ſaid the witneſs, *don't you know me? Don't you remember that Daniel Clark and you always had a ſpite againſt me when you lived at Knareſborough?* Upon this he recollected the witneſs, and owned his reſidence at Knareſborough. The witneſs then aſked him, *If he did not know St. Robert's cave?* He anſwered, *Yes.* The witneſs replied, *Aye, to your ſorrow.* That, upon their journey to York, Aram enquired after his old neighbours, and what they ſaid of him. To which the witneſs replied, that they were much enraged againſt them for the loſs of their goods. That upon Aram's aſking, if it was not poſſible to make up the matter? the witneſs anſwered, He believed he might ſave himſelf, if he would reſtore to them what they had loſt. Aram anſwered, that was impoſſible; but he might perhaps find them an equivalent."—Aram was then aſked by the judge, If he had any thing to ſay to the witneſs before him? He replied, That, to the beſt of his knowledge, it was not in the ſchool, but in the room adjoining to the ſchool, where Sir John Turner and the witneſs were, when he firſt ſaw them.

The ſkull was then produced in court, on the left ſide of which there was a fracture, that from the nature of it could not have been made but by the ſtroke of ſome blunt inſtrument; the piece was beaten inwards, and could not be replaced but from within. Mr. Locock, the ſurgeon, who produced it, gave it as his opinion, That no ſuch

breach could proceed from any natural decay; that it was a recent fracture by the inſtrument with which it was dug up, but ſeemed to be of many years ſtanding.

It ſhould ſeem, that Houſeman and Aram murdered Clark, and did jointly drag his body into the cave, where it was found in the poſture deſcribed by Houſeman, and that they returned home with the cloaths, which they burnt, according to the teſtimony of Aram's wife, who found the ſhreds, and overheard their conference. Aram being aſked what motive could induce him to commit the murder, anſwered, that he ſuſpected Clark to have had a criminal correſpondence with his wife. It appeared further on the trial, that Aram poſſeſſed himſelf of Clark's fortune, which he got with his wife, a little before, about 160l. And thus, after fourteen years concealment, this notable diſcovery was made by two ſkeletons being found much at the ſame time. Having, thus, in brief, given the ſubſtance of the trial and conviction of Aram, we ſhall give his defence, which he delivered into the court in writing.

"Firſt, my Lord, the whole tenor of my conduct in life contradicts every particular of this indictment. Yet I had never ſaid this, did not my preſent circumſtances extort it from me, and ſeem to make it neceſſary. Permit me here, my Lord, to call upon malignity itſelf, ſo long and cruelly buſied in this proſecution, to charge upon me any immorality, of which prejudice was not the author. No my Lord, I concerted not ſchemes of fraud, projected no violence, injured no man's perſon or property. My days were honeſtly laborious, my nights intenſely ſtudious. And I humbly conceive, my notice of this, eſpecially at this time, will not be thought impertinent, or unſeaſonable; but, at leaſt, deſerving ſome attention: becauſe, my Lord, that any perſon, after a temperate uſe of life, a ſeries of thinking and acting regularly, and without one ſingle deviation from ſobriety, ſhould plunge into the very depth of profligacy, precipitately and at once, is altogether improbable and unprecedented, and abſolutely inconſiſtent with the courſe of things. Mankind is never corrupted at once; villainy is always progreſſive, and declines from right, ſtep by ſtep, till every regard of probity is loſt, and every ſenſe of all moral obligations totally periſhes.

Again, my Lord, a ſuſpicion of this kind, which nothing but malevolence could entertain, and ignorance propagate, is violently oppoſed by my very ſituation at that time, with reſpect to health: for, but a little ſpace before, I had been confined to my bed, and ſuffered under a very long and ſevere diſorder, and was not able, for half a year together, ſo much as to walk. The diſtemper left me indeed, yet ſlowly and in part; but ſo macerated, ſo enfeebled, that I was reduced to crutches; and was ſo far from being well about the time I am charged with this fact, that I never to this day perfectly recovered. Could then a perſon in this condition take any thing into his head ſo unlikely, ſo extravagant? I, paſt the vigour of my age, feeble and valetudinary, with no inducement to engage, no ability to accompliſh, no weapon wherewith to perpetrate ſuch a fact; without intereſt, without power, without motive, without means.

Beſides, it muſt needs occur to every one, that an action of this atro-

atrocious nature is never heard of, but, when its ſprings are laid open, it appears that it was to ſupport ſome indolence, or ſupply ſome luxury; to ſatisfy ſome avarice, or oblige ſome malice; to prevent ſome real, or ſome imaginary want: yet I lay not under the influence of any one of theſe. Surely, my Lord, I may, conſiſtent with both truth and modeſty, affirm thus much; and none who have any veracity, and knew me, will ever queſtion this.

In the ſecond place, the diſappearance of Clark is ſuggeſted as an argument of his being dead: but the uncertainty of ſuch an inference from that, and the infallibility of all concluſions of ſuch ſort, from ſuch a circumſtance, are too obvious, and too notorious, to require inſtances: yet ſuperſeding many, permit me to produce a very recent one, and that afforded by this caſtle.

In June, 1757, William Thompſon, for all the vigilance of this place, in open day-light, and double-ironed, made his eſcape; and, notwithſtanding an immediate enquiry ſet on foot, the ſtricteſt ſearch, and all advertiſement was never ſeen nor heard of ſince. If then Thompſon got off unſeen, through all theſe difficulties, how very eaſy was it for Clark, when none of them oppoſed him? But what would be thought of a proſecution commenced againſt any one ſeen laſt with Thompſon?

Permit me, next, my Lord, to obſerve a little upon the bones which have been diſcovered. It is ſaid, which perhaps is ſaying very far, that theſe are the ſkeleton of a man. It is poſſible indeed it may: but is there any certain known criterion, which inconteſtibly diſtinguiſhes the ſex in human bones? Let it be conſidered, my Lord, whether the aſcertaining of this point ought not to precede any attempt to identify them.

The place of their depoſitum too claims much more attention than is commonly beſtowed upon it: for of all places in the world, none could have mentioned any one, wherein there was greater certainty of finding human bones, than a hermitage; except he ſhould point out a church-yard; hermitages, in time paſt, being not only places of religious retirement, but of burial too. And it has ſcarce or ever been heard of, but that every cell now known, contains, or contained, theſe relicks of humanity; ſome mutilated, and ſome entire. I do not inform, but give me leave to remind your lordſhip, that here ſat ſolitary ſanctity, and here the hermit, or the anchoreſs, hoped that repoſe for their bones, when dead, they here enjoyed when living.

All this while, my Lord, I am ſenſible this is known to your lordſhip, and many in this court, better than I. But it ſeems neceſſary to my caſe that others, who have not at all, perhaps, adverted to things of this nature, and may have concern in my trial, ſhould be made acquainted with it. Suffer me then, my Lord, to produce a few of many evidences, that thoſe cells were uſed as repoſitories of the dead, and to enumerate a few, in which human bodies have been found, as it happened in this in queſtion; leſt, to ſome, that accident might ſeem extraordinary, and, conſequently, occaſion prejudice.

1. The bones, as was ſuppoſed, of the Saxon, St. Dubritius, were

diſcovered buried in his cell at Guy's cliff, near Warwick, as appears from the authority of Sir William Dugdale.

2. The bones, thought to be thoſe of the anchoreſs Roſia, were but lately diſcovered in a cell at Royſton, entire, fair, and undecayed, though they muſt have lain interred for ſeveral centuries, as is proved by Dr. Stukely.

3. But our own country, nay, almoſt this neighbourhood, ſupplies another inſtance: for in January, 1747, was found by Mr. Stovin accompanied by a reverend gentleman, the bones, in part, of ſome recluſe, in the cell at Lindholm, near Hatfield. They were believed to be thoſe of William of Lindholm, a hermit, who had long made this cave his habitation.

4. In February, 1744, part of Woburn abbey being pulled down, a large portion of a corpſe appeared, even with the fleſh on, and which bore cutting with a knife; though it is certain this had laid above 100 years, and how much longer is doubtful; for this abbey was founded in 1145, and diſſolved in 1538 or 9.

What would have been ſaid, what believed, if this had been an accident to the bones in queſtion?

Further, my Lord, it is not yet out of living memory, that a little diſtance from Knareſborough, in a field, part of the manor of the worthy and patriot baronet, who does that borough the honour to repreſent it in parliament, were found, in digging for gravel, not one human ſkeleton only, but five or ſix depoſited ſide by ſide, with each an urn placed on its head, as your lordſhip knows was uſual in ancient interments.

About the ſame time, and in another field, almoſt cloſe to this borough, was diſcovered alſo, in ſearching for gravel, another human ſkeleton; but the piety of the ſame worthy gentleman ordered both pits to be filled up again, commendably unwilling to diſturb the dead.

Is the invention of theſe bones forgotten, then, or induſtriouſly concealed, that the diſcovery of thoſe in queſtion may appear the more ſingular and extraordinary? whereas, in fact, there is nothing extraordinary in it. My Lord, almoſt every place conceal ſuch remains. In fields, in hills, in highway ſides, in commons, lie frequent and unſuſpected bones. And our preſent allotment for reſt for the departed, is but of ſome centuries.

Another particular ſeems not to claim a little of your lordſhip's notice, and that of the gentlemen of the jury; which is, that perhaps no example occurs of more than *one* ſkeleton being found in *one cell*; and in the cell in queſtion was found but *one*; agreeable, in this, to the peculiarity of every other known cell in Britain. Not the invention of one ſkeleton, then, but of two, would have appeared ſuſpicious and uncommon.

But then, my Lord, to attempt to identify theſe, when even to identify living men ſometimes has proved ſo difficult, as in the caſe of Perkin Warbeck and Lambert Symnel at home, and of Don Sebaſtian abroad, will be looked upon perhaps as an attempt to determine what is indeterminable. And I hope too it will not paſs unconſidered here, where gentlemen believe with caution, think with reaſon, and decide with humanity, what intereſt the endeavour to do this is calculated

ed to ſerve, in aſſigning proper perſonality to theſe bones, whoſe particular appropriation can only appear to eternal Omniſcience.

Permit me, my Lord, alſo very humbly to remonſtrate, that, as human bones appear to have been the inſeparable adjuncts of every cell, even any perſon's naming ſuch a place at random as containing them, in this caſe, ſhews him rather unfortunate than conſcious preſcient, and that theſe attendants on every hermitage accidentally concurred with this conjecture. A mere caſual coincidence of *words* and *things*.

But it ſeems another ſkeleton has been diſcovered by ſome labourer, which was full as confidently averred to be Clark's as this. My Lord, muſt ſome of the living, if it promotes ſome intereſt, be made anſwerable for all the bones that earth has concealed, and chance expoſed? And might not a place where bones lay be mentioned by a perſon by chance, as well as found by a labourer by chance? Or, is it more criminal accidentally to *name* where bones lie, than accidentally to *find* where they lie?

Here too is a human ſkull produced, which is fractured; but was this the *cauſe*, or was it the conſequence of death? was it owing to violence, or the effect of natural decay? If it was violence, was that violence before or after death? My Lord, in May 1732, the remains of William Lord Archbiſhop of this province were taken up, by permiſſion, in this cathedral, and the bones of the ſkull were found broken: yet certainly he died by no violence offered to him alive, that could occaſion that fracture there.

Let it be conſidered, my Lord, that, upon the diſſolution of religious houſes, and the commencement of the reformation, the ravages of thoſe times both affected the living and the dead. In ſearch after imaginary treaſures, coffins were broken up, graves and vaults dug open, monuments ranſacked, and ſhrines demoliſhed; your lordſhip knows that theſe violations proceeded ſo far, as to occaſion parliamentary authority to reſtrain them; and it did, about the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. I entreat your lordſhip ſuffer not the violences, the depredations, and the iniquities of thoſe times to be imputed to this.

Moreover, what gentleman here is ignorant that Knareſborough had a caſtle; which, tho' now run to ruin, was once conſiderable both for its ſtrength and garriſon. All know it was vigorouſly beſieged by the arms of the parliament: at which ſiege, in ſallies, conflicts, flights, purſuits, many fell in all the places round it; and where they fell were buried: for every place, my Lord, is burial earth in war; and many, queſtionleſs, of theſe reſt yet unknown, whoſe bones futurity ſhall diſcover.

I hope, with all imaginable ſubmiſſion, that what has been ſaid will not be thought impertinent to this indictment; and that it will be far from the wiſdom, the learning, and the integrity of this place, to impute to the living what zeal in its fury may have done; what nature may have taken off, and piety interred; or what war alone may have deſtroyed, alone depoſited.

As to the circumſtances that have been raked together, I have nothing to obſerve; but that all cir-

cumſtances whatſoever are precarious, and have been but too frequently found lamentably fallible; even the ſtrongeſt have failed. They may riſe to the utmoſt degree of probability; yet are they but probability ſtill. Why need I name to your lordſhip the two Harriſons recorded in Dr. Howel, who both ſuffered upon circumſtances, becauſe of the ſudden diſappearance of their lodger, who was in credit, had [illegible] debts, borrowed money, and went off unſeen, and returned again a great many years after their execution? Why name the intricate affairs of Jacques de Moulin, under King Charles II. related by a gentleman who was council for the crown? and why the unhappy Coleman, who ſuffered innocent, tho' convicted upon poſitive evidence, and whoſe children periſhed for want, becauſe the world uncharitably believed the father guilty? Why mention the perjury of Smith, incautiouſly admitted King's evidence; who to ſcreen himſelf, equally accuſed Faircloth and Loveday of the murder of Dunn; the firſt of whom in 1749, was executed at Wincheſter; and Loveday was about to ſuffer at Reading, had not Smith been proved perjured, to the ſatisfaction of the court, by the ſurgeon of the Goſport hoſpital?

Now, my Lord, having endeavoured to ſhew that the whole of this proceſs is altogether repugnant to every part of my life; that it is inconſiſtent with my condition of health about that time; that no rational inference can be drawn, that a perſon is dead who ſuddenly diſappears; that hermitages were the conſtant repoſitories of the bones of the recluſe; that the proofs of this are well authenticated; that the revolutions in religion, or the fortune of war, has mangled, or buried, the dead; the concluſion remains, perhaps, no leſs reaſonably than impatiently wiſhed for. I, laſt, after a year's confinement, equal to either fortune, put myſelf upon the candor, the juſtice, and the humanity of your lordſhip, and upon yours, my countrymen, gentlemen of the jury."

Some particulars of the life and writings of Eugene Aram.

EUGENE Aram ſeems perfectly acquainted with his family, as he is able to trace it up to the reign of Edward III. It was of the middle gentry of Yorkſhire, and ſeveral of his relative name were high ſheriffs for the county.

He was removed, when young, to Skelton near Newby, and thence to Bondgate near Rippon: it was here he received the firſt rudiments of literature, and he ſtudied mathematics ſo as to be equal to the management of quadratic equations, and their geometrical conſtructions. He was, after the age of 16, ſent for to London by Mr. Chriſtopher Blacket, to ſerve him as clerk in his compting houſe; here he purſued his ſtudies, and ſoon became enamoured of the belles lettres and polite literature, whoſe charms deſtroyed all the heavier beauties of numbers in lines, that he quitted the former ſtudy for poetry, hiſtory and antiquity. After a ſtay of a year or two in London, and having the ſmall pox, he returned to his native place; whence being invited to Netherdale, he engaged in a ſchool, where he married, and, as he ſays, unfortunately for him; 'for the 'miſ-

'misconduct of the wife, which that 'place afforded, did procure him 'this place (the prison) this prose-'cution, this infamy, this sentence.'

He next having perceived his deficience in the learned languages, applied himself to grammar, in both the Greek and Latin languages, and with great avidity and diligence, every one of the Latin classicks, historians and poets; then went thro' the Greek testament; and, lastly, ventured upon Hesiod, Homer, Theocritus, Herodotus, Thucydides, together with all the Greek tragedians.

In the year 1734, a man and horse came for him from his good friend William Norton, Esq; inviting him to Knaresborough, the scene of his misfortune; here he attained some knowledge in the Hebrew; he studied this language intensely, and went thro' the Pentateuch. In 1744 he returned to London, and served the Rev. Mr. Painblanc as usher in Latin and writing in Piccadilly, and from this gentleman he learned the French language, with which, by severe application, he became tolerably well acquainted. He succeeded to several tuitions and usherships in different places in the south of England, and in the sundry intervals got acquainted with heraldry and botany; and there was scarce an individual plant, domestic or exotic, which he did not know: he also ventured upon Chaldee and Arabic, the former of which he found easy from its near connection with the Hebrew. Not satisfied with this unwearied application, he resolved to study his own language, and in order thereto began with the Celtic, which, as far as it was possible, he investigated thro' all its dialects; and having discovered, thro' all these languages, and the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, Chaldee, Arabic and Celtic, such a surprising affinity, he resolved to make a comparative lexicon, having already collected for that purpose above 1000 notes.

And now he comes to the fact for which he was committed, and says, "All the plate at Knaresborough, except the watches and rings, were in Houseman's possession; as for me, I had nothing at all.† My wife knows that Terry had the large plate, and that Houseman himself took both that and the watches, at my house, from Clark's own hand; and if she will not give in this evidence for the town, she wrongs both that and her own conscience; and if it is not done soon, Houseman will prevent her. She likewise knows Terry's wife had some velvet; and, if she will, can testify it: she deserves not the regard of the town if she will not. That part of Houseman's evidence, wherein he said I threatened him, was absolutely false; for what hindered him, when I was so long absent and far distant? I must needs observe another thing to be perjury in Houseman's evidence, in which he said he went home from Clark; whereas he went straight to my house as my wife can also testify, if I be not believed. EUGENE ARAM.

The Editor's *Remarks on the Proceedings against* Eugene Aram.

Aram's sentence was a just one, and he submitted to it with that stoi-

† It is generally believed, and upon good grounds, that Aram got all the money Clark had received for his wife's fortune, viz. above 160l. and there were strong circumstances to prove it; but it was thought unnecessary, as there was sufficient proof against him without it.

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ciſm he ſo much affected; and the morning after he was condemned, he confeſſed the juſtice of it to two clergymen, (who had a licence from the judge to attend him) by declaring that he murdered Clark. Being aſked by one of them, What his motive was for doing that abominable action? he told them, "He ſuſpected Clark of having an unlawful commerce with his wife; that he was perſuaded, at the time he committed the murder he did right; but ſince he has thought it wrong."

After this, *Pray*, ſays Aram, *what became of Clark's body, if Houſeman went home (as he ſaid upon my trial) immediately on ſeeing him fall?* One of the clergymen replied, *I'll tell you what became of it; you and Houſeman dragged it into the cave, and ſtripped and buried it there, brought away his cloaths, and burnt them at your own houſe:* to which he aſſented. He was aſked, Whether Houſeman did not earneſtly preſs him to murder his wife, for fear ſhe ſhould diſcover the buſineſs they had been about: he haſtily ſaid, *He did, and preſſed me ſeveral times to do it.*

This was the ſubſtance of what paſſed with Aram the morning after he was condemned; and as he had promiſed to make a more ample confeſſion on the day he was executed, it was generally believed every thing previous to the murder would have been diſcloſed; but he prevented any further diſcovery, by a horrid attempt upon his own life. When he was called from bed to have his irons taken off, he would not riſe, alledging he was very weak. On examination his arm appeared bloody; proper aſſiſtance being called, it was found he had attempted to take away his own life, by cutting his arm in two places with a razor, which he had concealed in the condemned hold ſome time before. By proper applications he was brought to himſelf, and, though weak, was conducted to Tyburn; where, being aſked if he had any thing to ſay, he anſwered, No. Immediately after he was executed, and his body conveyed to Knareſborough-Foreſt, and hung in chains, purſuant to his ſentence.

On his table, in the cell, was found the following paper, containing his reaſons for the aboveſaid wicked attempt.

"What am I better than my fathers? To die is natural and neceſſary. Perfectly ſenſible of this, I fear no more to die than I did to be born. But the manner of it is ſomething which ſhould, in my opinion, be decent and manly. I think I have regarded both theſe points. Certainly nobody has a better right to diſpoſe of man's life than himſelf; and he, not others, ſhould determine how. As for any indignities offered to my body, or ſilly reflections on my faith and morals, they are (as they always were) things indifferent to me. I think, tho' contrary to the common way of thinking, I wrong no man by this, and hope it is not offenſive to that eternal Being that formed me and the world: and as by this I injure no man, no man can be reaſonably offended. I ſolicitouſly recommend myſelf to the eternal and almighty Being, the God of nature, if I have done amiſs. But perhaps I have not; and I hope this thing will never be imputed to me. Tho' I am now ſtained by malevolence, and ſuffer by prejudice, I hope to riſe fair and unblemiſhed. My life was not polluted, my morals irreproachable, and my opinions orthodox.

"I ſlept

I ſlept ſound till three o'clock, awaked, and then writ theſe lines:

Come, pleaſing reſt, eternal ſlumber fall,
Seal mine, that once muſt ſeal the eyes of all;
Calm and compos'd my ſoul her journey takes,
No guilt that troubles, and no heart that aches:
Adieu! thou ſun, all bright like her ariſe;
Adieu! fair friends, and all that's good and wiſe."

Theſe lines, found along with the foregoing, were ſuppoſed to be written by Aram juſt before he cut himſelf with the razor.

Notwithſtanding he pleads a ſovereign right over himſelf, in vindication of this laſt horrid crime, and appears, at firſt view, actuated by honour and courage; yet a little reflection will convince any one, his motive for ſuch an inhuman deed was nothing more than the fear of ſhame. His pride would not permit him to confeſs a crime he had once ſo ſtrenuouſly denied; and, guilty as he knew himſelf to have been, his obſtinacy held out to his laſt moments. That he murdered Clark is beyond all doubt, as he himſelf voluntarily confeſſed it; but the excuſe he afterwards made for it is greatly to be ſuſpected, it being at the expence of an innocent induſtrious poor woman, whom he has ever treated in an infamous inhuman manner.

To his life are ſubjoined ſeveral pieces and fragments, which he poſſibly might have finiſhed, had he lived. The firſt is a lexicon, or rather an eſſay towards it, upon an entire new plan; in this eſſay are many very curious, and pertinent remarks, particularly his animadverſions on lexicographers: "All our lexicographers, ſays he, a very few excepted, for aught I have adverted to, have been long employed, and have generally contented themſelves too, within the limits of a narrow field. They ſeem to have looked no farther than the facilitating for youth the attainment of the Latin and Greek languages, and almoſt univerſally conſider the former, as only derived from the latter. Theſe two ſingle points ſeem to have confined their whole view, poſſeſſed their whole attention, and engroſſed all their induſtry.

Here and there indeed, and in a few pieces of this kind, one ſees interſperſed, derivations of the Engliſh from the Latin, Greek, &c. inferred from a conformity of orthography, ſound, and ſignification, and theſe are very true. But whence this relation, this conſonancy aroſe, why it has continued from age to age to us, has floated on the ſtream of time ſo long, and paſſed to ſuch a diſtance of place, how ancient words have ſurvived conqueſts, the migrations of people, and the ſeveral coalitions of nations, and colonies, notwithſtanding the fluctuating condition of languages in its own nature, they have neither obſerved with diligence, nor explained with accuracy.

Almoſt every etymologiſt that has fallen into my hands, and detained my eye, have not been miſtaken then in the compariſon they have made, or the uniformity they have obſerved, between the Latin and the Greek, and between both thoſe languages and our own; but then their inſtances have been but ſhort and few, and they have failed in accounting for this unformity; they have indeed ſufficiently evinced a ſimi-

a similarity, but produced no reasons for it. It is not to be thought of, much less concluded, that the multitude of words among us, which are certainly Latin, Greek, and Phœnician, are all the relicks of the Roman settlements in Britain, or the effects of Greek or Phœnician commerce here: no, this resemblance was co-æval with the primary inhabitants of this island, and the accession of other colonies did not obliterate, but confirm this resemblance, and also brought in an increase, and accession of other words, from the same original, and consequently bearing the same conformity. How nearly related is the Cambrian, how nearly the Irish, in numberless instances, to the Latin, the Greek, and even Hebrew, and both possessed this consimilarity long ago, before Julius Cæsar, and the Roman invasion? I know not, but the Latin differed more from itself in the succession of six continued centuries, than the Welsh and Irish at this time from the Latin. Concerning this agreement of theirs with the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, not to mention others, gentlemen of great penetration, and extraordinary erudition, Dr. Davis may be consulted; and the learned Sheringham, who has exhibited a long and curious specimen of Greek and Cambrian words, so exactly correspondent in *sound* and *sense*, or at least so visibly near, that, as far as I know, no gentleman has ever yet questioned, much less disputed their alliance.

This similitude subsisting in common between the Irish, Cambrian, Greek, Latin, and even Hebrew, as it has not escaped the notice, and animadversions of the learned, so their surprize has generally increased with their researches, and considerations about it: new circumstances of agreement perpetually arising. A great many gentlemen, conversant in antiquities, and pleased with literary amusements of this kind, have ascribed these palpable connexions to conquest, or to commerce: they have supposed that the intercourse, which on the latter account, anciently subsisted between the Phœnicians, Greeks, and the Britons, (see Boch. Huet. &c.) occasioned this very remarkable community between their languages. Indeed this accident of commerce must needs have had its influence; but then this influence must have been but weak and partial; not prevalent and extensive. Commerce has, and always will make continual additions to any language, by the introduction of exotic words: yet would words of this kind and at that time, hardly extend a great way; they would only affect the maritime parts, and those places frequented by traders, and that but feebly, and would be very far from acting or making any considerable impression upon the whole body of our language.

But even supposing that a number of Greek vocables may have found admittance and adoption in Britain, and after this manner, yet could they never penetrate into the more interior parts of it, into recesses remote from the sea; strangers to all correspondence, without the temptation, without the inclination to leave their natural soil, their own hereditary village, yet is Greek even here; we find pure Greek in the Peak itself, whither foreigners, especially at the distance of more than twice ten cen-

centuries, can ſcarcely be ſuppoſed to have come. There could have been but few invitatious to it then; and perhaps there are not many now."

As a ſpecimen of his knowledge in moſt languages, we ſhall give his enſampler word Beagles.

"*Beagles*, a race of hounds, ſo named for being little; and perfectly agreeable to the primary ſignification of the Celtic *Pig*, i. e. *little*. The Greeks have anciently uſed this word too, and in the ſenſe of *little*, of which they ſeem to have conſtituted their πυγμαῖος, *i. e.* a dwarf. It ſtill ſubſiſts among the Iriſh, and ſtill, in that language conveys the idea of *little*; as, fir *pig*, a little man; ban *pig*, a little woman; beg aglach, little fearing. It was common in Scotland, in the ſame acceptation alſo: for one of the *Hebrides* is named from this cubital people, Dunie Begs (ſee Mr. Irvin) and it yet exiſts in Scotland in the word phillibeg, *i. e.* a little petticoat. And we ourſelves retain it in the provincial word peagles, *i. e.* cowſlips, a name impoſed upon them of old, from the littleneſs of their flowers. And our northern word Peggy, is properly applicable to no female as a Chriſtian name; but is merely an epithet of ſize, and a word of endearment only."

He left ſeveral other curious tracts relative to Britiſh Antiquities.

Some account of John Ayliffe, Eſq; lately executed for forgery.

JOHN Ayliffe was the ſon of one Ayliffe, an upper ſervant in the family of Gerrard Smith, Eſq; a juſtice of the peace of Tockenham, in Wiltſhire, by his wife, who was alſo houſekeeper in the ſame family; he was taught the firſt rudiments of learning at Tockenham, where he was born, and then ſent to Harrow on the Hill. Some years afterwards he became teacher of a free ſchool at Lineham in Wiltſhire, worth about ten pounds a year, where, about 16 years ago, he married the daughter of a clergyman of Tockenham, with whom he had 500 l. though the marriage was againſt the conſent of her friends; this money he ſoon ſpent in idle extravagances, and about two years after his marriage, was taken into the family of Mrs. Horner, mother of Lady Ilcheſter, being recommended to her as a perſon in diſtreſs. The capacity in which he firſt acted was that of houſe ſteward, and he was afterwards advanced to ſome ſhare in the management of her eſtates; how he became known to Mr. Fox we are not told; but he was, by his favour, appointed a commiſſary of the muſters, and thus he became an eſquire.

What his income in this ſituation was, does not appear. The next thing that we are told of him, though the diſtance of time is not mentioned, is, that he built himſelf a houſe at Blandford forum in Dorſetſhire, and furniſhed it with pictures, and many other coſtly ſuperfluities; he appears, however, at this time, to have been poſſeſſed of a conſiderable ſum of money, which he riſked in various projects, with a view to more than common gain, and at length loſt it; as his expences in the mean time were rather in proportion to his hopes than to his poſſeſſions, when he found his hopes diſappointed, he alſo found himſelf conſiderably in debt; and being preſſed by his creditors,

ditors, he had recourſe to ſeveral fraudulent and iniquitous projects to raiſe money. He forged a grant of the next preſentation to the rectory of Brinkworth, in Wiltſhire, to which he counterfeited Mr. Fox's hand-writing, and the hand-writing of two perſons as ſubſcribing witneſſes; with a proſpect of this preſentation, he prevailed upon a clergyman, ſaid to be of a reſpectable character, to become his ſecurity, and alſo to engage to marry a certain young woman; it happened that the marriage did not take place before Ayliffe's affairs became deſperate, upon which the clergyman being alſo ruined, it broke his heart. After his death the following paper was found in his pocket.

July 29, 1759.

Wrote the following letter to John Ayliffe Satan, Eſq;

Sir, I am ſurpriſed you can write to me, after you have robbed and moſt barbarouſly murdered me. Oh Brinkworth.

Yours, T. E—d.

In April laſt he alſo forged the leaſe from Mr. Fox, upon which he borrowed a ſum that relieved him from the exigency which immediately preſſed him. But, in the May following, he was arreſted, and being charged with actions to the amount of 1100l. he became a priſoner in the Fleet; during his confinement, he produced a deed of gift from Mrs. Horner to him of 420l. a year, and 3000l. in money. Mrs. Horner died the latter end of the year 1757, and Mr. Ayliffe alledged, that ſhe being unwilling to let Lady Ilcheſter and her relations know how ſhe had diſpoſed of her eſtates, directed him not to diſcloſe what ſhe had done for him till after her death; and that he had concealed it twenty months after that time, fearing the knowledge of it might hurt his intereſt with Mr. Fox. Soon after this claim of 420l. a year, and 3000l. was ſet up, under the ſuppoſed deed of gift, a diſcovery was made of his forgery of the leaſe, and a proſecution ſet on foot, which ſuſpended all attempts to obtain poſſeſſion of his pretended eſtate.

In the mean time he affected to repreſent Mr. Fox's proſecution as a contrivance to deprive him of it, and as having no view but to extort from him a renunciation of his deed of gift, by procuring witneſſes to ſupport the charge of forgery againſt him, of which he was known to be innocent; that his life being thus put into the hands of his proſecutor, he might either deſtroy or ſave him, as he ſhould grant or refuſe what he thought fit to require.

In compariſon of this inſinuation, his forgery can ſcarce be conſidered as a crime. This was ſuch a complication of villainy, with all the aggravations of ingratitude, as can ſcarce be parallelled; he notwithſtanding perſiſted in his diabolical accuſation of Mr. Fox to others, even while he was confeſſing his guilt to him, and imploring his mercy, as appears from the following paragraph, in a paper called the ſtate of John Ayliffe's affairs, which he ſent to Mr. Secretary Weſt, and the ſubjoined letter to Mr. Fox, both which he ſent away at the ſame time.

"Mr. Fox is now pleaſed to diſown the ſigning or ſetting his hand to the leaſe, alledging it not to be the original, tho' he acknowledged his having ſigned the ſaid leaſe ſo mortgaged as aforeſaid to ſeveral perſons, and for

this your petitioner is convicted and sentenced to death."

To Mr. Fox.

"Honoured Sir,

The faults I have been guilty of shocks my very soul, and particularly those, sir, towards you, for which I heartily ask God, and your pardon.—The sentence I have pronounced against me, fills me with horror, such surely as was never felt by mortal. What can I say? Oh my good God! that I could think of any thing I could do to induce you to have mercy on me, and to prevail on you, good sir, to intercede for my life. I would do any thing in the whole world, and submit to any thing for my life, either at home or abroad; for God's sake, good sir, have compassion on your unhappy and unfortunate servant,

JOHN AYLIFFE."

Press-yard, Newgate,
Oct. 28, 1759.

Mr. Fox, however, with a kindness and generosity not often found, continued to procure for him every convenience that his situation would admit; sending him money and provisions, and paying his chamber rent from the time of his confinement to his death; having before prevented his being removed to Newgate till he was advised of its necessity, consented to his trial's being put off, suppressed two several confessions of the forgery, made to Mr. Patterson and Mr. Stroud, desisted from trying him for a second forgery, after he was convicted of the first, ordered a physician to attend him during his illness, and paid a special keeper to take care of him, that he might not be ironed.

Ayliffe, however, when he found his artifices as ineffectual as they were wicked, declared, in another letter to Mr. Fox, that he was ready to make a full confession of his guilt; to this Mr. Fox wrote him an answer, in which, to prevent his supposing any confession that he should make would spare his life, he told him that he had long forgiven him, and still pitied him, but that all hope of life was vain, and he had nothing to do, but make his peace with God. Ayliffe, in answer to this letter, whether stung with remorse, or whether merely in the anguish of despair, confessed that the deed of gift from Mrs. Horner, was a fraud, and that he having prepared it ready for execution, slipped it in among some leases which Mrs. Horner executed without reading.

The night before his execution he spent in great agonies, except about two hours, in which nature being exhausted, he slept; he once tasted a cordial, but the tumult and anguish of his mind producing an intolerable thirst, he drank several pints of water, with which he was supplied by the keeper. In the morning he appeared more composed, and about half an hour after nine, was put into a cart, and conveyed to the place of execution. In the way he sat quiet and motionless, sometimes reading, and sometimes meditating; when he came under the gallows, he raised himself upon his knees, and while he was kneeling, a cry of reprieve, by some accident, was raised among the mob, of which, however, he took no notice, still continuing on his knees; from which those at a distance, who had heard the cry, concluded he was giving God thanks for his sudden and unexpected deliverance; he spoke a few words just before he was turned off to Mr. Fannen, a person

ſon who had been a principal evidence againſt him, expreſſing his obligations to Mr. Fox, and requeſting to be buried in Hertfordſhire. After execution, his body was carried off in a hearſe and four horſes, which had been procured to wait for him, at Mr. Fox's direction and expence.

Some account of William Andrew Horne, Eſq; who was convicted at Nottingham Aſſizes, Auguſt 10, 1759, *for the murder of a child in the year* 1724, *and executed there on the* 11*th of December*, 1759.

William Andrew Horne was the eldeſt ſon of a gentleman who poſſeſſed a ſmall eſtate at Butterley, in the pariſh of Pentridge in Derbyſhire. He was born on the 30th of November, 1685, and was taught Latin and Greek, in which he made ſmall progreſs, by his father, who was reputed the beſt claſſical ſcholar in the country. He was the favourite of his father, who indulged him with a horſe and money in early life, to ramble from one place of diverſion to another. In this courſe of diſſipation he gave a looſe to his paſſion for women. Not content with debauching his mother's maid-ſervants, he acknowledged, in a paper written with his own hand, his being the occaſion of the murder of a ſervant girl who uſas with child by him, and that he wed to lie with his own ſiſters. By one woman he had two natural children, both girls, one of which lived to be fifteen; the other is now alive, a ſenſible well-behaved young woman, who might have been married to a perſon of ſubſtance, who offered to ſettle a jointure of 30l. a year on her, if her father would give her 50l. only; which he refuſed.

In the month of February 1724, his ſiſter was delivered of a fine boy. Three days after, he came to his brother Charles, who then lived with him at his father's, at ten o' clock at night, and told him he muſt take a ride with him that night. He then fetched the child, which they put into a long linen bag. They took two horſes out of the ſtable, and rode ſtraight to Anneſley in Nottinghamſhire, five computed miles from Butterley, carrying the child by turns. When they came near that place, William alighted, and aſked whether the child was alive; Charles anſwering in the affirmative, he took it in the bag and went away, bidding the other ſtay, till he ſhould return. When Charles aſked what he had done with it, he ſaid he had laid it by a hay-ſtack, and covered it with hay. After his condemnation, he ſaid that he had no intention the child ſhould die: that to preſerve its life, he put it into a bag lined with wool, and made a hole in the bag to give it air: that the child was well-dreſſed, and was deſigned as a preſent to the late Mr. Chaworth of Anneſley, and intended it to be laid at his door; but on taking it from his brother, and approaching the houſe, the dogs made ſuch a conſtant barking, that he durſt not go up to the door, for fear of a diſcovery, there being a little light in one of the windows: that upon this diſappointment, he went back to ſome diſtance, and at laſt determined to lay it under a warm hay-ſtack, in hopes of its being diſcovered early next morning by the people who came to fodder the cattle. The child was indeed found next morning,

ing, but ſtarved to death by being left all night in the cold.

Charles, not long after, upon ſome difference with his brother, mentioned the affair to his father, who inſiſted he ſhould never ſpeak of it. It was accordingly kept a ſecret till the old gentleman's death, which happened about the year 1747, when he was in the 102d year. Soon after, being with Mr. Cooke, an attorney of Derby, about pariſh buſineſs, Charles told him the affair. Mr. Cooke ſaid, he ought to go to a magiſtrate, and make a full diſcovery. He accordingly went to Juſtice G——rne: but this gentleman told him he had better be quiet, as it was an affair of long ſtanding, and might hang half the family. Charles mentioned it to ſome other perſons.

About five years ago, Charles, being very ill of a flux, ſent for Mr. John White, of Ripley, and ſaid, "he was a dying man, and could not go out of the world without diſcloſing his mind to him;" and told him of the inceſt and murder. Mr. White ſaid it was a nice affair, and he could not tell how to adviſe. A few days after, Mr. White ſeeing him ſurpriſingly recovered, aſked to what it was owing. He ſaid, to his diſcloſing his mind to him.

Some years ago, William Andrew Horne, threatened one Mr. Roe for killing game; and meeting him ſoon after at a public-houſe, words aroſe about the right to kill game; Roe called Horne an *inceſtuous old dog:* for which words he was proſecuted in the eccleſiaſtical court at Litchfield, and being unable to prove the charge, was obliged to ſubmit and pay all expences. Roe being afterwards informed that Charles Horne had mentioned to ſome perſons, that his brother William had ſtarved his natural child to death, went to him, and found it was true. Upon which he applied, about Chriſtmas 1758, to a juſtice in Derbyſhire, for a warrant to apprehend Charles, that the truth might come out. The warrant was granted; but as the juſtice did public buſineſs on Mondays only, the conſtable took Charles's word for his appearance the Monday following.

Mean while William being informed of the warrant, ſent for his brother Charles, and bid him forſwear himſelf, and he would be a friend to him. Charles refuſed to do this; and ſaid, "that, conſidering his behaviour to him, he had no reaſon to expect any favour from him; but as he was his brother, if he would give him five pounds to carry him to Liverpool, he would immediately embark for another land." William refuſed to part with the money.

The juſtices of Derbyſhire diſcovering ſome reluctance to ſift the affair to the bottom, application was made, about the middle of March laſt, to a juſtice of the peace in Nottinghamſhire, who granted a warrant for apprehending William, which was ſoon indorſed by Sir John Every, a gentleman in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Derby. About eight at night the conſtable of Anneſley went to Mr. Horne's houſe at Butterley, and knocked at the door; but was refuſed admittance. He then left the abovementioned Roe, and two others, to guard the houſe, and came again the next morning; and was then told by a man-ſervant, that Mr. Horne was gone out. They inſiſted he was in the houſe, and threatened to break the door;

upon which they were let in. They ſearched all over the houſe, but could not find him. Roe preſſed them to make a ſecond ſearch. In one of the rooms they obſerved a large old cheſt. Mrs. Horne, Mr. Horne's wife, ſaid there was nothing in it but table linen and ſheets. Roe inſiſted on looking in it; and going to break the lid, Mrs. Horne opened it, and her huſband ſtarted up in a fright, bare-headed, ſaying, "It is a ſad thing to hang me; for my brother Charles is as bad as myſelf, and he can't hang me without hanging himſelf."

He was carried before two juſtices of Nottinghamſhire, and after an examination of ſome hours, having little to offer in his defence, he was committed to Nottingham goal, to take his trial at the aſſize. Soon after his commitment he made application to the court of King's Bench to be removed by *Habeas Corpus*, in order to be bailed; for which purpoſe he came, in cuſtody of the goaler, to London; but the court denied him bail. So he was obliged to return to Nottingham goal, there to remain till the ſummer aſſize, held on Saturday the 10th of Auguſt, 1759, before the Lord Chief Baron Parker, when, after a trial, which laſted near nine hours, the jury, having withdrawn half an hour, brought him in guilty of the murder. The very perſons who found the child appeared, and corroborated the brother's evidence. He immediately received ſentence to be hanged the Monday following: but in the evening, at the interceſſion of ſome gentlemen, who thought the time too ſhort for ſuch an old ſinner to ſearch his heart, the judge was pleaſed to reſpite the ſentence for a month; at the expiration of which he obtained another reſpite till further orders. This time he ſpent in fruitleſs applications to perſons in power for pardon, diſcovering little ſenſe of the crime of which he had been convicted, and often ſaid, it was doubly hard to ſuffer on the evidence of a brother, for a crime committed ſo many years before. A day or two before he died, he ſolemnly denied many atrocious things which common report laid to his charge; and ſaid to a perſon, "My friend, my brother Charles was tried at Derby about twenty years ago, and acquitted, my dear ſiſter Nanny forſwearing herſelf at that time to ſave his life. His life, you ſee, was preſerved to hang me; but you'll ſee him———." He told the clergyman who attended him, "That he forgave all his enemies, even his brother Charles; but that, at the day of judgment, if God Almighty ſhould aſk him how his brother Charles behaved, he would not give him a good character." He was executed on his birth-day, and was exactly 74 years of age the day he died. This he mentioned ſeveral times after the order for his execution was ſigned; and ſaid, he always uſed to have plumb-pudding on his birth-day, and would again, could he obtain another reſpite. He was of ſo penurious a diſpoſition, that it is ſaid he never did one generous action in the whole courſe of his life. Notwithſtanding his licentious conduct his father left him all his real eſtate, having ſome time before his death given all his perſonal eſtate, by a deed of gift, to Charles. The father died on a couch in the kitchen, and happened to have about twelve guineas in his pocket, which certainly belonged to Charles; the other,

other, however, took the cash out of his dead father's pocket, and would not part with it till Charles promised to pay the whole expence of burying the old man; which he did; and insisting afterwards on his right, the elder brother turned him out of doors; and though he knew he was master of such an important secret, would not give the least assistance to him, nor a morsel of bread to his hungry children begging at their uncle's door. Charles kept a little ale-house at a gate leading down to his brother's house; which gate he used frequently to open to him, pulling off his hat at the same time; yet he would never speak to him. Not only his brother, but the whole country round, had reason to complain of his churlishness and rigour. He would scarce suffer a man, not qualified, to keep a dog, or a gun; so that he was universally feared and hated. Besides his incest, and the murder of the young woman who was with child by him, he confessed that he broke one Amos Killer's arm, with a violent blow, which occasioned the poor fellow's death.

NATURAL HISTORY.

An Eſſay on a method of claſſing animals.

WITH regard to the general order, and the method of diſtribution of the different ſubjects of natural hiſtory, it is purely arbitrary; and therefore we are ſufficiently at liberty to chuſe that which appears the moſt commodious, or the moſt commonly received. But, before we give the reaſons that might determine us to adopt one order rather than another, it is neceſſary to make ſome further reflections, whereby we will endeavour to ſhew what reality there may be in the diviſions that have been of natural productions. In order to know this, we muſt, for a moment, diveſt ourſelves of our prejudices, and even ſtrip ourſelves of our notions. Let us ſuppoſe a man who hath actually forgot every thing, or who awakes quite freſh to view the objects that ſurround him; let us place ſuch a man in a field, where animals, birds, fiſhes, plants, ſtones, &c. preſent themſelves ſucceſſively to his eyes. In the firſt rencounters he will diſtinguiſh nothing, and confound every thing; but let his ideas be gradually confirmed by reiterated ſenſations of the ſame objects, he will ſoon form to himſelf a general idea of animated matter; he will eaſily diſtinguiſh it from inanimated matter, and in a little time after he will diſtinguiſh very well animated matter from vegetative, and naturally arrive at this firſt grand diviſion, namely, animal, vegetable, and mineral; and as he ſhall have taken, at the ſame time, a clear idea of theſe grand objects that are ſo different, viz. the earth, the air, and the water, he will come in a little time to form a particular idea of animals that dwell upon the earth, of thoſe that reſide in the waters, and thoſe that fly aloft in the air; and conſequently, he will eaſily form to himſelf this ſecond diviſion of animals, namely, quadrupeds, birds, and fiſhes: the ſame thing will happen in the vegetable kingdom, as trees and plants; he will diſtinguiſh them very well, either as to their bulk, their ſubſtance, or figure. This is what a bare inſpection muſt neceſſarily produce in him, and what with a very ſlender degree of attention he cannot fail to know, and this is likewiſe what we ought to conſider as real, and as a diviſion which nature herſelf has made; let us put ourſelves in the place of ſuch a man, or let us ſuppoſe he has acquired the ſame degree of knowledge, and has the ſame degree of experience, as we have; he will judge of the objects of natural hiſtory according to the relations they bear to him: thoſe objects that are the moſt neceſſary and uſeful, will hold the firſt rank; for inſtance, he will give the preference, in the order of animals, to the horſe, the dog, the ox, &c. and he will always much better know thoſe that are moſt familiar to him; in the next place, he will be taken up with ſuch animals, as, though not ſo familiar

miliar to him, yet live in the ſame place and climate, as the deer, hares, and all the wild animals; and it will be only after the acquiſition of all this knowledge that his curioſity will lead him to find out what may be the animals of foreign climates, as the elephant, dromedary, &c. The caſe will be the ſame as to fiſhes, birds, inſects, ſhells, plants, minerals, and all other productions of nature; he will ſtudy theſe in proportion to the uſes he may draw from them, according as they preſent themſelves the more familiarly to him; and he will arrange them in his mind, according to this order of his knowledge, becauſe it is actually the order according to which he has acquired it, and according to which it concerns him to retain them.

This order, the moſt natural of all others, is that which I would recommend, believing that this ſimple and natural method of conſidering things is preferable to any methods that are more far-fetched and more compounded, becauſe there is none either of ſuch as have been already adopted, or of all thoſe that may be formed, but in which there is more of the arbitrary than in this; and that, to take every thing, it is much eaſier, and more agreeable and uſeful for us, to conſider things with regard to ourſelves, than under any other point of view.

Two objections, I foreſee, may be here ſtarted; firſt, that theſe grand diviſions, which we conſider as real, are not, perhaps, accurate; that, for inſtance, we are not certain that a line of ſeparation can be drawn betwixt the animal and vegetable kingdoms, or even betwixt the vegetable kingdom and the mineral, and that there may be found in nature ſome things that equally partake of the properties or the one and the other; which, conſequently, cannot enter into the one or the other of theſe diviſions. To which I anſwer, that if there exiſt any things which are exactly half animal and half plant, or half plant and half mineral, &c. they are hitherto unknown to us; ſo that, in fact, the diviſion ſtands entire and accurate; and it is evident, that, the more general diviſions are, there will be the leſs hazard to meet with bipartite objects, that participate of the nature of two things comprized in theſe diviſions; ſo that this very objection, which we have made uſe of to advantage, againſt particular diſtributions, cannot hold good in treating of diviſions that are full and general, eſpecially if theſe diſtributions be not made excluſive, and if we do not pretend to comprize therein, without exception, not only all known beings, but likewiſe all thoſe that may hereafter be diſcovered; add to this, if we attend to it, we ſhall plainly ſee, that, our general ideas being only compoſed of particular ideas, they have a relation to a continued ſcale of objects, of which we clearly perceive only the mean terms, and whoſe two extremities always more and more diſappear, and eſcape our underſtandings; ſo that we never confine ourſelves to things but in the groſs, and that conſequently we ought not to think our ideas, how general ſoever they may be, comprize the particular ideas of every thing exiſting or poſſible.

The ſecond objection may be, that, by purſuing this order, we muſt join together objects very different; for example, in the hiſtory of animals, if we begin with thoſe that are the moſt uſeful and familiar to us, we ſhall be obliged to give the hiſ-

tory of a dog, after or before that of a horſe; a thing which does not ſeem natural, becauſe theſe animals are ſo different in all other reſpects, that they do not at all appear to have been made, to be placed ſo near each other, in a treatiſe of natural hiſtory; and perhaps it may be further urged, that it would be better to follow the ancient method of the diviſion of animals into whole-footed, and cloven-footed, or the modern method of diviſion, by their teeth and teats, &c.

This objection, which at firſt may appear pretty plauſible, will vaniſh, when we come to examine it. Were it not better to arrange, not only in a treatiſe of natural hiſtory, but even in a picture, or any where elſe, objects in the order and poſition in which they are commonly found, than to force them to be joined together by virtue of an hypotheſis? Would it not be better to make the horſe, who is whole-hoofed, to be followed by the dog, who is claw-footed, and actually uſes to follow him, than an animal we know little of, and which probably has no other relation with a horſe than that of being whole-hoofed? Add to this, does there not ariſe the ſame inconvenience from the differences in this arrangement as in ours? Does a lion, becauſe claw-footed, reſemble a rat, which is ſo too, more than a horſe reſembles a dog? Does a whole-hoofed elephant reſemble an aſs, that is whole-hoofed too, more than a ſtag which is cloven-footed? And ſhould we follow the new method, in which the teeth and the teats are the ſpecific characters, and upon which the diviſions and diſtributions are founded, ſhall we find, that a lion is more like a bat, than a horſe is like a dog? Or rather, to make our compariſon a little more exact, does a horſe reſemble a hog more than a dog, or is a dog more like a mole than a horſe? And ſince there are as many inconveniencies, and as great differences, in theſe methods of arrangement, as in that we have adopted, and ſeeing, beſides this, theſe methods have not the ſame advantages, and are a great deal more remote from the common and natural method of conſidering things, we have ſufficient reaſon for giving it the preference.

We ſhall not particularly examine all the artificial methods that have been given in the diviſion of animals; they are all more or leſs ſubject to inconveniencies; and it appears to us, that the examen of one of them only, is ſufficient to diſcover the faults of the reſt; we ſhall therefore here confine ourſelves to examine the method of the celebrated Linnæus, which is the moſt modern, whereby we may be enabled to judge whether we had reaſon to reject it, and confine ourſelves ſolely to the natural order, in which all mankind are wont to view and conſider things. Linnæus divides all animals into ſix claſſes, viz. quadrupeds, birds, amphibious creatures, fiſhes, inſects, and worms.

The firſt diviſion is very arbitrary and very incomplete; for it gives us no idea of certain kinds of animals, which are nevertheleſs very conſiderable and extenſive; ſerpents for example, ſhell-fiſh, and cruſtaceous animals, appear at firſt glance to have been forgotten; for, at firſt, one does not imagine, that ſerpents are amphibious, that cruſtaceous animals are inſects, and ſhell animals worms; if, inſtead of making only ſix claſſes, he had made twelve,

twelve, or more, and had ſaid quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, amphibious creatures, cetaceous fiſh, oviparous fiſh, ſoft fiſh, cruſtaceous fiſh, ſhell fiſh, terreſtrial inſects, marine inſects, and thoſe found in freſh water, &c. he would have expreſſed himſelf more diſtinctly, and his diviſions would have been more true and leſs arbitrary; for, in general, the more the number of the diviſions of natural productions is augmented, the nearer we ſhall approach to the truth, ſince only individuals do really exiſt in nature, and ſince genuſes, orders, and claſſes, only exiſt in our own imaginations. Upon examining the general characters, which he makes uſe of, and the manner in which he makes his particular diviſions, we ſhall find defects therein, that are much more eſſential; for example, a general character, ſuch as that taken from the mammæ or teats, in the diviſion of quadrupeds, ought at leaſt to belong to all quadrupeds, and yet from the time of Ariſtotle, we know that the horſe has no mammæ.

He divides the claſs of quadrupeds into five orders, the firſt he calls *anthromorpha*, or thoſe reſembling the human form; the ſecond, *feræ*, or wild beaſts; the third, *glires*, or wild rats; the fourth, *jumenta*, or beaſts of burden; and the fifth, *pecora*, or cattle; and, according to him, all quadrupeds are included in theſe five claſſes. We may diſcover, by the bare enumeration of theſe orders, that this diviſion is not only arbitrary, but very injudiciouſly made: for he places in this firſt order, man, the monkey, the Guinea lubbard, and the ſhell lizard. Let us go on to the ſecond order, which he calls wild beaſts; and here indeed he begins with the lion and tiger, but he proceeds with the cat, the weazle, the otter, the ſea-calf, the dog, the bear, the badger; and he ends with the hedge-hog, the mole, and the bat. Who could ever have imagined, that the name of a wild beaſt could have been given to the bat, the mole, and the hedge-hog! that ſuch domeſtic animals as the dog and the cat were wild beaſts! and is there not herein as great an ambiguity with regard to good ſenſe, as well as with regard to the words? But let us proceed to the third claſs, namely, the wild rats of M. Linnæus, which are the porcupine, the hare, the ſquirrel, the beaver, and the common rat. I declare that, in all this, I ſee but one ſpecies of rats, which, in fact, is the wild rat. The fourth order is that of beaſts of carriage, which are the elephant, the hippopotamus, or river horſe, the ſhrew mouſe, the horſe and the pig. What a ſtrange, what a chimerical arrangement this! His fifth and laſt order, is cattle, which comprizes the camel, the deer, the goat, the ram, and the ox. But what difference is there not evidently between a camel and a ram, or between a deer and a goat? And what reaſon can there be to pretend that there are animals of the ſame claſs, if it be not this, that having abſolutely a mind to form claſſes, and but a ſmall number of them, we muſt comprize therein beaſts of all kinds? In fine, by examining the laſt diviſions of animals into particular ſpecies, we find that the *lupus cervinus* is no other than a ſpecies of cats; the fox and wolf a ſpecies of dogs; the civet a ſpecies of badger; the Indian pig a ſpecies of hare; the water-rat a ſpecies of

beaver; the rhinoceros a ſpecies of elephant; and the aſs a ſpecies of horſes, &c. and all this for no other reaſon but that there is ſome little analogy between the number of the teats and the teeth of theſe animals, or ſome like reſemblance in the figure of their hoofs. And this is, however, without omitting any thing, the whole to which this ſyſtem of nature for the four-footed animals is reducible. Would it not be more ſimple, natural, and true, to ſay that an aſs is an aſs, and a cat a cat, than to make, without knowing for what reaſon, an aſs a horſe, and a cat a lynx, or wild ſpotted cat?

One may, by this ſlight ſpecimen, judge of all the reſt of Linnæus's ſyſtem. Serpents, according to this author, are amphibious animals, lobſters inſects, and not only ſo, but inſects of the ſame order with lice and fleas; and all ſhell-fiſh, cruſtaceous, and ſoft fiſh are worms; oyſters, the thorn-back, ſea-ſtars, ſcuttle-fiſh, &c. are, according to him, no other than worms. Is there then any thing further neceſſary, to evince how arbitrary, how chimerical his diviſions are, and how ill grounded his ſyſtem is?

A deſcription of an American quadruped rarely ſeen in Europe, which Linnæus has placed in the claſs of bears, and for diſtinction, called the long-tailed bear.

THIS animal was not much higher than a large cat, but its length from the extremity of the trunk to the tail was ſomething more than three feet, and the tail itſelf was one foot and an inch long; the body was covered all over very thick with hair, that was remarkably long and ſoft, but longeſt upon the belly; the colour was in ſome places black, and in ſome a mixture of yellow and brown; the back was chiefly black; not however without ſome mixture of brown; on the contrary, the neck, the head, and the tail, were rather tawney than black; the face was whitiſh, with yellow ſtripes that came down between the eyes, from the top of the head to the noſe; the hair round the eyes was almoſt entirely black; the ears had more white than yellow, and the legs were thinly covered with ſhort brown hair; the tail was conſiderably thicker towards the body than towards the end, and was marked with three black rings and three yellow, very beautiful, and exact, growing gradually narrower as the tail grew leſs: the general figure of the head was triangular; it was largeſt in the upper and hinder part, and gradually diminiſhed towards the noſe, which was very ſharp with two noſtrils of a ſemicircular figure; on each ſide of the mouth were ſmellers, or whiſkers, of white briſtley hair, thoſe of the upper lip being longer than thoſe the lower; the upper lip itſelf being much the longeſt, ſo as to project beyond the other an inch and an half: the ears were large towards the baſe, and ſharp at the extremity; they were remarkable for their quick motion, and were provided with very ſtrong muſcles.

The eyes were not large in proportion to the reſt of the body; one of them had a cataract, and both of them were manifeſtly covered with a nictitating membrane; this membrane which was turned in the form of an arch, extended from the inner to the outward corner, where

where it ſtrongly adhered, as well as lower down. It was bound to each corner of the eye by a ſmall tendon; it was coloured with red veſſels, and, as it was exremely moveable, it was drawn up with great facility when it perfectly covered or cloſed the whole eye.

The feet, or paws, were not very long, but thoſe of the hinder legs were much larger and ſtronger than thoſe of the fore; the bottoms of them were quite without hair, but were covered from the talons to the heel, with a thick hard ſkin of a brown red colour; this ſkin was marked with many lines like thoſe of the palm of the hand; and riſes higher on the hind feet than the fore, as the animal ſometimes walks erect upon them.

Each foot terminated in five claws, like thoſe of a bear; the firſt was very ſhort, the ſecond long, the third and the fourth were of an equal length, but both longer than the ſecond; and the fifth was a little ſhorter than theſe, but ſomewhat longer than the firſt; each of theſe claws terminated in a talon which was black, ſharp, and hooked.

The whole animal, which was very fat, weighed ſixteen pounds and an half. It was a female, and the uterus opened below the abdomen by a very large external aperture.

By its internal ſtructure, it appeared to be formed both for carnivorous and granivorous food. It is found both in North and South America, from whence the ſkins, which are excellent furs, are ſent in conſiderable quantities to Europe. It has been deſcribed by many writers of great authority, particularly Wormius, Ray, and Linnæus, but with ſuch difference as makes the accounts in many particulars wholly irreconcilable with each other.

The Braſilians call it the Coeti, and by ſome writers it has been conſidered as a fox, by ſome as a badger, and by others as a cat. The reaſon why Linnæus has called it a bear, is its having five claws, and the ſhort one or thumb-claws, placed on the outſide; but it differs ſo much from a bear, both externally and internally, that the propriety of placing it in the bear claſs may be well doubted. It is very nimble, and climbs trees as nimbly as a monkey, running to the extremity of the branches which bend under its weight. Its manner of eating is like that of a dog, holding its food, whether vegetable or animal, between its fore-paws.

An account of a Cat, that lived twenty-ſix months without drinking. From the Hiſtory of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, for the year 1753.

M. L'Abbé de Fontenu of the Royal Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles-Lettres, to whom the academy is indebted for ſeveral curious obſervations, was pleaſed to communicate to it this year a very ſingular one. Having remarked how cats often habituate themſelves, and oftener than one could wiſh, to dry warrens, where they certainly cannot find drink but very ſeldom, he fancied that theſe animals could do for a very long time without drinking. To ſee whether his notions were well grounded, he made an experiment on a very large and fat caſtrated cat he had at his diſpoſal. He began by retrenching by little and little his

his drink, and at laſt, debarred him of it intirely, yet fed him as uſual with boiled meat. The cat had not drank for ſeven months, when this obſervation was communicated to the academy, and has ſince paſſed nineteen without drinking. The animal was not leſs well in health, nor leſs fat; it only ſeemed that it eat leſs than before, probably becauſe digeſtion was ſomewhat ſlower. The excrements were more firm and dry, which were not evacuated but every ſecond day, tho' urine came forth ſix or ſeven times during the ſame time. The cat appeared to have an ardent deſire to drink, and uſed his beſt endeavours to teſtify the ſame to M. Fontenu, eſpecially when he ſaw a pot of water in his hand. He licked greedily the mug, the glaſs, iron, in ſhort, every thing that could procure for his tongue the ſenſation of coolneſs; but it does not appear in the leaſt that his health ſuffered any alteration by ſo ſevere and ſo long a want of all ſorts of drink. It may be inferred from hence, that cats may ſupport thirſt for a conſiderable time, without riſque of madneſs or other fatal accident. According to M. de Fontenu's remark, theſe perhaps are not the only animals that enjoy this faculty, and this obſervation might lead perhaps to more important objects.

On the force of imagination, from the Gentleman's Magazine.

Mr. URBAN,

IN the laſt number of the Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Academy at Berlin, there is the following wonderful relation of a monſtrous dog: which is the only inſtance that has come to my knowledge of the force of imagination upon quadrupeds; and, therefore, I have ſent you an abſtract of the memoir in which it is contained. *Yours, &c.* P. P.

"A citizen of Berlin had a very little female lap dog, which ran about a back-yard belonging to the houſe, where the citizen kept ſome poultry. It happened, that, when the creature was pregnant, there was in this yard, among the fowls, a turkey cock; the turkey cock upon the little dog's coming into the yard as uſual, run after it, ſtretching out his neck, making his noiſe, and ſtriking at it with his beak: this was often repeated, the dog always running away greatly terrified. The poor perſecuted animal ſome time afterwards produced a puppy, which had a head greatly reſembling that of its enemy the turkey cock, not only in its external appearance, but in the very bones themſelves; the reſt of the body was that of a dog, perfect and in its natural ſtate. This monſter died ſoon after its birth, and was diſſected by an eminent ſurgeon of Berlin, by whom the ſkeleton is ſtill preſerved. The figure of the head was a kind of oval, without either mouth or noſe, and conſequently the long chaps of a dog were entirely wanting; in the ſtead of theſe there was a kind of pendeloch, or bob of red fleſh, perfectly reſembling, both in its figure and ſize, the red gills of a turkey cock. The diameter of this fleſhy excreſſence towards its baſe, was about nine lines, but it was hollow within, to receive a kind of beak, or rather a bony hook, which was perfectly ſolid,

ſolid, without any aperture, and meaſured about four lines in diameter, and twelve in length. This hook was not faſtened to the bone of the forehead, but to the temporal bones, by a kind of ſuture, in the place where theſe two bones join, near the baſe of the pericrane, in which there were not the leaſt traces of orbits, ſo that eyes were totally wanting; two ears, however, appeared at the lower part of the head, near the commencement of the neck; they were ſurrounded by a kind of unſhapely chin, full of little red knobs, like thoſe of a turkey cock; the little ears, which were of the ſame colour, were bald, and the aperture pierced the bone near the baſe of the cranium, which was ſupported by eight little vertebræ, inſtead of ſix; the uſual number in a dog's neck. The uppermoſt of theſe vertebræ was ſomething larger and thicker than the reſt.

This fact is related by M. Eller, who takes this opportunity to explode the notion, that the force of imagination in the mother can impreſs any mark upon the embrio, or mutilate or deform it. Our knowledge of nature is in general ſo ſuperficial and imperfect, that it is ſcarce ever difficult to raiſe objections, which it is impoſſible to remove. It is eaſy to object againſt what is but imperfectly underſtood, and often the objection riſes from the imperfection of our knowledge; but to remove the objection, the ſubject muſt be underſtood perfectly, and therefore it is no wonder that among beings who underſtand nothing perfectly, or at leaſt, whoſe knowledge extends very little farther than phænomena and effects, objections ſhould ſtand unremoved againſt all the cauſes that human wit has been able to aſſign for facts which are too notorious to be denied. M. Eller is one of the unfortunate philoſophers who has ſhewn the paucity of his knowledge, both by his objections to the opinion he would remove, and his reaſons for that he would eſtabliſh.

Imagination, ſays he, is nothing more than that operation of a thinking being, which repreſents in it the image or idea of abſent objects which have been before introduced by the organs of ſenſe. Imagination can operate only by the nerves, and the imagination of the mother cannot affect the infant, becauſe the nerves of the mother have no connection with thoſe of the infant; the connection between the mother and infant ſubſiſting only by means of the placenta, which adheres to the womb, not by the continuity but the contiguity only of its veſſels, which are not broken, when the placenta is ſeparated from the matrix, and becauſe there is no continuity, or anaſtomaſis, even between the blood veſſels of the mother and the fœtus, and, conſequently, no circulation common to the mother and infant, tho' it is confeſſed that the innumerable veſſels which are diſtributed over the placenta do, in their minute ramifications, mingle with thoſe of the matrix, and like the fibres of the roots of vegetables, may imbibe the blood that exudes from the extremities of the arteries of the matrix, as the little veins of the matrix may in their turn re-abſorb the blood which the arteries of the umbilical chord of the placenta convey from the infant towards the womb.

But, if imagination can operate only

only by the nerves, can this author ſhew how the images of ſenſible objects, after he has traced them to the brain, are communicated to the mind? Is there any continuity, or anaſtomaſis, between the mind and the brain? Or, ſuppoſing all to be mere matter, can he tell us how mere motion can make mere matter conſcious? If he finds this impoſſible, will he therefore deny that there are conſcious beings percipient of ideas from ſenſible objects. If, in one inſtance, he is compelled to admit a fact, for which he cannot account, why ſhould he, in another, deny a fact merely becauſe he has attempted to account for it without ſucceſs?

It is as well known as any fact can be, that there is very often a ſtriking correſpondence between ſome mark or defect in the infant, and ſome ſtrong imagination or paſſion of the mother; ſuch a correſpondence as perſuaded every one to believe that they were cauſe and effect till the pride of philoſophy affected to diſbelieve it, becauſe it could not trace one into the other.

It would, however, be an act of unpardonable injuſtice to Mr. Eller to ſuppreſs the ingenious hypotheſis which he has invented to ſolve the difficulties with which others have been embarraſſed on this ſubject:

He conſiders the infant as liable to receive cutaneous ſtrains, or marks, and to become monſtrous either by defect or exceſs.

The cutaneous marks he ſuppoſes to be cauſed either by a compreſſion of the veins of the infant, ariſing from ſome fault in the poſition of the womb, by ſome violence from without, or by ſome conſtriction within, which prevents an equal circulation, and converts the lateral lymphatic arteries into blood veſſels, the ramifications of which being ſpread under the epidermis gives a red colour to the ſkin. The ſimilitude of theſe ſpots to any thing which the mother is known to have deſired, with a ſpecies of longing peculiar to the ſtate of pregnancy, or to any thing which has alarmed or terrified her, ſuch as plums, grapes, apples, currants, mice, and the like, he ſuppoſes to be merely fanciful and arbitrary.

To account for monſters by defect, he ſuppoſes they are the conſequence of a fright, cauſed by a fire, by thieves, by ſome frightful animal, or other circumſtances of danger, which, producing a violent agitation in the mother, with ſpaſms in the womb; theſe ſpaſms being attended with conſtrictions may obſtruct the paſſage of the blood in the extremities of the infant, and the part thus deprived of its nouriſhment will neceſſarily periſh. He does not, however, vouchſafe to tell us, why a fright conceived at ſeeing a hand or arm cut off, or wounded, cauſes ſuch a particular ſpaſmodic conſtriction in the womb as affects the hand or arm of the infant rather than the leg or foot, or why, if the object of fear affected a foot or leg, the ſpaſmodic conſtriction becomes ſuch as mutilates thoſe parts of the infant, and not the hand or arm; yet this is known by univerſal experience to be the fact.

To account for the formation of monſters by exceſs, he ſeems to have made a very extraordinary uſe of ſome new notions of M. Buffon concerning generation. M. Buffon ſuppoſes that the little moving parts, which others have ſuppoſed to be animalcula in the ſeminal fluid,

fluid, are only the corporal principles of animals, not animals, having obſerved that their motion is always uniform and arbitrary, that this motion is preſerved in boiling water, and that the ſame moving bodies are found in the infuſions of the ſeeds of vegetables. Theſe moving bodies he calls *moleculæ*, or moving organical parts, ſerving as well to the formation of animal as vegetable bodies. He ſuppoſes that there are parts proper to form the head, heart, and every other particular part, in the proper fluids of both ſexes, that when theſe fluids are mixed, the parts appointed to form the ſeveral members reſpectively, are, by mere phyſical cauſes, brought together, and ſo the head, arms, legs, and heart, are perfectly formed by this union; taking all this for granted, M. Eller is of opinion, that monſters by exceſs are cauſed by ſuperfluous parts in the mixture. But the caſe of the monſtrous dog, juſt mentioned, is ſtill unſolved, for this dog was a monſter by the acceſſion of parts proper to a different ſpecies, and a want of parts proper to its own. To ſolve this difficulty then, without having recourſe to imagination, M. Eller ſuppoſes, that the mother of this little dog eat up one of the turkey's eggs, and the moleculæ of the egg not being deſtroyed by the heat or action of the ſtomach, did in the courſe of circulation, by ſome means or other, get to the matrix, and join themſelves to the moleculæ of the dog, to the great injury of ſuch moleculæ, and having turned the dog-head moleculæ out of their place, violently ſubſtituted themſelves in their ſtead, and thus produced the phænomenon which fools and women imputed to the force of imagination, and a fright. As theſe ſurreptitious moleculæ related only to the head, and were yet able to eſtabliſh themſelves againſt all oppoſition, it ſeems not at all improbable, that by eating eggs, eſpecially under the direction of a philoſopher, dogs may be made to produce, not only compleat turkeys, but fowls of all kinds, to the great improvement of experimental knowledge, and illuſtration of occult principles.

An account of the tranſmutation of one ſpecies of corn into another.

THIS phænomenon was firſt obſerved in Sweden, where it was diſcovered by mere accident. A countryman having ſown ſome oats in his field, and wanting proviſions for his horſes, mowed the young ſhoots of the grain, ſoon after they were come up: the grain ſhot forth again, as uſual, and the farmer mowed it as before. He did this at intervals, three times: the winter coming on, no more blades appeared till the following ſpring; when, ſhooting up as before, they were permitted to grow to perfection; and the crop, to the ſurprize of the poor huſbandman, inſtead of proving *oats*, turned out abſolutely good *rye*. This fact coming to the ear of a very ingenious naturaliſt of that country, Mr. Jop-Bern Vergin, he ſuſpected there might be ſome deception; and accordingly, in the year 1756, repeated the experiment; obſerving exactly the ſame meaſures, by deſign, as the countryman had taken by chance. The reſult of his experiment was the ſame; and his

oats

oats produced good rye, as that of the peaſant had done before. A circumſtantial relation of this extraordinary diſcovery was ſoon afterwards ſent to their High Mightineſſes, the States General, by Mr. de Marteville, their envoy at the court of Sweden. Curioſity, and the deſire of further knowledge concerning this ſurprizing phænomenon, induced ſome of the naturaliſts of that country, to try the experiment again. Among the reſt was Mr. Syperſtein, one of the magiſtrates of Haerlem, and then preſident of the ſociety, lately eſtabliſhed there for the improvement of arts and ſciences. This gentleman ſowed a handful of oats, on the 21ſt of June, 1757; and again another on the 26th of July following. The firſt he cropt at three ſeveral times, viz. on the 29th of July, the 8th of September, and the 18th of November. The laſt he cut only twice, viz. on the 13th of September, and the 18th of November. The ſucceeding winter happening to prove very ſevere, almoſt all the grains periſhed in the earth, through the inclemency of the weather: five of them, however, remained alive, ſhot up in the ſpring, and produced large and full ears of good rye; which was reaped the 7th of laſt Auguſt.

As the utmoſt care was taken in this experiment, to avoid any mixture in the grain, as well as to prevent any grains of rye from falling accidentally, or otherwiſe, on the ſpot of ground ſown, this tranſmutation, however ſtrange it may appear to the ignorant, or inconſiſtent with the ſyſtems of naturaliſts, is looked upon here as an indubitable fact.

With a view of proſecuting this diſcovery ſtill further, Mr. Syperſtein has ſown a freſh parcel of oats, treating them as before. He has alſo ſown ſome of the rye produced from the oats; which he has cropped in the ſame manner as he did the oats that produced it. He propoſes alſo to make ſeveral experiments, with a little variation, in order to improve on this diſcovery.

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.
A. Q.

The late Mr. A. Hill's directions for cultivating vines in America.

MR. Hill obſerves, that the board of trade, in a ſtate of the plantations laid before the houſe of Lords, affirm that they had reaſon for concluding it practicable, to produce at Bermudas the wine made in Madeira; and that the plantations of Carolina and Virginia could produce excellent wine, is evident, ſays Mr. Hill, from their being encumbered with wild vines, and likewiſe from another circumſtance, that ſlips or cuttings of vines brought from Europe, being planted in Virginia in the ſpring, produce grapes in the autumn of that very ſame year they are planted. Since grapes are of ſo eaſy a growth in thoſe countries, why is not wine a ſtaple commodity among them? The truth is, ſays Mr. Hill, they want ſkill and philoſophy. Their glebe, having never been weakened by culture, retains too rich and too oily a rancour. Hence the fleſh of their grapes is too clammy, and inſtead of a free fluid liquor, emits, in the preſſing, a juice of a ropy conſiſtence, like jelly, mixed with a fibrous

fibrous and pulpy coarſe ſubſtance, that floats up and down in the liquor; and the natural heat of thoſe latitudes excites a rapid and ſtrong fermentation: this exceſs in the ferment is increaſed by the foulneſs of too turbid a *muſt*, ſo that before it can clarify, it works itſelf acid. As they do not know the cauſe of this fault, they are ſure to fall ſhort of its remedy. They ought to dig vaults, and therein let down cloſe covered fermenting backs, deep into the ground, where the air would be cooled and kept temperate. In theſe backs, their bruiſed grapes, after treading, or breaking, ſhould lie five or ſix days more, before preſſing, during which time, the ſkins fermenting and ſoaking together with the *muſt*, would by means of their tartarous ſalt, mixing with and rarifying the oily tenacity of the juice, ſeparate the winey part from the fleſhy, and give thinneſs and fluidity to the liquor, ſo that being afterwards preſſed out in hair bags, and put fine into the ſame bags to work, the fermentation would ſtop at its due point of time, and the wine be rich, lively, and durable. The Portugueſe, as a check to the aptneſs in their Madeira wines to grow eager, inſtead of the method I have deſcribed above, put in a conſiderable proportion of lime; (they call it *gieſſo*, from *gypſum*, burnt plaſtre, or alabaſter.) Hereby indeed they break the coherence of too ropy a *muſt*, and introduce an alcaline balance, that may reſiſt an acid tendency, in the courſe of the ferment; but then, on the other ſide, time, as we ſee in the refining of ſugars, abſorbs and deſtroys vegetable oils, which give wines all their odour and flavour; leaving a hot and burnt taſte in their room, that requires very long keeping, extraordinary agitation in the caſk, and ſometimes a too warm and improper expoſure, before it can throw off a twang that is diſagreeable at firſt to all palates. The wearing out of this taſte, in ſome meaſure, by inceſſant commotions at ſea, is the true cauſe of that difference ſo often obſerved in favour of Madeira wines carried firſt to our colonies, and then brought back to England, compared with thoſe which come over directly from Madeira to London. Mr. Hill obſerves further, that the people in Bermudas and Virginia, have for theſe many years paſt been in a great error, in looking on Frenchmen as the only men proper to inſtruct them with regard to their vineyards; for, if they muſt have help from a foreigner, a Spaniard would make the beſt vigneron, for a latitude ſo nearly approaching his own; whereas the wine countries of France lying at a medium about 480 N. ſuch a difference as 160 in the lat. produces a proportionable diſagreement of quality in the wines, and therefore each muſt require to be managed in a method the reverſe of the other: and no doubt, the wiſe Frenchmen they ſent for, took no ſmall pains to miſcarry, by preſſing (as they were uſed to do at home) no bunches but the full ripe, and picked ones; and this care it was that confounded their purpoſe; for in ſuch delicious grapes as grow in Bermudas and Virginia, the oil is the predominant quality, and the green grapes, which nature has kindly mixed on the ſame bunches with ripe ones, prepares a tartar to temper the luſcious exceſs of the oil. Mr. Hill, having thus pointed out

the reaſons of former attempts miſcarrying, proceeds to mention the method by which thouſands of wine-cuttings may be brought from Maderia at a very ſmall expence; how they are to be planted and managed when they get to the plantations; the method of gathering and preſſing the grapes, as alſo of the making, ſafe-keeping, and ſale of the wine; and, laſtly, its calculated charges and profit. But for theſe particulars muſt refer your readers, who deſire further information, to the book itſelf, as I have ſaid enough to ſhew, that former attempts not proving ſucceſsful, owing to wrong management, ought not to diſcourage the planters from further trials, ſince Mr. Hill, who was well acquainted with the methods in all the wine countries in Europe, declares, that the plantations, by following the directions laid down by him, would produce excellent wine. Before I conclude, I muſt obſerve, that Mr. Hill, in one of his letters to Mr. Popple, inſerted in the ſame volume the above is extracted from, has ſome excellent directions to prevent that twang of the fire, ſo much complained of in the rum of the Leeward iſlands, and give us likewiſe the way they make the beſt ſort of arrack in the Eaſt Indies, which is made from ſugar canes, and might with ſmall expence be made at Barbadoes.

Yours, &c. S. E.

Acacia food for cattle.

M. Bodaſch, counſellor of commerce to the Queen of Hungary, profeſſor of phyſic and natural philoſophy in the univerſity of Prague, and member of the Florentine academy, publiſhed the laſt year, a treatiſe in the German language, wherein he propoſes a noble addition to the food of horſes and horned cattle; by cultivating the acacia. In conſequence of a long courſe of obſervations, he aſſerts, that cattle are exceedingly fond of its leaves, which are to them a more agreeable nouriſhment than any of the moſt reputed vegetables, as lucerne, ſaintfoin, clover, &c. The leaves may be given them either green or dry; alone, or mixed with hay or chopped ſtraw. The culture of the acacia is no way difficult; it delights moſt in dry elevated ſoils, but almoſt any will ſuit it; and may be raiſed from ſeed or ſlips. Care indeed ſhould be taken not to plant it near gardens or arable lands, becauſe its roots are apt to ſpread to a great diſtance.

The ſpecies of acacia fit for this purpoſe, is probably the acacia Americana ſiliquis glabris of Ray. Hiſt. Plant. Robinia Pſeudo acacia of Linæus, not only becauſe it has long gone under the name of acacia ſimply, and as it is naturally an inhabitant of North America, bears our climate extremely well, but principally as it is a tree of the diadelphous or leguminous claſs, of which the leaves are well known, almoſt without exception, to be very acceptable to cattle: my acquaintance with exotic plants, however, is but ſlender, and therefore I leave this matter to the determination of better judges.

Yours, &c. R. P.

Eſſay

Eſſay on the ſmut in corn, and a cure for it.

IT is agreed on all hands, that the greateſt misfortune which can poſſibly happen to a crop of wheat, is that of its turning black or ſmutty, and as the real cauſe of ſuch blackneſs (I fear) hath not yet been found out, the remedy againſt it hath not been generally and conſtantly made uſe of.—The cauſe aſſigned by all, or moſt of the writers on agriculture, is, that at certain ſeaſons a denſe glutinous vapour deſcends, between the ſetting and riſing of the ſun, upon the ears of corn, and ſo binds up the valves (commonly called the chaff) in which the growing corn is inveloped, that vegetation is thereby obſtructed, becauſe on ſuch circumſtances, it cannot imbibe thoſe nitrous particles of the air, which tend to its maturation, and of conſequence it becomes a mere rotten heap of putrefaction. From this method of reaſoning, we obſerve the Engliſh farmers frequently in a ſummer's morning hauling a rope extended by two perſons along and through the corn fields, to ſhake off this condenſed air or dew; but I humbly apprehend, from the following reaſons, that they are much miſtaken as to the real cauſe of that diſtemper.

It being a difficult matter, ſome time ago, to procure good clean ſeed wheat, in that part of the country where I occupy a farm, I prevailed upon a friend to obtain for me three barrels of the red lammaſs wheat from England; when I had it home, it carried the appearance of as fine grain, and as clean and clear of dirt and ſmut, as ever ſprung from the earth; but upon caſting a few buſhels of it into my veſſel of pickle, I found that at leaſt a ſixth part ſwam at top, and, notwithſtanding the frequent ſtirring of it, I could not force it to ſubſide; thereupon I ſkimmed it off, but to my great aſtoniſhment it had the appearance of as plump and round grain as that which fell to the bottom; I ſpread it upon a table and examined it more minutely, and could not perceive the leaſt defect in it; but upon opening it with my penknife I found it was concaved, or made hollow on one ſide of the grain, and not in the center, which I apprehend was occaſioned by ſome animalculæ imperceptible to the naked eye; whereupon, for experiment's ſake, I ſowed the whole of what I ſkimmed off, on one part of my fallows by itſelf, and ſowed what ſubſided on another part, and the conſequence of that experiment was, that the greateſt ſhare of that ſwimming corn at the enſuing ſeaſon, produced a ſmutty crop, and I had not a ſingle ſmutty head on the part of the field where the ſubſiding corn was ſowed: but not being ſatisfied with what then appeared, I examined more ſtrictly that ſmutty crop, and I found not only there, but in my neighbour's fields, which I alſo examined, that where two or more ſtamina or ſtalks were produced from one grain of corn (which I diſcovered by tracing them downward to the root) they were all ſmutty; and the different ſound ſtamina proceeding from one and the ſame root, were all ſound; from whence it may be reaſonably inferred, that vegetation is principally produced, and plants are ſuſtained and grow, by the

roots or fibres collecting their nutritive juices from the moiſt earth, which are carried up through the perpendicular tubes by the power of attraction; but by the loſs of one part of the grain ſo maimed, and conſequently by a proportional deficiency in the roots or fibres (which are ſo many mouths to collect nouriſhment from the new grain) they exert only ſo much ſtrength as to throw out the ſtalks and heads, but cannot collect ſufficient nutriment to compleat or maturate the different ears of corn: and it may likewiſe be reaſonably ſuppoſed, that thoſe animalculæ which took up their lodgment in the ſingle grain, are in vegetation communicated upwards through the tube of the ſtamen to the head of the corn, where they are collected and multiplied into an heap of black corrupted matter; as a proof of which, every ſuch ſingle ſmutty head, upon a nice ſurvey, is found to abound with little living creatures.

This I take to be a more rational hypotheſis; for if ſuch ſmuttineſs were produced from the air, is it to be preſumed that it would partially ſtrike thoſe heads only which grow from one root, when promiſcuouſly interſperſed with heads proceeding from other roots? Wherefore I apprehend it may juſtly be recommended to all good huſbandmen to be careful in making a ſtrong pickle for their ſeed-wheat, and to ſkim off and caſt away all the corn which floats, as the ſure means of preſerving it from ſmut; but let them be cautious not to let it ſtand too long in their pickling tubs, before the ſwimming corn be taken off; for if it is permitted to ſtand long, thoſe hollow or concaved rains will ſoon imbibe the water, and ſubſide with the ſound corn; and as I have gone ſo far, I will alſo give you the pickling receipt underneath, in hopes it may be of utility to the public, which is the principal motive of this trouble given to you, by Sir,

Yours, H. CARMICHAEL.

Saw Mount, near Dungarvon, Ireland, Sept. 28.

The RECEIPT.—"Take as much dunghill or rotten water which diſtils from a dunghill, as will make your quantity of corn ſwim; put therein as much ſalt, with a pound of pulverized nitre, commonly called ſalt-petre, or, in lieu thereof, two pounds of copperas, as will cauſe it to bear an egg; ſteep your corn twelve hours, after being ſkimmed of the light corn as above, ſtrain it out, and dry it with ſlacked lime or dry turf aſhes, and ſow it, but be careful to ſow it the next day or the day following; for if wet weather happens, and it be kept four or five days out of the ground, the corn peels and will not grow: as the pickle decreaſes it may be augmented, by adding more water and ſalt, &c. until all the ſeed intended to be ſowed be pickled."

An account of ſome extraordinary phænomena in the Aſphaltum mine, called the Sand-pit, in the Lower Saxony.

ON the 27th of laſt June, a vein was diſcovered exceeding rich. The joy it occaſioned was however but of ſhort duration; for the very next day this vein was found to be interrupted by a rock, which they were obliged to bore. This took them up till the 27th of July,

July, having in that time pierced, with incredible labour, about forty-four feet. The ſame day between nine and ten at night, the workmen gave notice, that they had diſcovered a ſpring which caſt forth water and a greaſy liquid in ſuch abundance, that, in leſs than a quarter of an hour, the gallery of four feet broad, ſix high, and 150 long, was filled with it ſome feet deep; upon going down this was found to be fact, and the maſter miner happening to bring a light within about half a foot of the aperture, the waters took fire, and caſt up flames of various colours. About midnight the waters kindled of themſelves, and flaſhes of lightening were driven through the gallery. A hurricane ſucceeded, with a hollow noiſe, which ſeemed to forebode ſomething of an extraordinary nature. Two workmen at the end of the gallery were ſtruck down, and their hair burnt; they were ſo terrified that they made the beſt of their way out of the pit, and others ſupplied their place. Thunder and lightening was heard and ſeen ſeveral times, and about five in the morning, all the labourers agreed, that it was no longer ſafe to continue there, and reſolved to retire. They were ſcarce got to the middle of the gallery before they ſaw the whole in a blaze, with ſuch a clap of thunder as was heard half a league off; the violence of it ſhattered the tileing of a ſhed. Several wheelbarrows were thrown almoſt the length of the gallery by it, and ſtaved to pieces, as were likewiſe many of the air pipes. Four of the workmen were miſerably hurt, and two of them had the ſkin ſtripped from their faces. When the thunder and lightening was over, the maſter miner ventured down to the enterance of the gallery, and could ſee nothing, but heard a noiſe, which laſted for ſome time, and a ſcent of ſulphur and ſalt-petre continued for ſeveral hours, which changed to an inſupportable ſtench. The waters abated by degrees, but continued to the laſt to take fire if a lamp was brought near the ſurface, though the flame might be eaſily extinguiſhed by the fanning of a hat.

An account of the diſcovery of the cinnamon tree in America, in a letter from Madrid.

SIR,

IN the foreſts of South America, lying nearly under the equinoctial, and on the eaſt ſide of the Cordilleras of the Andes, are found among other curious productions of the vegetable kingdom, the cinnamon tree. It has been long known, that a tree reſembling the cinnamon of Ceylon was common in theſe foreſts; but it was ſuppoſed to be only a ſpecies of that genus of trees, and greatly inferior to thoſe of the eaſt, from whence the cinnamon is imported into Europe. It was however known that the flower and ſeed even ſurpaſſed thoſe of India in aromatic fragrancy; a ſufficient indication, that the trees alſo were not inferior to them; but no farther trial was made of their properties. They were ſuffered to grow and die in theſe extenſive woods, without any one thinking it worth their while to make any experiment on the bark they produced, in order to diſcover whether it poſſeſſed the ſame virtue as that

imported from the eaſt. At laſt Don Juan de Mayano, an inhabitant of the city of Avila, thought theſe trees worth his notice, and removed ſome of them into his garden, that they might enjoy the greater benefit of the ſun's rays, from which they were in a great meaſure excluded in theſe thick and unfrequented foreſts. His attempt ſucceeded; and, from a ſpecimen of the cinnamon he has juſt ſent from America, it appears, that it has all the properties of that imported from Ceylon.

If this experiment ſhould be proſecuted, there is the greateſt reaſon to hope, that large quantities of this precious bark may be ſent to Europe, by which the enormous price will be greatly leſſened, and the noble oil extracted from it ſold very reaſonably. It will be needleſs for me to point out the uſe of this oil in medicine; it is ſufficiently known to every practitioner; but the prodigious price at which it is ſold, prevents its being ſo often uſed as it deſerves. And hence we ſee the great injuſtice of the Dutch, who often burn great quantities of this uſeful bark, to prevent its price from falling, and conſequently prevent many of their fellow-creatures from uſing it in their diſtreſs.

The great conſequence of Niagara.

NIAGARA commands, in a manner, all the interior parts of North America, and is a key to the whole continent; it opens or obſtructs a communication with all the natives of North America, the Six Nations, Ohioes, Shawanoes Miamis, Twightwies, Illinois, Pouteatamis, Nadoueſſians, Hurons, Utawas, Meſſeſagues, and many others; it awes and commands all thoſe people, it lies in the midſt of the extenſive territories of the Six Nations, commands their beaver country entirely, and ſecures their fur-trade, and all the other inland trade of North-America.

It commands all the great lakes, and ſecures the navigation of them, which extend 12 or 1300 miles; it prevents or ſecures the junction of the two French colonies in Canada and Louiſiana; it cuts off or maintains their paſſage to the river Ohio, Miſſiſippi, Lake Erie, le Detroit, Sandoſki, Miamis, Fort St. Joſeph, Illinois, Kaſkaſkis, &c. and ſtops the farther progreſs of the Engliſh or of the French (which ever are poſſeſſed of it) in North America.

The great claim that Britain has in the inland parts of North America, is over the territories of the Five Nations, which in this place lies in the midſt of, and in a manner entirely commands. The river Ohio, though of great conſequence, ſeems to be of leſs conſequence than Niagara, which in a manner commands it.

A letter from Mr. Kalm, a Swediſh gentleman, late on his travels in America, to his friend in Philadelphia; containing a particular account of the great fall of Niagara.

Albany, Sept. 2, 1750.

SIR,

AFTER a pretty long journey made in a ſhort time, I am come back to this town. You may remember, that when I took leave of

of you, I told you I would this ſummer, if time permitted, take a view of Niagara fall, eſteemed one of the *greateſt curioſities* in the world. When I came laſt year from Quebec, you enquired of me ſeveral particulars concerning this fall; and I told you what I heard of it in Canada, from ſeveral French gentlemen, who had been there: but this was ſtill all *relata refero*; I could not aſſure you of the truth of it, becauſe I had not then ſeen it myſelf, and ſo it could not ſatisfy my own, much leſs your curioſity. Now, ſince I have been on the ſpot, it is in my power to give you a more perfect and ſatisfactory deſcription of it.

After a fatiguing travel, firſt on horſeback through the country of the Six Indian Nations, to Oſwego, and from thence in a battoe upon Lake Ontario, I came on the 12th of Auguſt in the evening to Niagara fort. The French there ſeemed much perplexed at my firſt coming, imagining I was an Engliſh officer, who, under pretext of ſeeing Niagara falls, came in ſome other view; but as ſoon as I ſhewed them my paſſports, they changed their behaviour, and received me with the greateſt civility. Niagara fall is ſix French leagues from Niagara fort: you go firſt three leagues by land, over the carrying-place. As it was late when I arrived at the fort, I could not the ſame day go to the fall, but I prepared myſelf to do it the next morning. The commandant of the fort, M. Beaujeau, invited all the officers and gentlemen there to ſupper with him. I had read heretofore almoſt all the authors that have wrote any thing about this fall; and the laſt year, in Canada, I had made ſo many enquiries about it, that I thought I had a pretty good idea of it; and now at ſupper, I begged the gentlemen to tell me all they knew and thought worth notice relating to it, which they accordingly did. I obſerved that in many things they all agreed, in ſome things they were of different opinions, of all which I took particular notice. When they had told me all they thought they knew, I made ſeveral queries to them concerning what I had read and heard of it, whether ſuch and ſuch a thing was true or not? and had their anſwers on every circumſtance. But as I have found by experience in my other travels, that very few obſerve nature's works with accuracy, or report the truth preciſely, I cannot now be entirely ſatisfied without ſeeing with my own eyes whenever it is in my power. Accordingly the next morning, being the 13th of Auguſt, at break of day, I ſet out for the fall: the commandant had given orders to two of the officers of the fort to go with me and ſhew me every thing, and moreover ſent by them an order to M. Joncaire, who had lived ten years by the carrying-place, and knew every thing worth notice of the fall, better than any other perſon, to go with me, and ſhew and tell me whatever he knew. A little before we came to the carrying-place, the water of Niagara river grew ſo rapid, that four men in a light birch canoe, had much ado to get up thither. Canoes can go yet half a league above the beginning of the carrying-place, tho' they muſt work againſt a water extremely rapid; but higher up it is quite impoſſible, the whole courſe of the water, for two leagues and

a half up to the great fall, being a ſeries of ſmaller falls, one under another, in which the greateſt canoe or battoe would in a moment be turned up-ſide down. We went aſhore, therefore, and walked over the carrying-place, having beſides the high and ſteep ſide of the river, two great hills to aſcend one above the other. Here on the carrying-place I ſaw above two hundred Indians, moſt of them belonging to the Six Nations, buſy in carrying packs of furs, chiefly of deer and bears, over the carrying-place. You would be ſurprized to ſee what abundance of ſuch things are bro't every day over this place. An Indian gets twenty pence for every pack he carries over, the diſtance being three leagues. Half an hour paſt ten in the morning we came to the great fall, which I found as follows:

The river (or rather ſtrait) runs here from S. S. E. to N. N.W. and the rock of the great fall croſſes it, not in a right line, but forming almoſt the figure of a ſemicircle or horſe-ſhoe. Above the fall, in the middle of the river, is an iſland, lying alſo S. S. E. and N. N. W. or parallel with the ſides of the river; its length is about ſeven or eight French arpents (an arpent being 120 feet.) The lower end of this iſland is juſt at the perpendicular edge of the fall. On both ſides of this iſland runs all the water that comes from the lakes of Canada, viz. Lake Superior, Lake Miſchigan, Lake Huron, and Lake Erie, which you know are rather ſmall ſeas than lakes, and have beſides a great many large rivers that empty their water into them, whereof the greateſt part comes down this Niagara fall. Before the water comes to this iſland, it runs but ſlowly, compared with its motion when it approaches the iſland, where it grows the moſt rapid water in the world, running with a ſurprizing ſwiftneſs before it comes to the fall; it is quite white, and in many places is thrown high up into the air; the greateſt and ſtrongeſt battoes would here in a moment be turned over and over. The water that goes down on the weſt ſide of the iſland, is more rapid, in greater abundance, whiter, and ſeems almoſt to out-fly an arrow in ſwiftneſs. When you are at the fall, and look up the river, you may ſee, that the river above the fall is every where exceeding ſteep, almoſt as the ſide of a hill. When all this water comes to the very fall, there it throws itſelf down perpendicular; the hair will riſe and ſtand upright on your head, when you ſee this! I cannot with words expreſs how amazing it is! you cannot ſee it without being quite terrified, to behold ſo vaſt a quantity of water falling abrupt from ſo ſurprizing a height! I doubt not but you have a deſire to learn the exact height of this great fall. Father Hennepin calls it 600 feet perpendicular; but he has gained little credit in Canada; the name of honour they give him there, is the great Liar; he writes of what he ſaw in places where he never was. It is true he ſaw this fall: but as it is the way of ſome travellers to magnify every thing, ſo has he done with regard to the fall of Niagara.

This humour of travellers, has occaſioned me many diſappointments in my travels, having ſeldom been ſo happy as to find the wonderful

ful things that had been related by others. Since Father Hennepin's time, this fall, in all the accounts that have been given of it, has grown leſs and leſs; and thoſe who have meaſured it with mathematical inſtruments, find the perpendicular fall of the water to be exactly 137 feet. When the water is come down to the bottom of the rock of the fall, it jumps back to a very great height in the air; in other places it is as white as milk or ſnow; and all in motion like a boiling caldron.——You may remember, to what a great diſtance Hennepin ſays the noiſe of this fall may be heard. All the gentlemen who were with me, agreed, that the fartheſt one can hear it, is 15 leagues, and that very ſeldom. When the air is quite calm, you can hear it to Niagara fort, 6 leagues; but ſeldom at other times, becauſe when the wind blows, the waves of Lake Ontario make too much noiſe there againſt the ſhore. They informed me, that when they hear at the fort the noiſe of the fall, louder than ordinary, they are ſure a north eaſt wind will follow, which never fails. This ſeems wonderful, as the fall is ſouth weſt from the fort; and one would imagine it to be rather a ſign of a contrary wind. Sometimes, 'tis ſaid, the fall makes a much greater noiſe than at other times; and this is looked on as a certain mark of approaching bad weather, or rain: the Indians here hold it always for a ſure ſign. When I was there, it did not make an extraordinary great noiſe: juſt by the fall, we could eaſily hear what each other ſaid, without ſpeaking much louder than common when converſing in other places. I do not know how others have found ſo great a noiſe here; perhaps it was at certain times as above mentioned. From the place where the water falls, there riſes abundance of vapours, like the greateſt and thickeſt ſmoak, tho' ſometimes more, ſometimes leſs. Theſe vapours riſe high in the air when it is calm, but are diſperſed by the wind when it blows hard. If you go nigh to this vapour or fog, or if the wind blows it on you, it is ſo penetrating, that in a few minutes you will be as wet as if you had been under water. I got two young Frenchmen to go down, to bring me from the ſide of the fall at the bottom, ſome of each of the ſeveral kinds of herbs, ſtones, and ſhells, they ſhould find there; they returned in a few minutes, and I really thought they had fallen into the water: they were obliged to ſtrip themſelves quite naked, and hang their cloaths in the ſun to dry. When you are on the other, or eaſt ſide of Lake Ontario, a great many leagues from the fall, you may, every clear and calm morning, ſee the vapours of the fall riſing in the air; you would think all the woods thereabouts were ſet on fire by the Indians, ſo great is the apparent ſmoak. In the ſame manner you may ſee it on the weſt ſide of Lake Erie, a great many leagues off. Several of the French gentlemen told me, that when birds come flying into this fog or ſmoak of the fall, they fall down and periſh in the water; either becauſe their wings are become wet, or that the noiſe of the fall aſtoniſhes them, and they know not where to go in the darkneſs: but others were of opinion, that ſeldom or never any bird periſhes there in that manner; becauſe, as they all agreed, among

the abundance of birds found dead below the fall, there are no other ſorts than ſuch as live and ſwim frequently in the water; as ſwans, geeſe, ducks, water-hens, teal, and the like. And very often are great flocks of them ſeen going to deſtruction in this manner: they ſwim in the river above the fall, and ſo are carried down lower and lower by the water; and as water-fowl commonly take great delight in being carried with the ſtream, ſo here they indulge themſelves in enjoying this pleaſure ſo long, till the ſwiftneſs of the water becomes ſo great, that it is no longer poſſible for them to riſe, but they are driven down the precipice and periſh. They are obſerved when they draw nigh the fall, to endeavour with all their might to take wing and leave the water; but they cannot. In the months of September and October, ſuch abundant quantities of dead water-fowl are found every morning below the fall, on the ſhore, that the garriſon of the fort for a long time live chiefly upon them. Beſides the fowl, they find alſo ſeveral ſorts of dead fiſh, alſo deer, bears, and other animals which have tried to croſs the water above the fall; the larger animals are generally found broken to pieces. Juſt below, a little way from the fall, the water is not rapid, but goes all in circles and whirls like a boiling pot; which however does not hinder the Indians going upon it in ſmall canoes a fiſhing; but a little further and lower begin the other ſmaller falls. When you are above the fall, and look down, your head begins to turn; the French who have been here a hundred times, will ſeldom venture to look down, without at the ſame time keeping faſt hold of ſome tree with one hand.

It was formerly thought impoſſible for any body living to come at the iſland that is in the middle of the fall: but an accident that happened twelve years ago, or thereabouts, made it appear otherwiſe. The hiſtory is this: Two Indians of the Six Nations went out from Niagara fort, to hunt upon an iſland that is in the middle of the river, or ſtrait, above the great fall, on which there uſed to be abundance of deer. They took ſome French brandy with them from the fort, which they taſted ſeveral times as they were going over the carrying-place; and when they were in their canoe, they took now and then a dram, and ſo went along up the ſtrait towards the iſland where they propoſed to hunt; but growing ſleepy, they laid themſelves down in the canoe, which getting looſe drove back with the ſtream, farther and farther down, till it came nigh that iſland that is in the middle of the fall. Here one of them, awakened by the noiſe of the fall, cries out to the other, that they were gone! Yet they tried if poſſible to ſave life. This iſland was higheſt, and with much working they got on ſhore there. At firſt they were glad; but when they had conſidered every thing, they thought themſelves hardly in a better ſtate than if they had gone down the fall, ſince they had now no other choice, than either to throw themſelves down the ſame, or periſh with hunger. But hard neceſſity put them on invention. At the lower end of the iſland the rock is perpendicular, and no water is running there. The iſland has plenty of wood; they went to work,

work, then, and made a ladder or ſhrouds of the bark of the lind-tree (which is very tough and ſtrong) ſo long till they could with it reach the water below; one end of this bark ladder they tied faſt to a great tree that grew at the ſide of the rock above the fall, and let the other end down to the water. So they went down along their new-invented ſtairs, and when they came to the bottom in the middle of the fall, they reſted a little; and as the water next below the fall is not rapid, as before-mentioned, they threw themſelves out into it, thinking to ſwim on ſhore. I have ſaid before, that one part of the fall is on one ſide of the iſland, the other on the other ſide. Hence it is, that the waters of the two cataracts running againſt each other, turn back againſt the rock that is juſt under the iſland. Therefore, hardly had the Indians begun to ſwim, before the waves of the eddy threw them down with violence againſt the rock from whence they came. They tried it ſeveral times, but at laſt grew weary; and by being often thrown againſt the rock they were much bruiſed, and the ſkin torn off their bodies in many places. So they were obliged to climb up ſtairs again to the iſland, not knowing what to do. After ſome time they perceived Indians on the ſhore, to whom they cried out. Theſe ſaw and pitied them, but gave them little hope or help: yet they made haſte down to the fort, and told the commandant where two of their brothers were. He perſuaded them to try all poſſible means of relieving the two poor Indians; and it was done in this manner.

The water that runs on the eaſt ſide of this iſland is ſhallow, eſpecially a little above the iſland towards the eaſtern ſhore. The commandant cauſed poles to be made and pointed with iron: two Indians took upon them to walk to this iſland by the help of theſe poles, to ſave the other poor creatures, or periſh themſelves. They took leave of all their friends as if they were going to death. Each had two ſuch poles in his hands, to ſet to the bottom of the ſtream, to keep them ſteady. So they went and got to the iſland, and having given poles to the two poor Indians there, they all returned ſafely to the main. Thoſe two Indians who in the above mentioned manner were firſt brought to this iſland, are yet alive. They were nine days on the iſland, and almoſt ready to ſtarve to death.——Now ſince the road to this iſland has been found, the Indians go there often to kill deer, which have tried to croſs the river above the fall, and are driven upon the iſland by the ſtream: but if the King of France would give me all Canada, I would not venture to go to this iſland; and were you to ſee it, ſir, I am ſure you would have the ſame ſentiment.—On the weſt ſide of this iſland are ſome ſmall iſlands or rocks of no conſequence. The eaſt ſide of the river is almoſt perpendicular, the weſt ſide the river more ſloping. In former times a part of the rock at the fall, which is on the weſt ſide of the iſland, hung over in ſuch a manner, that the water which fell perpendicularly from it, left a vacancy below, ſo that people could go under between the rock and the water; but the prominent part

ſome

ſome years ſince broke off and fell down.——The breadth of the fall, as it runs in a ſemicircle, is reckoned to be about ſix arpents. The iſland is in the middle of the fall, and from it on each ſide is almoſt the ſame breadth; the breadth of the iſland at its lower end is two thirds of an arpent, or thereabouts.——Below the fall, in the holes of the rocks, are great plenty of eels, which the Indians and French catch with their hands without any other means: I ſent down two Indian boys, who directly came up with twenty fine ones.——Every day, when the ſun ſhines, you ſee here from ten o'clock in the morning to two in the afternoon, below the fall, and under you, where you ſtand at the ſide of the fall, a glorious rainbow, and ſometimes two, one within the other. I was ſo happy as to be at the fall on a fine clear day, and it was with great delight I viewed this rainbow, which had almoſt all the colours you ſee in a rainbow in the air. The more vapours, the brighter and clearer is the rainbow. I ſaw it on the eaſt ſide of the fall in the bottom under the place where I ſtood, but above the water. When the wind carries the vapours from that place, the rainbow is gone, but appears again as ſoon as new vapours come. From the fall to the landing above it where the canoes from Lake Erie put aſhore (or from the fall to the upper end of the carrying-place) is half a mile. Lower the canoes dare not come, leſt they ſhould be obliged to try the fate of the two Indians, and perhaps with leſs ſucceſs.—They have often found below the fall pieces of human bodies, perhaps drunken Indians, that have unhappily come down to the fall. I was told at Oſwego, that in October or thereabout, ſuch plenty of feathers are to be found here below the fall, that a man in a day's time can gather enough of them for ſeveral beds, which feathers they ſaid came off the birds killed at the fall. I aſked the French, if this was true? They told me they had never ſeen any ſuch thing; but that if the feathers were picked off the dead birds, there might be ſuch a quantity. The French told me, they had often thrown whole great trees into the water above, to ſee them tumble down the fall: they went down with ſurpriſing ſwiftneſs, but could never be ſeen afterwards; whence 'twas thought there was a bottomleſs deep or abyſs juſt under the fall. I am too of opinion, that there muſt be a vaſt deep here; yet I think if they had watched very well, they might have found the trees at ſome diſtance below the fall. The rock of the fall conſiſts of a grey limeſtone.

Here you have, ſir, a ſhort deſcription of this famous Niagara cataract; you may depend upon the truth of what I write you. You muſt excuſe me if you find in my account, no extravagant wonders. I cannot make nature otherwiſe than I find it. I had rather it ſhould be ſaid of me in time to come that I related things as they were, and that all is found to agree with my deſcription, than to be eſteemed a falſe wonder-maker.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Peter Kalm.

ANTIQUITIES.

Extracts from ſeveral letters concerning the Roman antiquities, and the temples of the ancients.

AFTER all the wonders that have been related of the temples of Jupiter Olympius, Diana of Epheſus, Serapis, &c. it may well be queſtioned, if, upon the whole, thoſe ancient edifices ſurpaſſed the modern churches in grandeur and riches. To determine the point, it will be neceſſary to take a view of the temples built in the plains, and thoſe erected in great cities.

Traverſe the open countries of Greece, Peloponneſus, and the adjacent iſles, and you will every where meet with little edifices, ſaid to be temples; ſome half in ruins, others in tolerable good condition, without any thing material to diſtinguiſh them; no external ornaments, moſt of them brick, and the beſt of them finiſhed in a dome or roof, ornamented with ſome ſlight ſculpture. A few indeed there are ſurrounded with groves, conſecrated by ſuperſtition, or deſigned to ſhade the worſhippers of the idol; all of them placed in deſarts, uninhabited, except by here and there a hermit, who makes it his whole ſtudy to amuſe travellers with fables. It is not therefore among theſe ſtructures that you are to look for the magnificence of the Grecian temples.

The Romans, who were alſo accuſtomed to erect temples in the country, derived all their deities, cœleſtial, terreſtrial, and infernal, from Greek origin. There was not a ſingle canton of Attica, or Theſſaly, where ſome metamorphoſis had not been wrought, or ſome divine combat happened. Theſe exploits ſerved to extend ſuperſtition, and multiply the monuments that were to perpetuate it. But the Romans, who were the petty imitators of the Greek, fell ſhort of their maſters in the dimenſions of their inſulated temples.

It may perhaps be ſaid, that we give the name of temples to edifices, which, in ancient times, were never conſidered as ſuch; but without entering into a diſcuſſion, let it ſuffice, that the buildings we are ſpeaking of, were ſacred and public; ſtill retaining their firſt furniture of ſtatues, altars, and tripods. We meet with nothing more eſſential to the ceremonious part of worſhip, among the larger temples of Athens and Corinth. If no other ſtructures were to be comprehended in the denomination of temples, but thoſe whoſe extent is to be meaſured by acres and ſtadia, it muſt be admitted that Rome herſelf, the city of all the Gods, had no more than three; thoſe of Jupiter Capitolinus, of Peace, and the Pantheon. Theſe are the only ones that were above the ordinary ſize; the laſt ſtill ſubſiſting, is but 144 feet in diameter. Time has alſo ſpared the temple of Fortuna Virilis, and of Veſta: the one is an oblong ſquare, the other round: the Pantheon will hold them both.

We know to what heights the bold imaginations of the ancient archi-

architects ascended, in their profane edifices, as theatres, baths, and Basilicæ. But we must examine their city temples, to know if they did as much in honour to their Gods.

Most of the antiquarians, who have treated of ancient temples, have been more curious in describing their magnificence, than in fixing their dimensions. In what they have said upon this head, we have discovered two marks of inaccuracy, out of which has arisen the false idea that has prevailed of the sacred edifices of Greece and Rome. 1. They apply to temples in general, what appertained only to some particular ones. 2. They distinguish not between the temple and its appendages. They tell us, that in the front of these temples, there was always a spacious court, called the Area, where merchants vended the necessaries for sacrifices, offerings, and libations; that there was besides a fountain, for purifying the sacrificators and victims; that from the Area you passed into a court called Atrium; thence to the Vestibulum, and then into the body of the building, named Cella, where were the Gods, altars, &c. This Cella consisted of three principal divisions; the Basilica, answering our nave; the Adytum, like our sanctuary; and the Tribunal, where stood the statue of the deity whose name the temple bore. They speak of the Penetrale and Sacrarium, and are not a little perplexed about the distribution of these several parts. If this description holds good of the temple of Diana Ephesea, or of Jupiter Olympius, it cannot of most of the rest.

Ancient Rome was of immense extent; but, considering the great number of temples contained within it, we must suppose it at three times as large as it really was, if all those temples were furnished with Portico's, Prodromi, &c. It is certain, that during the first six centuries of Rome, the temples were no larger, nor more magnificent, than the houses of the citizens, which were but of one floor; their poverty would admit of no more. Such at least, was the state of things before the Romans made conquests in Greece. Pliny assures, that in the 662d year of the city, there was not a marble column in any public edifice; at which time the temple of the Feretrian Jupiter was but fifteen feet in length. Fortune was one of the deities most honoured by the Romans; the worship of Vesta was held most sacred, and what I have remarked of the temples of these goddesses, which are still standing, may suffice to moderate the ideas of those, who have not seen them, as to their extent.

The revolution in the government under Julius Cæsar, brought about a general one in the arts; which, till then, were the concern only of a few opulent citizens, as Crassus, Lucullus, Pompey, &c. The temples of the Gods were the first public structures where magnificence succeeded meanness, and brick was converted into marble; yet these sacred buildings increased but little in size. The great men built more for themselves than for the Gods; they enlarged their palaces; they erected aqueducts, baths, and the Forum.

We are not to rely upon the report of architects, concerning the sacred monuments of antiquity. Frequently led by prejudice, they are

are too ſparing of criticiſm in their obſervations; they too readily imagine beauties in the antique; and, in repreſenting ruins, when they meet not with all that their fancy ſuggeſts, they are apt to add ſomething of their own. Palladio, for inſtance, who has deſigned the temple of Fauſtina, ſays, that though he could diſcover no ornaments within it, yet it muſt certainly have been enriched with very magnificent ones; and ſo takes his crayon and ſketches niches, ſtatues, and pedeſtals, and then cries out, *ſuch was the inſide of the temple of Fauſtina!* He goes ſtill further, and in the heat of his compoſition, in the front, and on the right and left, he adds grand portico's, without recollecting, that he encroached on the temple of Rhemus, which ſtood but ten paces from the other, and without conſidering that he barred up the paſſage of the triumphers, who proceeded to the capitol along the *via ſacra*.

The temple of the Olympian Jove at Athens, we are told, was more than four ſtadia in circumference; that is, above two thouſand four hundred feet: be it ſo. But let us make the ſame diſtribution of this ſpace as the ancients did, and we ſhall have a juſt idea of its real ſize. In this circle muſt be included, a monument, ſacred to Saturn and Rhea, a wood, ſtatues without number, and Coloſſuſes as enormous as thoſe at Rhodes, all which muſt reduce Jupiter's temple to the ſize of an ordinary houſe, as we ſhall ſee hereafter it really was. What then ſhall we ſay of the Greek temples, in which were libraries, gymnaſia, and baths? Why doubtleſs, that they were ſacred villæ, but no temples.

M. le Roi's *Ruins of the Monuments of Greece*, lately publiſhed, have given me the ſatisfaction of finding examples ſufficient to juſtify my notions, as to the magnitude of the ancient temples. According to this gentleman's dimenſions, the columns of the Pantheon of Hadrian, one of the vaſteſt monuments of Greece, were ſcarce above ſixteen feet high, though not formed out of one block. Thoſe at Rome in the Campo Vaccino, in the forum of Nerva, and in that of Pallas, are ſtill ſhorter, though of ſeveral pieces; yet as theſe ſerved for decorations of public places, it is natural to think they were of ſome of the largeſt proportions.

Perhaps it will be urged that they placed ſeveral orders one above another, which was, indeed, the caſe in ſome temples of Greece. Pauſanias mentions only two or three of theſe; which, in ſo exact and attentive a traveller, is a convincing proof that the double order was rare. Vitruvius does not aſſert it of the Hypæthrum, and aſſigns temples of that form, to no leſs deities than Jupiter, Cœlus, and the Sun.

By entering into theſe particulars, I pretend not to inform the connoiſſeurs, but to give an account of ſuch works as I think neceſſary towards forming a juſt idea of the ancient temples. Their ſtructure differing ſo widely, from that of our churches, that the one can by no means lead us to an exact knowledge of the other. Whoever has ſeen St. Sulpice at Paris, but not St. Roch, may pretty nearly imagine the compoſition, form, and diſtribution of the latter church, from a bare knowledge, that it is ſomewhat leſs than the former: but ſuch degrees of compariſon will be inſufficient

between

between the ancient and the modern. It will give very little ſatisfaction to obſerve, that all antiquity never produced any thing of a ſacred building, ſo vaſt as St. Peter's at Rome; a reaſon ſhould alſo be given, why it did not, nor could do it.

I am ſufficiently appriſed of what ſtrikes the imagination, and raiſes it to ſuch romantic heights, whilſt we attend to the deſcriptions of ancient temples: it was the prodigious number of columns they were enriched with, that inchants us. How can we avoid believing an edifice to be extremely vaſt, that is ſupported by a hundred, or a hundred and fifty pillars? We have ſeen Gothic churches, with not above forty or fifty, wide enough to loſe ourſelves in. How vaſt then, we ſay, muſt the temples have been, which had twice or thrice that number? The miſtake of the fancy ariſes from this, that it places within the body of the temple, or in the Cella, that which really ſtood without it. It ſhould be noted, in general, that this Cella was the leaſt object of the old architects care; they never began to think about it, before they had diſtributed and adorned the exterior, becauſe that was to be the proof of genius, taſte, and magnificence. The grand was not then eſtimated by the number of ſquare feet contained in the area, which the wall incloſed, but from their outworks, of an hundred and twenty columns, as thoſe of Hadrian's Pantheon, or of thirty-ſix only, as of thoſe of the temple of Theſeus. From the ruins of Athens it even appears, that the richneſs and extent of the outworks were ſometimes the very cauſe of contracting the Cella, within a narrower ſpace than might have been otherwiſe allotted it.

What I have been laſt obſerving, reſpects temples of an oblong ſquare, the moſt uſual form. They did not keep altogether to the ſame rules in their Rotundo's, or circular temples; ſome were ſurrounded with pillars, without any portico to the entrance; ſuch are the temples of Veſta, at Rome and Tivoli; others had portico's before them, without any encircling columns, an inſtance of which we meet with in the Roman Pantheon, the moſt ſuperb and vaſt monument of that form, which perhaps the ancients ever erected; of this latter form of circular temples Vitruvius makes no mention; and, to the former, he aſſigns a diameter of the length of one column only, with its capital and baſe, ſo that nothing of a grand extent could ever take place here.

But to ſtrengthen my proofs of the ſmall extent of the ancient temples; I will, in the firſt place, bring that of Jupiter Olympius at Athens, as an example. According to M. le Roi, the Cella was no more than ſix toiſes wide, and ſomething exceeding ſixteen in length. Obſerve now, to what a ſmall matter is an edifice reduced, which has been affirmed to be no leſs than four ſtadia in circumference! Take notice too, that this was an Hypæthrum, or open at top. Hadrian's Pantheon was twenty toiſes long, by leſs than fourteen wide. Pauſanias aſſigns the height of ſixty-eight feet to the temple of Jupiter at Olympia, and makes it two hundred and thirty feet long, and ninety-five wide. From the length and breadth we muſt deduct thoſe of the ailes, Prodromus, and Opiſthodomus, taking the

the height from the cieling, and not from the angular vertex of the Faſtigium; and then this temple will, at moſt, be upon an equality with many churches in Rome and Paris, built about two centuries ago, in the taſte of the Greek architecture; but nothing to compare with our Gothic cathedrals, in point of ſpacious magnitude.

If he was from Greece to Rome, and examine the temple of Veſpaſian, we ſhall find that it was really grand. And, if the taſte of the anchitecture had been anſwerable to the capacity and richneſs of it, Athens itſelf could not have ſhewn any thing beyond it; but the architect aiming, perhaps, at ſomething new, was, it muſt be allowed, bold in his deſign, but left it quite deſtitute of graces. Its length, of three hundred and forty feet, beſides the portico, with a breadth of two hundred and fifty, ſet it plainly above all the modern churches of France or Italy, except St. Peter's; but it ſtill falls ſhort of many Gothic ones.

What added much to the majeſty of the ancient temples, was their high elevation above the ſubjacent plain, with an eaſy aſcent to their portico's by a flight of five, ſeven, or nine broad ſtairs, which always disjoined them from every profane building, and gave the diſtant eye a full view of their form and ornaments on every ſide; the number of bronze and marble ſtatues, which decorated the avenues and inſide of the portico's, the profuſion of gilt work, and the allegoric groups in the front, all combining to form a maſs, which carried gravity without heavineſs; grand, but not gigantic. Thoſe rich and elegant compoſitions, charm us even in the graver's repreſentations: what effect then muſt they not have produced on the minds of thoſe who had the infinitely greater advantage of viewing them on the ſpot, in their own precious materials!

After what has been ſaid concerning the temples of the ancients, it is natural to conſider the buildings called churches, which ſucceeded them, after Chriſtianity began to take place of Paganiſm. Theſe buildings, during a long period of time, wanted both the elegance and the riches of the ancient temples, and it is thoſe only which have been erected ſince the fifteenth century that can be conſidered as models, either of proportion or ornament. The ſeveral changes, however, which theſe buildings have ſuffered in their figure, ſtructure, and decoration, is a ſubject that ſeems not altogether unworthy of attention.

To mark the gradual progreſs of any art, from its firſt rudiments to its perfection, is extremely pleaſing, but we are much more ſtruck when we ſee this art diſappear at once, as if by a ſtroke of inchantment; when, not even the idea of perfection remains, when the moſt obvious and eaſy rules are forgotten, the moſt natural principles neglected, and the moſt rude and diſguſting heaps thrown together, while models of beauty and propriety were every where to be ſeen in the buildings of former times.

It is difficult to conceive by what ſtrange fatality it could happen, that the architects of the fifth and ſixth centuries, in all parts of Europe, rejected, as if by common conſent, the Greek and Roman manner, choſe to ſet up pillars more like the Doric, the heavieſt of the three Grecian orders, than any other. They ſaw in the friezes of regular ſtructures,

ſtructures, figures of eagles and griffins; the eagle they neglected, and they copied the griffin for no other apparent reaſon than becauſe it was a monſter not exiſting in nature: in the bas relief they found geniuſſes, trophies and flowers, none of which they thought proper to imitate, but they hewed out owls, and frogs, and monkeys, and, in a thouſand other inſtances, ſhewed a perverſion of taſte and judgment, which would have been altogether incredible, if the monuments of it were not ſtill extant among us. Of theſe the old Engliſh Gothic are certainly the chief, both for their antiquity and their grandeur; but before there was any ſtructure erected in the Gothic ſtyle, many execrable things, called buildings, were produced upon the degraded principles of Grecian architecture, and the time from the extinction, or rather perverſion of ancient taſte, may be divided into three periods; from the fourth century to the ninth, from the ninth to the end of the fifteenth, and from that time to the preſent.

Though the Chriſtians were at firſt ſo ſcattered and oppreſſed by perſecution, that they had no better places of worſhip than the caves, which they formed or made on the ſides of rocks, or below the ſurface of the ground, yet they had public places of worſhip before the fourth century. Some eccleſiaſtical authors have aſſerted, that the Chriſtians had ſpacious churches richly adorned before the time of Conſtantine the Great; for they ſay, that the firſt object of his care, after the defeat of Mazentius, was the reparation of the temples of the true God; but to give theſe authors all their weight, their teſtimony can only refer to the churches of the Eaſt; thoſe in the Leſſer Aſia, in Syria, and the Lower Egypt; thoſe of the Weſt, and even of Rome, are entirely out of the queſtion; for though it be true, that, from the time of Trajan to that of Conſtantine, the emperors reſided as much in Aſia as in Europe, yet it is equally true, that Chriſtianity was much more repreſſed and reſtrained in Europe than in Aſia. During the reign of Dioclefian, and ſome other emperors, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their moderation, the Chriſtians ventured to quit their vaults and catacombs, and erected ſome buildings, which were ſet apart for the public worſhip of God; but as they were in perpetual fear of perſecution, even when they did not ſuffer it, ſo long as the emperors continued idolaters, they did not dare to give their churches an air of grandeur, leſt the jealouſy of the infidels ſhould raiſe a new ſtorm againſt them. It ſeems therefore probable, that the ſpacious and rich churches mentioned by Euſebius and Nicephorus, were only ſpacious and rich in compariſon of the caverns and dens, in which the Chriſtians aſſembled in times of actual perſecution; of theſe there are not now the leaſt remains, but perhaps it is eaſy to form a juſt idea of them, by conſidering what the churches were, which were erected when Chriſtianity was firſt the eſtabliſhed religion, when its patrons were the lords of the world, and its profeſſors might ſafely hold the power of idolaters in defiance. Of theſe there are ſeveral now extant; ſome that were built in the reign of Conſtantine, and others from the time of his children and ſucceſſors, till the total ruin of the empire.

We muſt therefore date our enquiry into the form of the architecture and decorations of the churches of the Weſt from the reign of Conſtantine.

ſtantine. This prince, after his converſion, did not content himſelf with repairing the churches which had been built already, but he ſignalized his zeal by many monuments, of the triumph of that religion which he had adopted. He might indeed have devoted to the ſervice of Chriſtianity ſome of the fineſt temples of Pagan ſuperſtition, and poſterity would then not only have commended his piety, but admired his taſte. He thought, perhaps, that the Pagan temples had been too much profaned by idolatry to receive the pure worſhippers of Chriſt; he might think them too ſmall, or he might not chuſe to give his heathen ſubjects offence; however, for theſe, or ſome other reaſons, he choſe rather to build new ſtructures, than change the uſe of the old; and, therefore, he gave his own palace of Latran, at Mount Cœlius, to ſupply materials for building a Chriſtian church. Soon after which he built that of St. Peter, at Mount Vatican, and another in the Oſtian way, dedicated to St. Paul. All theſe were built upon the ſame plan, and that of St. Paul ſtill preſerves its original form, called the Baſilic, becauſe it was the ſame with that of certain large buildings adjacent to royal palaces, where ſovereign princes adminiſtered juſtice to their people; ſome other buildings, called alſo from their figure, Baſilics, were uſed as a kind of exchange for merchants to negociate their buſineſs in the time of this emperor. A Baſilic was a pile of building twice as long as it was wide, and terminated at one of its extremities by a hemicycle; two orders of columns placed one upon another reached the whole length of the building within, and formed one grand walk in the middle, between one row of columns and the other, and two narrower walks, one between each row of columns and the wall. To the extremity terminated by the hemicycle, there was ſometimes added a branch, or arm, reaching from one ſide to the other, and giving the whole building the form of a T. This form of building was preferred by Conſtantine, probably becauſe it was roomy, ſolemn, majeſtic, and expreſſed the figure of the croſs. St. Paul's, however, though in its original ſtate, does by no means give us a juſt idea of the Baſilics of antiquity, from which it was copied; for its want of proportion, and the bad taſte of its ornaments, ſufficiently ſhew that architecture was greatly degenerated, even in the time of Conſtantine. The nave is adorned with four rows of columns, twenty in each row, which divide it into five walks, each column being one block of marble, except a very few; of the forty that form the middle walk, twenty-four are ſaid to have been brought from the tomb of Adrian; they are about three feet in diameter, of the Corinthian order, fluted; the marble is veined with blue, and there is nothing of the kind among all the remains of antiquity that exceeds them, either in workmanſhip or materials; the other ſixteen are of a greyiſh white, and are the moſt clumſy and heavy imaginable; ſcarce any two of them are the ſame in all their proportions, and there is not one in which the lines of the fluting are ſtraight, or the hollow cut out, and of an equal depth. It appears, at the firſt glance, that the carver worked merely by his

eye, without any principle to direct him, and, at every ſtroke of his chiſſel, looked with a ſcrupulous perplexity at his model, ſuppoſing that he had not ill imitated it, when he had chipped the ſhaft into grooves from the capital to the baſe. The other forty columns are of granite, and are much leſs; the ſurface may be ſaid to be ſmooth, as a diſtinction from being fluted, but, in every other ſenſe, it is rough and irregular. In the two branches of the tranſverſe part of the building, at the end which forms the top of the T, there are many columns of different kinds of marble, ſome red, ſome grey, and ſome of a dirty white, not anſwering to each other, in any kind of ſymmetry.

The good Greek and Roman architects always gave their columns an entablature: but the architects of Conſtantine not thinking that neceſſary, the columns of St. Paul's nave are without it. Over the columns there is a wall carried up more than thirty feet, which ſupplies the place of the ſecond order of columns, uſed in the Baſilics of the Romans; the two branches of the croſs only have a cieling; the nave is only covered with a ſloping roof, of which the naked timbers are ſeen from below. Upon this occaſion, it may be remarked, that none of the firſt Roman churches were vaulted, for among all that remain, there is not one with ſuch a roof to be found, and in thoſe which have cielings, the cieling appears manifeſtly to have been added in later times; for it was not common, even in the ſixteenth century, for any part of the church to be cieled, but the chancel. This defect might have been imputed to the timid ignorance of the builders, if it was not certain that thoſe who vaulted the baths of Conſtantine, might, if they had thought fit, have vaulted a church: and it might have been imputed to a ſervile imitation of the Pagan Baſilics, if we had not been told by Vitruvius, that ſome of them were covered with vaulted roofs. As to the front of the Baſilic of St. Paul, there is a modern portico about twenty feet high, and the reſt is a brick wall, having on the point at top a Greek croſs, decorated with ſome rude moſaic. To this general deſcription, many particulars may be added, which will ſhew in a ſtronger light the ſtupidity and ill taſte of the time; ſome of the columns have no baſe at all; others are all baſe, being one ſquare block; in one place a column of the Corinthian order is placed oppoſite to one of the Compoſite; in another, the Tuſcan is contraſted with the Ionic, yet the whole appears to have been the painful effort of long labour, and unremitted diligence; nor muſt it be forgotten, that the twenty-four columns, which were already exquiſitely finiſhed, are, by an ingenious contrivance, made to ſhare in the general impropriety, for, inſtead of being equally divided in oppoſite rows, thirteen of them are placed on one ſide, and eleven on the other.

Thus it appears, that all which the magnificence of Conſtantine, who erected the edifice, and of Theodoſius, who added ſome ornaments, could effect, was to raiſe a vaſt ſtructure, and to decorate it with the ſpoils of thoſe buildings that had been erected when the arts were in their perfection. After the perſecutions againſt Chriſtianity had entirely ceaſed, more churches abounded

abounded at Rome, than at any other place; they were erected over the tombs of martyrs, and even formed out of the houſes, which they had inhabited; little obſcure oratories were enlarged into public temples, and the edicts that were publiſhed from the time of Conſtantine, to that of Theodoſius, for the deſtruction of Pagan temples, furniſhed the pious founders with ſpoils of ineſtimable value, of which, however, they made a very bad uſe; for the plan of Conſtantine's Baſilics was univerſally followed, whether the church to be built was little or great, except that ſometimes the building at the end, which gave the whole the figure of the croſs, was omitted: they are all filled with columns, taken from ancient buildings, and ſet up without the leaſt regard to their height or their diameter, to the kind of marble, the order, or the decorations by which they are diſtinguiſhed; from thoſe which were too long the baſe is taken away, and thoſe that were too ſhort a ſupplemental baſe was added, ſo that ſome columns in the ſame row have two baſes, and ſome have none. Entablatures were quite out of faſhion, and neither frieze nor moulding of the cornice was to be attempted: ſuch are all the churches that are at this time to be found in Rome, except two or three rotundas, and thoſe which have been erected or modernized ſince the revival of the arts. Such are the principal productions of twelve ſucceſſive ages, and when they are beheld and conſidered it is eaſy to make a juſt eſtimation of the magnificence which has been attributed to them by the authors of the lives of the popes, ſuch as Anaſtaſius the library keeper, Platina, and ſome others. There are, however, ſeven or eight ancient buildings that have been converted into Chriſtian churches, but they are neither great nor beautiful, the Pantheon excepted, and ſo diligent were the ſaints, in the firſt ardour of their zeal, to fulfill the edicts of the emperor, for the abolition of Pagan ingenuity, that of 2000 temples, which were ſtanding within the walls of Rome, in the meridian of her glory, theſe are all that remain: the temple of Fauſtina ſerves at this hour for a chapel to a religious houſe, and the temple of Remus is become a kind of veſtibule to a conventual church.

Extract of ſome letters from Rome, concerning the Pantheon of Agrippa, now called the Rotonda.

THIS beautiful edifice has the following inſcription on the frieze of the portico,

M. AGRIPPA. L. F. COS. TERTIVM FECIT.

which has given riſe to an opinion generally received, that the whole temple was built by Agrippa. Yet ſeveral antiquarians and artiſts, have ſuppoſed that the Pantheon exiſted as long ago as the commonwealth, and that Agrippa only embelliſhed it, and added the portico. The antiquarians lay great ſtreſs upon the authority of Dion Caſſius, who, ſpeaking of the magnificence of Agrippa, ſays, *and he alſo finiſhed or perfected the Pantheon.* Michael Angelo was perſuaded, that the body of the temple, and the portico which leads into it, were the work of three ſeveral architects. His reaſon was, that the roof, and the order which ſupports it, do not tally with each other, and want much of that elegance and ſymmetry ſo

ſtriking in the portico, which is of a far more majeſtic architecture than any thing within. This portico carries indeed all the evidence of an additional work. It ſtands unconnected with the temple, which projects behind it, and finiſhes with a pediment. Now the ancients never had any idea of placing one pediment behind another, or over, or within another. Theſe were innovations of the ſixteenth and ſeventeenth centuries.

I ſhall attempt an account, not a minute and particular deſcription, of the Pantheon, as Agrippa left it, at leaſt, ſuch as it was before the irruption of the Barbarians.

The form of the body of the Pantheon is round, or cylindrical, and its roof or dome is ſpherical; it is 144 feet diameter within, and the hight of it, from the pavement to the grand aperture on its top, through which it receives the light, is juſt as much. It is of the Corinthian order, the inner circumference is divided into ſeven grand niches, wrought in the thickneſs of the wall: ſix of which are flat at the top, but the ſeventh, oppoſite to the entrance, is arched. Before each nich, are two columns of antique yellow marble, fluted, and of one entire block, making in all fourteen, the fineſt in Rome. The whole wall of the temple, as high as the grand cornice incluſive, is caſed with divers ſorts of precious marble in compartments. The frieze is entirely of porphyry. Above the grand cornice riſes an attic, in which were wrought at equal diſtances fourteen oblong ſquare niches: between each nich were four marble pilaſters, and between the pilaſters, marble tables of various kinds. This attic had a compleat entablature; but the cornice projected leſs than that of the grand order below. Immediately from this cornice, ſprings the ſpherical roof, divided by bands, which croſs each other, like the meridians and parallels of an artificial terreſtrial globe. The ſpaces between the bands, decreaſe in ſize as they approach the top of the roof, to which, however, they do not reach, there being a conſiderable plain ſpace between them and the great opening. That ſo bold a roof might be as light as poſſible, the architect formed the ſubſtance of the ſpaces between the bands, of nothing but lime and pumice ſtones. The walls below were decorated with lead and braſs, and works of carved ſilver over them; and the roof was covered on the outſide with plates of gilded bronze. There was an aſcent from the ſpringing of the roof to the very ſummit, by a flight of ſeven ſtairs. And if certain authors may be credited, theſe ſtairs were ornamented with pedeſtrian ſtatues, ranged as an amphitheatre. This notion is founded on a paſſage of Pliny, who ſays, *that* DIOGENES *the ſculptor decorated the Pantheon of* AGRIPPA *with elegant ſtatues, yet that it was difficult to judge of their merit, upon account of their elevated ſituation.* For my own part, I cannot believe theſe ſtatues were any other than thoſe placed in the niches of the attic, if not thoſe on the top of the portico. This portico is compoſed of ſixteen columns of granite, four feet in diameter, eight of which ſtand in front, with an equal intercolumnation all along, contrary to the rule of Vitruvius, who is for having the ſpace anſwering to the door of a temple, wider than the reſt. On theſe columns is a pediment, whoſe tympanum, or flat, was ornamented with bas-reliefs

liefs in braſs; the croſs beams which formed the cieling of the portico were covered with the ſame metal, and ſo were the doors. The aſcent up to the portico was by eight or nine ſteps.

Such was the Pantheon, the richneſs of which induced Pliny to rank it among the wonders of the world.

I have taken no notice of eight little altars, which are between the grand niches, and advance into the church; I muſt own they are very rich, but I do not take them to be antique; no older I dare ſay, than the period when the Pantheon was converted into a church, and the beſt things about them are ſtill more modern.

The eruption of Veſuvius, in the reign of Tiberius, damaged the Pantheon very conſiderably; it was repaired by Domitian, which occaſioned ſome writers to mention that prince as the founder of the building. The emperor Adrian alſo did ſomething to it. But it appears, that the Pantheon is more indebted to Septimius Severus, than to any one ſince its erection. The moſt perhaps that any of his predeceſſors had done, was the adding ſome ornament to it: Septimius beſtowed eſſential reparations upon it. The following inſcription appears upon the architrave:

IMP. CAES. SEPTIMIVS. SEVERVS.
PIVS. PERTINAX.
ARABICVS. PARTHICVS. PONTIF.
MAX. TRIB. POT.
XI. COS. III. P. P. ET. IMP. CAES.
MARCUS.
AVRELIVS. ANTONINVS. PIVS.
FELIX. AUG. TRIB.
POT. V. COS. PROCOS. PANTHEVM.
VETVSTATE.
CORRVPTVM. CVMOMNI. CVL.
TV. RESTITVERVNT.

It is really a matter of aſtoniſhment, that a ſtructure, which granting it to have been built by Agrippa, was not more than 200 years old, ſhould have fallen into decay through age. This ſingle conſideration ſeems ſufficient to confirm the opinion of thoſe who believe it to have ſtood in the time of the commonwealth.

The temple ſubſiſted in all its grandeur, till the incurſion of Alaric in the time of Honorius. Zozymus relates, that the Romans having engaged to furniſh this Barbarian prince with 3000 pounds weight of gold, and 5000 pounds weight of ſilver, upon condition that he ſhould depart from their walls; and it proving impoſſible to raiſe thoſe ſums, either out of the public treaſury, or private purſes, they were obliged to ſtrip the temples of their ſtatues and ornaments of gold and ſilver. It is probable that the Pantheon ſupplied a good part, as that of Jupiter Capitolinus was the only one in Rome, that could vie with it for riches.

Alaric carried off nothing from the Romans beſides their precious metals. Thirty-nine years after this, Genſeric, King of the Vandals, took away part of their marbles; and whether from a greedineſs of plunder, or from a reliſh of the productions of art, loaded one of his ſhips with ſtatues. It cannot be queſtioned, but that on this occaſion, the Pantheon was forced to part with more of its ornaments, and that the ineſtimable works of Diogenes became the prey of this Barbarian.

Before theſe unwelcome viſits of the Goths and Vandals, the Chriſtian emperors had iſſued edicts for demoliſhing the Pagan temples.

But the Romans, whatever was their motives, ſpared the Pantheon, which is known to have ſuffered no damage from the zeal of the pontiffs, or the indignation of the ſaints, before the firſt ſiege of Rome by Alaric. It remained ſo rich till about the year 655, as to excite the avarice of Conſtantius II. who came from Conſtantinople to pillage the Pantheon, and executed his purpoſe ſo far as to ſtrip it both of its inſide and outſide brazen coverings, which he tranſported to Syracuſe, where they ſoon after fell into the hands of the Saracens.

About fifty years before this, Pope Boniface IV. had obtained the Pantheon of the Emperor Phocas, to make a church of it. The artiſts of thoſe days were totally ignorant of the excellence of the Greek and Roman architecture, and ſpoiled every thing they laid their hands upon. To this period, certain alterations are to be referred, of which I ſhall ſpeak by and by.

After the devaſtations of the Barbarians, Rome was contracted within a narrow compaſs, the ſeven hills were abandoned, and the Campus Martius, being an even plain, and near the Tyber, became the ground plat of the whole city. The Pantheon happening to ſtand at the entrance of the Campus Martius, was preſently ſurrounded with houſes, which ſpoiled the fine proſpect of it; and it was yet more deplorably diſgraced by ſome of them which ſtood cloſe to its walls. Pedlars ſheds were built even within its portico, and the intercolumnations were bricked up, to the irreparable damage of the matchleſs pillars, of which ſome loſt part of their capitals, ſome of their baſes, and others were chiſſeled out ſix or ſeven inches deep, and as many feet high, to let in poſts. Which excavations are to this day half filled up with brick and mortar, a ſad monument of the licentiouſneſs of the vulgar, of the ſtupid avarice of thoſe who ſold them the privilege to ruin the nobleſt piece of art in the world!

This diſorder continued till the pontificate of Eugene IV. whoſe zeal for the decency of a conſecrated place, prevailed upon him to have all the houſes cleared away that incumbered the Pantheon, and ſo the miſerable barracks in the portico were knocked down.

From the time Conſtantius carried off the braſs plating of the external roof, that part was expoſed to the injuries of the weather, or, at beſt, was but ſlightly tiled in, till Benedict II. covered it with lead, which Nicholas V. renewed in a better ſtyle.

I cannot find that from this time to Urban VIII. any pope did any thing remarkable to the Pantheon.

Raphael Urbin, who had no equal as a painter, and who as an architect had no ſuperior, left a conſiderable ſum by his will, for the reparation of the Pantheon, where his tomb is placed. Perino de la Vagua, Jacomo Udino, Annibale Carrachi, Flaminio Vacca, and the celebrated Archangelo Corelli did the ſame. All the ornaments within, that have any claim to be called good, are of the latter times, the paintings merit eſteem, and the ſtatues, tho' not maſter pieces, do honour to ſculpture, which alone is a proof that they are poſterior to the 15th century.

But I muſt ſay, with all the reſpect due to a pontiff, who was otherwiſe a protector, and, even a practiſer of the arts, it were much to

be wiſhed that Urban VIII. had not known that the Pantheon exiſted. The inſcriptions cut at the ſide of the door inform us, that he repaired it; yet, at the ſame time that he built up with one hand, he pulled down with the other. He cauſed two belfries of a wretched taſte to be erected on the ancient front work, and he diveſted the portico of all the remains of its ancient grandeur, I mean the brazen coverture * of the croſs beams, which amounted to ſuch a prodigious quantity, that not only the vaſt baldaquin, or canopy, of the confeſſional in St. Peter's was caſt out of it, but likewiſe a great number of cannon for the caſtle of St. Angelo.

Is it not marvellous, that whilſt all the ſeoperations were carrying on in the portico, he never once thought of repairing the damages which time had wrought in it? Of the ſixteen pillars, which ſupported this magnificent pile, there were no more than thirteen left; the three next the temple of Minerva had diſappeared; with theſe the entablature and an angle of the front had tumbled down. Were there not in Rome fragments enough of antique columns that might have been put together and ſet up, to have prevented the downfal of a pile, which deſerved to ſtand as long as the world endured?

Alexander VII. did what Urban VIII. had neglected to do. At the ſame time that Bernini was conſtructing the colonnade of St. Peter, this pontiff ordered ſearch to be made for pillars to match thoſe of the portico of the Pantheon, and ſome were found not far from the French church of St. Louis, of the very ſame model. They were granite of the iſle of Ilva, and thoſe of the portico were Egyptian granite; the colour however was the ſame, ſo that the effect was equal. The pope's zeal did not ſtop here; he cauſed all the old houſes before the portico to be pulled down, and the ſoil and rubbiſh to be cleared away, which covered the ſteps, and even the baſes of ſome of the pillars. He began covering the roof with marble, and raiſed a lantern over the aperture, to keep out rain; but death took him off before his project was compleated. Clement IX. his ſucceſſor, encloſed the portico within iron rails. Several later popes have added to its decorations, which were all in the taſte of the times they were done in, and the body of the edifice, and its architecture, gained nothing from them. The main object of their holineſſes liberality was the embelliſhment of the grand altar. One gave purple curtains, another beſtowed ſilver tabernacles, others again vaſes, and ſuperb dreſſes, ſuited to the ſolemn ceremonies of religion. All theſe might be called rich, but they had in no ſenſe a tendency to retrieve the ancient majeſty or original ſplendour of the temple. The true guſto of the ornaments was a little imitated at

* Perhaps the writer of this letter never heard that this pope, who was of the family of Barbarini, preſented alſo as much of this metal to his nephew, as was ſufficient for the decoration of his new palace: on which occaſion this remarkable paſquinade was ſtuck up.

Quod non fecerunt Barbari fecere Barbarini.

If ever gingle added force to wit, it was certainly in this inſtance.

the revival of the arts. Good ſtatues took place of the ſkeletons and ſquat figures that ridiculouſly diſgraced the altars for the ſpace of eight centuries. The paintings of Perugino, Cozza, and Greſſi, covered the dull moſaics, with which the Greeks of Conſtantinople had loaded the walls of moſt of the churches in Rome. The porphyry, and the green and yellow antique, found among the old ruins, were employed to much advantage.

Thus you have ſeen, Sir, how far the ancient Pantheon has been modernized from age to age: you may obſerve by the by, that before Alexander VII. none preſumed to meddle with the roof, nor has any ſince, till in the year 1757, when a monſtrous project took place for modernizing it all over. Theſe new works may, perhaps, be the ſubject of ſome future letters.

The alterations lately propoſed to be made in the Pantheon, having been cenſured, the following is a defence of them.

NO alteration is propoſed except in the dome, the attic, and the pavement. The baluſtrade of the ſanctuary indeed has been new done already; but there is no reaſon that this ſhould at all diſguſt the antiquarians, for the old one was certainly of a much later date than the age of Agrippa, or even of Septimius Severus.

Nothing at this time remains of the ancient ornaments of the dome, but the cornice of gilt braſs which ſurrounds the grand aperture; all the other parts having been ſtript of the marbles and metals which covered them, offer nothing to the view but rough maſonry of a dark dirty complexion. The pannels, heretofore decorated with ſilver, ſtill retain ſome fragments of the lead to which the plating was affixed; but moſt of them have loſt even that; and the whole raiſes the idea of an edifice falling to ruin, rather than of the magnificence of ancient architecture. What then can the critics, who thus ſeverely cenſure the reparations now carrying on, find to admire, in any thing which the reparations will hide?

As for the attic, there is great reaſon to doubt of its antiquity, and to ſuſpect that the pilaſters are of that kind of ornaments diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of *modern antiques*. Fontana was of opinion, that in Agrippa's time the place of theſe pilaſters was ſupplied by the Caryatides which Pliny ſpeaks of, and which the antiquarians have ſought for in vain. Indeed, it is impoſſible to conceive where theſe Caryatides could be placed, if the pilaſters are really co-eval with the temple itſelf: but granting the pilaſters to have been of the beſt age of architecture, they were two years ago broken to pieces, and fallen into ruins.

It is with ſtill leſs reaſon the new laying of the pavement gives ſo much offence; for it is almoſt certain that this part of the Pantheon was not antique, I mean not as old as Agrippa, or Severus; but if it were ſo, its ſhattered condition called loudly for repair. The fact however is, that five or ſix feet below the pavement there lies another, as ſeveral eminent artiſts have aſſured me, ſo that the antiquity of the upper one muſt fall to the ground; and it is probable that it did not exiſt before Boniface IV obtained the

the Pantheon of the emperor Phocas, to convert it into a church.

But tho' it cannot be demonſtrated preciſely at what time the floor of the building was laid, it is nevertheleſs certain that it had not always the elevation it has now; this is manifeſt from the plints of the columns being buried more than two thirds under ground, four of which are even upon a level with the pavement.

There remains one article of alteration, as to which I will not take upon me to juſtify thoſe who thought fit to propoſe it; the lantern to be placed over the grand aperture of the dome. This, however, is no conceit of the architect, but proceeds from a much higher authority. At the ſame time that it was reſolved to embelliſh the dome, it was likewiſe determined, by means of this lantern, to ſecure it from the the future injuries of the weather. It muſt indeed be admitted, that the large aperture of the dome is extremely incommodious to the congregation. Together with ſnow and rain, catarrhs and rheumatiſms are too apt to deſcend through it; but to cloſe it up with a cupola, is not only to exclude much of the light, but likewiſe to ſurcharge the edifice with a moſt ridiculous addition. In word, it is to be wiſhed that this project had never taken place.

Account of the Papyrus, by M. le Compte de Caylus.

THE Papyrus, or the Cyperus Niliacus, is a large plant that grows wild in the midſt of the ſtagnating water left in hollow places after the innundation of the Nile. We are told by Theophraſtus and Pliny, that the natives uſed the roots of it for firing, as well as for other purpoſes of wood: that they built little boats of the plant itſelf, and formed the inner bark into ſails, mats, garments, coverlids, and cordage: that they chewed it both raw and ſodden, and ſwallowed the juice as a dainty; but, of all its uſes, the moſt celebrated was that of its ſerving to write upon, like the paper of theſe days, which derives its name from this plant of Egypt. The intermediate part of the ſtalk was cut and ſeparated into different laminæ, which were ſet apart, and dried in the ſun for the manufacture. Theſe laminæ were joined together horizontally and tranſverſely, in ſheets or leaves, upon a ſmooth board; then moiſtened with water, which diſſolved a kind of viſcous glue in the pores of the plant, ſerving to cement and render the whole uniform. The ſheet being thus formed was put into a preſs, and afterwards dried for uſe. Such was the proceſs of making paper in Egypt: but, as the ſheets were coarſe, brown, unequal, and imperfect, the Romans invented methods to bring the fabric to perfection. They contrived a glue or gum, by means of which they could occaſionally enlarge the ſize and volume. They bleached it to a ſurpriſing degree of whiteneſs: they beat it with hammers, ſo as to render it more thin and leſs porous: they ſmoothed and poliſhed it with ivory; and, by a ſort of calendar, gave it a ſhinning gloſs like that of the Chineſe paper. According to the different degrees of delicacy, whiteneſs, and ſize, it acquired different appellations, either from the names of particular manufacturers, from the

the great perſonages who uſed it, or from the particular uſes to which it was put, ſuch as the *Fannian*, the *Livian*, the *Claudian*, the *Imperial*, the *Hieratic*, and the *Amphitheatric*.

A diſſertation on the ancient manner of dating the beginning of the year.

AS I have not met with an account of the time, from whence our anceſtors begun their year, treated of, either accidentally or profeſſedly, in any late author, an hiſtorical deduction of paſſages in our old hiſtorians, tending to illuſtrate the ſubject, may not be unacceptable to many of our readers, ſince the knowledge of it is neceſſary to clear up ſeveral paſſages in Engliſh hiſtory.

From Bede's time quite down to the Norman conqueſt, the conſtant way of computation ſeems to be from Chriſtmas day. For Bede (hiſt. v. 23.) plainly makes January to be the beginning of the year. He places the death of Beretwald, archbiſhop of Canterbury, to the ides of January, A. D. 731, and further informs us, under the ſame year, that Tatwin was conſecrated in his room, on the 10th of June following, a manifeſt proof, that January was at that time one of the firſt months, as June comes after it in the ſame year. The Saxon chronicle begins the year from the nativity of our Lord. See A. D. 763, 827, 963, 1066, &c. quite down to the end.

After the conqueſt, Gervaſe, a monk of Canterbury, in the preface to his chronicle, (Gerv. Doroborn, int. x. ſcript. col. 1336, &c.) takes notice of many different ways of computation in his time, that is, at the end of the xiith, or the beginning of the xiiith century. He ſays, that ſome computed from the annunciation, ſome from the nativity, ſome from the circumciſion, and others from the paſſion of our Lord. The ſolar year, continues he, according to the cuſtom of the Romans, and of the church of God, begins from the calends of January, but he rather chuſes to fix the commencement of it to Chriſtmas day, "becauſe (ibid. 1418, 50.) we compute the age of men from the day of their birth."

This ſhews there was no ſtanding fixed rule of computation in Gervaſe's time, and the following obſervation confirms it, not only in his age, but alſo for ſeveral centuries after him. Matt. Paris (edit. Watts, p. 5.) Matt. Weſtm. (p. 255.) Ralph de Diceto (int. x. ſcript. col. 480.) and Polydor Virgil (p. 150.) place the coronation of William the conqueror upon Chriſtmas day, A. D. 1067, that is, theſe authors begin their new year with that day, at leaſt in this inſtance; whereas, on the contrary, T. Walſingham (Ypodigma Neuſtria, p. 436.) R. Hoveden (p. 258.) and Bromton (int. x. ſcript. col. 661) all refer it to Chriſtmas day, A. D. 1066, which proves, that they do not in this place begin the year till after that day. Matt. Weſtm. (p. 268, ad ann. 1209.) takes notice of this difference in authors, for he obſerves, that "becauſe king John's ſon was born in the Chriſtmas holidays, which authors generally put, *as it were, between the old and new year, in confinio anni præteriti & futuri*, ſome place his birth to the year 1209, others to the foregoing one."

one." But it is no wonder, that different authors ſhould diſagree in this point, when T. Walſingham, one of the moſt accurate of our monkiſh hiſtorians, does not always count from the ſame day. In this inſtance he does not begin the year ſooner than the circumciſion; we ſhall ſee below that he ſometimes dates it from the nativity.

According to this laſt mentioned author, who lived in the xvth century, Edward III. was made king on the 20th day of January (Hiſt. Ang. p. 126.) and proclaimed his peace to the people, that is, as I apprehend it, publiſhed a general pardon on Sunday February the firſt, 1327. Now the particular obſervation of the firſt of February being on a Sunday, fixes it to what we ſhould have called before the late alteration of the ſtyle 1326-7, and not 1327-8; conſequently it is a demonſtration, that he counted January and February in the beginning of the year. Any perſon, that will be at the trouble to compute the dominical letter, will find it to be D in that year, which letter is fixed in the calendar to be the firſt of February, and conſequently proves it to have then fallen on a Sunday.

The ſame author (ibid. p. 382.) informs us, that Henry IV. kept his Chriſtmas in 1413, at Eltham, that he died the 20th of March following, and that his ſon was crowned on Paſſion Sunday, the 5th of April in the ſame year, which agrees only with the year 1413, when Eaſter-day actually fell on April the 23d. Here our author dates the beginning of the year from Chriſtmas, though, as was above-mentioned, when he ſpeaks of William the Conqueror's coronation, he does not begin it till the feaſt of the circumciſion. Shall we ſay, that in his Ypodigma Neuſtriæ, he writes as a Norman, and that they computed the year only from the circumciſion, whereas in his hiſtor of England he writes as an Engliſhman, who in his time generally reckoned from his nativity?

Hitherto nothing of our late cuſtom of computing from the annunciation has appeared in any of our old hiſtorians, except the bare mention of it in Gervaſe. There is good reaſon to think it began about the beginning of the reign of king Edward IV. for the continuator of the hiſtory of Croyland Abbey does not ſeem at all exact in his commencement of the year, which he ſometimes begins from the circumciſion, and at others from the annunciation. He mentions the death of Richard duke of York, as happening in Chriſtmas week, at the very end of the year 1460, (ejuſdem anni jam ad terminum vergente curriculo, p. 530. l. 52. edit. Oxon. 1684.) which ſhews he there ends the year with the month of December, and yet two pages after (p. 532. l. 27.) he places the following month of March to the ſame year, a proof he does not begin it, in this laſt mentioned inſtance, till the annunciation, and this inaccuracy ſeems to indicate the beginning of the cuſtom, for he uſes both computations indifferently in many places; he begins the year 1467 with the month of January, (p. 541.) and does not end 1469 till after the ſame month (p. 544.)

Thomas Chandler, who was chancellor of Oxon from 1458 to 1462, (Wood Hiſt. & Ant. Oxon. II. 410.) in his ſhort account of William of Wickham, printed by Wharton,

Wharton, (Angl. Sacra. 2. 355.) begins his year with the annunciation.

About 15 or 16 years after, this cuſtom ſeems to have been fully ſettled; for another continuator of the hiſtory of Croyland Abbey, who wrote about that time, conſtantly computes from the annunciation, and (in p. 552.) under the year 1469, gives the reaſon of the difference of the computation between the two churches of Rome and England, and mentions this laſt as the only one then uſed here.

Indeed biſhop Godwin in his annals, wrote 150 years after the time now ſpoken of, dates his year from the firſt of January, (anni hujus, 1511, primo die, ipſis videlicet calendis Januarii) but it is to be remembered, he wrote them for the uſe of foreigners, who were not uſed to any other way of computation.

At the reformation both the civil and eccleſiaſtical authority interpoſed, to fix the commencement of the year to the feaſt of the annunciation, by adding the following rubric to the calendar, immediately after the table of moveable feaſts for 40 years, viz. "Note, That the ſupputation of the year of our Lord, in the church of England, beginneth the 25th day of March, the ſame day ſuppoſed to be the firſt day upon which the world was created, and the day when Chriſt was conceived in the womb of the Virgin Mary," which ſtood thus down to the Savoy conference, ſoon after the reſtoration, when it was thought proper to retain the order, and drop the reaſon given for it, and in this ſhape it was continued down to the late parliamentary correction of the calendar, which brings it back to the firſt of January, and is indeed the only legal ſettlement of it for civil affairs that I have met with, for the rubric above-mentioned ſettles only the ſupputation of the church of England, and ſays nothing of the civil government, which ſeems to have never uſed any other date than that of the king's reign, till after the reſtoration, not even in common deeds. During the uſurpation of Oliver Cromwell, the years of our Lord ſeem to have been introduced, becauſe they did not chuſe to date by the years of the kings reigns, and continued for convenience afterwards without the interpoſition of legal authority. I have ſeen ſome deeds before that time with the date of the year inſerted, not in the body of the deed, but in the middle of the initial letter, after this manner,

(1548 *This Indenture*

Our neighbours the Scots, from time immemorial, have invariably obſerved the 25th day of March as the firſt day of the year, till November 27, 1599, when the following entry was made in the books of the privy council: *On Monday proclamation made be the king's warrand, ordaining the firſt of January, in tyme coming, to be the beginning of the new year*, which they have as conſtantly followed ever ſince.

October 18, 1759. I am, &c.

N.

Eſſay

Essay upon the use of stops.

IT is not perhaps, an enquiry wholly useless, or unentertaining, when the usage of stops began amongst us, since upon *them* all propriety of reading and pronunciation so much depends.

We will first consider, whenthey were *not*, and it will appear that * Lipsius is on the side of truth, when he says, that "all ancient records, which were within his experience, were without notes of distinction;" by which he must mean, regular, determinate, and fixed stops.† Putean, in his observations upon Quintilian, is of the same opinion. What within our own knowledge at this day puts this beyond dispute, is, the Alexandrian manuscript, which I have particularly consulted on this occasion. This curious monument of antiquity, is at present in the king's library at the British Museum. Whoever examines this, will find, that the whole is written *continuo ductu*, without distinction of words, or sentences. How the ancients read their works, written in this manner, is not easy to conceive. Their manner of reading was, very possibly, the same with that used in courts of judicature; and what seems to favour this surmise, is, the ancient custom continued in these tribunals, of writing without stops.

It has been imagined by some, that this invention of pointing, sprung up in the time of Adrian; but this is a mistake, and arose from the misinterpretation of a passage in Suidas. Suidas, speaking of Nicanor ‡ the grammarian, says, that he composed a little treatise, περὶ σίγμης τῆς παρ' Ὁμήρῳ, ἢ τῆς παρὰ Καλλιμάχῳ. But whoever will take the pains to examine Suidas's meaning here, will clearly see, that he is not talking of stops and pointing, but of emphasis, accent and pronunciation. Lipsius § indeed supposes, that these words intimate a proposal to introduce pointing, and that the proposal was rejected. His error lies, in not having given due attention to the import.

Isidore ‖, indeed, seems to have made a new discovery, when he tells us, that, in his time, they made use of three points, or distinctions. According to him, they were called, *comma*, *colon*, and *period*. The form of all three was the same, but their position different; the first being placed at the bottom, the second at the middle, and the third at the top of the letter. Positura, says he, *est figura ad distinguendos sensus per* cola, commata, *et* periodos. *Quæ dum ordine suo apponitur, sensum nobis lectionis ostendit. Ubi enim in initio pronunciationis, respirare oportet, fit* comma, *et ad unam literam ponitur. Ubi autem sententiæ sensum præstat, fit* colon, *mediamque literam* puncto *notamus. Ubi vero plenam sententiæ clausulam facimus, fit* periodus, *punctumque ad caput literæ ponimus.* It must be observed here, that Isidore wrote about the time, when

* In his letter *de Distinct.* † *De Distinct. Lib.* iv.
‡ See *Suidas in hac voce.*
§ In his letter about pointing, printed with *Putean's Dissert. de Distinct.*
‖ *De Orig. Lib.* i. *c.* 19.

the

the old practice of joining words together ceased, and writings began to be more legible, by separating and distinguishing words from each other. About this time we find from monumental inscriptions, that they made use of certain marks placed at the end of every word; not to distinguish *sentences* but *words* *. And, tho' we call some of our stops, at this day, by the same name, it does not follow that we use them for the same purpose. From Isidore's words, here cited, one would at first imagine, that the points were only in those places he specifies; but it must be understood, that, agreeable to the practice of that age, those notes of distinction were placed after *every* word, tho' perhaps not in the same manner.

In all the editions of the *Fasti Capitolini* these points occur. The same are to be seen on the *Columna Rostrata* †. For want of these, we find such confusion in the *Chronicon Marmoreum*, and the covenant between the Smyrnæans and Magnesians, which are both now at Oxford. In Salmasius's edition of *dedicatio statuæ regillæ Herodis*, the like confusion occurs, where we find ΔΕΥΡΙΤΕ for Δεῦρ' ἴτε.

An instance to prove, that marks of distinction were placed at the end of each word, by the ancients, will appear from the Walcote inscription found near Bath. It presents itself to the eye in the following manner:

IVLIUSv VITALISv FABRI
CESISv LEGv XXv Vv. V
STIPENDIORUMv &c

After every word here, except at the end of a line, we see this markv. There is an inscription in Montfaucon, which has a capital letter laid in an *horizontal* position, by way of interstitial mark, which makes one apt to think that this way of pointing was sometimes according to the fancy of the graver.

P. FERRARIVS HERMES
CAECINIAE ⊣ DIGNAE
CONIVGI ⊣ KARRISSIMAE
NVMERIAE ⊣ &c.

Here we observe after the words a T laid horizontally, but not after each word, which proves this to be of a much later age than the former.

Having now considered, that the present usage of stops was unknown to the ancients, I proceed to assign the time in which this commendable improvement of language began.

As it appears not to have taken place, while *manuscripts* and *monumental* inscriptions were the only known methods to convey knowledge, we must conclude, that it was introduced with the *art of printing*. The 14th *century*, to which we are indebted for this mystery, did not, however, bestow those appendages, we call stops; whoever will be at the pains to examine the first printed books, will discover no stops of any kind; but arbitrary marks here and there, according to the humour of the printer. In the 15th *century*, we observe their first appearance. We find, from the books of this age, they were not all produced at the same time: those we meet with there in use, being only the *comma*, the *parenthesis*, the *interrogation*, and *full point*. To prove this, we need but look into Bale's *Acts of English* votaries, black

* See *Cellarius*'s Orthography, *p.* 70.
† *Vide Livii Hist. Edit. Oxon.* 6. *B.* 207.

letter,

letter, printed 1550: a book not commonly to be had, but which I have in my collection. Indeed, in the dedication of this book, which is to Edward VI. we discover a colon: but, as this is the only one of the kind throughout the work, it is plain this stop was not established at this time, and so warily put in by the printer; or if it was, that it was not in common use. Thirty years after this time, in that sensible and judicious performance of Sir Thomas Elyot, entitled, *The Governour*, imprinted 1580; we see the colon as frequently introduced, as any other stop; but the *semicolon* and the *admiration*, were still wanting, neither of these being visible in this book. In Hackluyt's *voyages*, printed 1599, we see the first instance of a *semicolon*: and, as if the editors did not fully apprehend the propriety of its general admission, it is but sparingly introduced. The *admiration* was the last stop that was invented, and seems to have been added to the rest, in a period not so far distant from our own times.

Thus we see, that these notes of distinction came into use, as learning was gradually advanced, and improved: one invention indeed! but enlarged by several additions. Nothing is more probable, as we can trace them no higher than the 15th century, than that the thought was *monastic*. The monks, however ridiculous in some things, have obliged posterity with others, truly valuable. Learning, such as it was, did not want advocates in this age. If Walsingham, a Benedictine monk of St. Alban's, in this century, wrote the *Historia brevis*, a work much esteemed at that time, and was distinguished for his *literary* accomplishments; 'tis something more than conjecture to attribute this invention to him.

Westminster, Jan. 8.

Yours, &c.

Edgar Bochart.

USEFUL

USEFUL PROJECTS.

Mr. Duhamel's method of preſerving the health of Seamen.

AFTER ſeveral obſervations on the difference of places whoſe ſituation is more or leſs wholeſome, M. Duhamel concludes in general, that riſing grounds, and expoſed to the wind, are the moſt wholeſome; that thoſe ſituate near tide, freſh or ſalt water, are not ſubject to the epidemies that infect ſhips; that the ſea is not the cauſe of theſe epidemies; that the ſeamen are more expoſed to them, when they anchor in roads, ſurrounded by mud, marſhes, and ſheltered from the wind; that, when their health obliges them to go on ſhore, they ſhould be compelled to return on board for the night; or, if this cannot be conveniently effected, ſhould be kept at a diſtance from marſhy grounds, and not permitted ever to encamp, or to lie without good tents, ſet up in dry, high and open places.

To diſcover the particular cauſes of infection in ſhips, M. Duhamel lays down this general principle: that the different qualities of the air, the vapours that humect, the exhalations that penetrate it, influence, to a great degree, the health of the animals that breathe it. Nothing but malignant vapours, or putrid exhalations in the air, can occaſion thoſe dreadful contagions that lay waſte cities, and ſometimes provinces. The more the air is debarred of a free circulation, the more it is ſuſceptible of impreſſions from the cauſes that alter and corrupt it. Now all theſe inconveniences concur to infect the air in ſhips, eſpecially in the hold of a ſhip. It there becomes thick, and its thickneſs does not permit the perſpiration of animals that breathe it, to diſcuſs and diſſipate it. Whence it happens, that the warmth of this confined air is more ſenſible than that of the exterior air, and its elaſticity is prodigiouſly weakened. It has not, therefore, that degree of condenſation, that freſhneſs, that motion, which makes it ſo favourable to reſpiration. This may be evinced from the accidents that happen to a bird ſhut up under a bell, where the air it breathes cannot be renewed. Between decks, and in the holds of ſhips, proviſions contract heat, ferment, and ſend forth exhalations; of which the volume, ſtench, and malignity are augmented by the like produced by the dung of animals, the ſmell of their wool, their reſpiration and tranſpiration, and the vapours exhaled from the putrid waters in ſhips and in the ſink, and even by the bitumen exhaled from the ſea.

If the ſhip's crew are attacked by any ſickneſs, the cauſes for infecting the air are ſtill more multiplied. During voyages into cold, and much more into hot countries, ſeamen meet with new ſources of diſorders. The changes of air and climate are the more dangerous by their indiſcretion in braving, and even provoking their pernicious impreſſions. Laſtly, ſalt aliments, though leſs ſubject to corrupt, yet, by

by being hard of digeſtion, bring on a multiplicity of diſeaſes, eſpecially the ſcurvy. Theſe are the enemies M. Duhamel endeavours to deſtroy.

He firſt propoſes precautions againſt their attacks by preventing them, perſuaded, that it is always eaſier to guard againſt diſeaſes, than to cure them; or that, if they cannot be entirely avoided, their violence may, in a great meaſure, be checked or abated.

Theſe precautions are: 1. To admit none aboard, but freſh and healthy ſailors, and well provided with all neceſſaries, in linen and cloaths, to keep themſelves clean. Sick, fatigued, ill cloathed ſailors are, in ſhips, a ſource of contagion. 2. To clean frequently the ſink; to ſweep and ſcrub, eſpecially on the inſide, all the upper parts of the ſhip, and particularly the poſt of the the ſick and cattle-fold. All ſhould be carefully waſhed; but this ought to be only during the heat of the day, that it may diſſipate the moiſture before night. Cleanlineſs in the ſailors, and keeping the ſhip from all filth, infection, and every thing productive of putrid exhalations and vapours, cannot be ſufficiently attended to. 3. To purify and renew, as much as poſſible, the air in the hold, and under decks. For this purpoſe are uſed the vent-holes, the wind-ſleeve, bellows, and principally Dr. Hales's ventilator.

Vent-holes are only apertures, through which the infected air may eſcape. Some obſervations are neceſſary to direct their uſe. Vapours are lighter than pure air, and their levity determines them to aſcend through the vent given them. This is a general principle, that regulates the form and uſe of all the machines for renewing the air of ſhips. Therefore the vents for introducing the pure air cannot be placed too low, nor thoſe for letting out the infected vapours, too high; and, if they were too narrow, the vapours would find in them a friction, which muſt obſtruct, and cannot be conquered by their levity. As to the other machines, M. Duhamel propoſes ſome methods for making their play more eaſy, and their action more effectual.

Fire is another agent, which may ſerve the ſame purpoſes: it rarefies the ambient air, and the vapours it is loaded with. This rarefaction augments conſiderably their levity, and conſequently accelerates their going out. Perfumes are alſo reckoned as a means for purifying the air of ſhips. The author alledges ſome examples of very troubleſome and obſtinate fainting fits, wherein the ſmell of vinegar alone produced the moſt ſalutary effects. This virtue he attributes leſs to the ſtimulating action of vinegar, than to the impreſſion it produces on the air the ſick perſons breathe: "For, ſays he, there are none but have found ſome pleaſure in breathing the vapour of vinegar on days diſpoſed for ſtormy weather; wherein the air being leſs fit for reſpiration, one is obliged to fetch frequent and profound reſpirations; and thus it is ſufficiently proved, that it is neceſſary to ſprinkle good vinegar between the decks, and eſpecially in the apartment of the ſick." However, it ſeems probable, that the effect is almoſt as tranſient as ſalutary; that is, that the ſalubrious quality communicated by vinegar to the air, is not ſo durable as the eaſe it procures to the ſick.

The vapours of burning ſulphur, continues our author, hinder fermen-

tation, and consequently corruption, even in the liquors that are most disposed to ferment, such as wine, beer, &c. It is allowed that these vapours serve to disinfect the merchandize that come from countries suspected of contagion. Those captains of ships are therefore to be commended, who, from time to time, burn priming powder steeped in vinegar between decks, or who perfume the decks with vinegar poured upon a red-hot ball. M. Duhamel prefers the asperfion of vinegar to its vapour, whereof the smoak is disagreeable, and they be hurtful, if too strong; for indeed the smell of vinegar is more grateful than breathing its vapour; and he also counsels, in certain roads, when the weather is fair, to perfume with the vapour of sulphur the decks and bread-rooms. Care, at the same time, should be taken to guard against all accidents of fire; and the ventilator of Dr. Hales, a bellows so powerful for pumping air, would not be less so, in diffusing the perfumes throughout all parts of the ship. If any disagreable smell remained, it might be easily dissipated, by going about with a red-hot iron ladle, filled with aromatic drugs of little value, as juniper-berries and such like.

From all this practical doctrine, M. Duhamel concludes, "That the hold, where the air is more corrupt than in any other part of the ship, should never be the lodgment of the sick, except in the time of an engagement. He assigns them a place where there are no hatches from the hold nor the lower deck, because the air issuing from these places is almost always very unwholesome; and advises, in a particular manner, those that are in good health, to make no use of the wearing apparel and the hammocks of the sick, contagious maladies being chiefly communicated by cloaths. "In the time of a plague, it has been observed, says he, that whole families have preserved themselves from the contagion, by shutting themselves up in their houses, tho' they received their provisions from infected persons, who sometimes fell dead whilst they conversed with them from their windows; whereas, at the same time, a single rag would communicate the plague. Of this, adds he, I have a very decisive proof in the contagion that destroyed so great a number of cattle in France and elsewhere. One of our farmers preserved all his cows, by keeping them shut up in a stable, and by hindering his domestics to go into infected stables, and those of his neighbours, whose cattle died, to come into his."

It is true, all these precautions for keeping ships from being infected, are an addition to the seaman's toil; but they need not be deemed such, when found highly expedient for obtaining the great ends required from their service. M. Duhamel proposes likewise some substitutes to the ordinary food of seamen; but as the victualling of ships, particularly those of war, is provided for as the wisdom of a government thinks most proper, we shall not here touch upon that article.

When ships are arrived at their place of destination, M. Duhamel recommends, that their stay should be as short as possible in rivers and muddy ports, sheltered from the wind, and known to be unwholesome.

ſome. He alſo adviſes to avoid places where the ſea is too calm; to abide only where there is good anchorage; to quit, from time to time, the road, and cruize about, in order to exerciſe the ſeamen; to place the land hoſpital far from vallies, marſhes, and ſtagnant waters; to diſtribute preſervatives againſt ſickneſs to the ſoldiers, that repair at night to their tents; to furniſh them with freſh proviſions in fruits, pulſe, fiſh, &c. This care will be particularly neceſſary in the torrid zone: cold countries require a peculiar treatment in cloathing, exerciſe, regimen, &c. and ſailors ſtruck with cold ſhould be kept from the uſe of ſpirituous liquors, till they are made to receive a certain degree of warmth.

Methods for rectifying the ſtench and corruption of freſh waters.

GREAT inconveniency happens but too often at ſea, when the ſtock of freſh water, by long ſtanding, contracts a nauſeous ſmell, and is often foul with maggots or worms. To apply, therefore, proper and experienced remedies, in order to correct the ſame, the following methods are preſcribed:

Take a glaſs-veſſel, or bottle, and fill it up to the neck with ſalt; then pour ſome oil upon the ſalt, and ſtop well the aperture of the veſſel with lime, to hinder any water from penetrating. Let this veſſel fall, ſo as to hang in the midſt of a ciſtern, or hogſhead full of water: no putrefaction will happen in the water, though it ſhould ſtand ever ſo long. Some quickſilver may be added.

When water begins to grow putrid, it may be ſufficiently purged, by throwing in a handful of ſalt, and, if ſalt is wanting, ſea-water. For this reaſon the ſeamen at Venice, in Italy, when bound on a long voyage, take their ſupply of water from St. Nicholas's well, which, by being near the ſea, is impregnated with ſalt, and on that account continues long pure and wholeſome, the brackiſh taſte being ſcarce, after a few days, perceptible. We read of the like in the ſcriptures, to have been done by the prophet Eliſha; who, in Jericho of Paleſtine, by throwing ſalt into a fountain, made the waters potable, which before were brackiſh and putrid. If the water begins to ingender maggots, they are killed by throwing in lime. Any of the ingredients uſed for the clariſying of wine may be applicable towards the purifying and preſerving of water.

A deſcription of a cork waiſtcoat.

MR. Dubourg, a gentleman very fond of ſwimming, but ſubject to the cramp, was led to conſider of ſome contrivance to ſecure to himſelf the pleaſure of that exerciſe, without danger. For this purpoſe he has invented a cork waiſtcoat, compoſed of four pieces of cork, two for the breaſts, and two for the back, each petty near in length and breadth to the quarters of a waiſtcoat without flaps; the whole is covered with a coarſe canvas, with two holes to put the arms through; there is a ſpace left between the two back pieces, and the ſame betwixt each back and breaſt-piece, that they may ſit the eaſier to the body. By this means the waiſtcoat is open only before, and

may be faſtened on the wearer with ſtrings, or, if it ſhould be thought more ſecure, with buckles and leather ſtraps. This waiſtcoat does not weigh above twelve ounces, and may be made up for about five or ſix ſhillings expence. It is more ſimple in its make than the bag, not liable to the inconvenience of being blown up, as is abſolutely neceſſary to the uſe of the bag, nor, like that, ſubject to be torn. Mr. Dubourg has tried his waiſtcoat in the Thames, and found that it not only ſupported him on the water, but that even two men were not able to ſink him, though they made their utmoſt efforts for that purpoſe. If thoſe who uſe the ſea occaſionally, and eſpecially thoſe who are obliged to be almoſt conſtantly there, were to have theſe waiſtcoats, it would be next to impoſſible, that they ſhould be drowned. This expedient conſidered as a pleaſurable article, to thoſe who love ſwimming, is not contemptible, but further and greater uſes may be derived from it. It would be of vaſt ſervice to thoſe, who, for their health ſake, bathe in the ſea, and even the moſt timorous and delicate young lady might boldly venture, with one of theſe waiſtcoats, into a rough ſea. I need not ſay how uſeful they would be to the navy, and how many lives they would ſave. And as we have now experienced, that the coaſts of France are not inacceſſible, ſurely theſe waiſtcoats might be of prodigious ſervice to our men in embarking and diſembarking; as it would be impoſſible, that even thoſe who cannot ſwim, ſhould be drowned before they could receive help from the boats. The expence of providing a ſufficient number of them for our navy, can be no objection to a nation ſo wiſely and gratefully fond of a marine. Beſides, the charge cannot be great; if a ſingle one can be made for about five ſhillings, ſurely 30 or 40,000 may be made, upon an average, for much leſs a price.

Again, it is to be remembered, that the cork will laſt for a very long time; and the canvas, which would ſeldom want renewing, is the leaſt chargeable material. I therefore hope to live to ſee them introduced on board our whole navy; and to hear that many lives are ſaved by them. T. F.

A particular method of recovering perſons that are drowned; exemplified in the caſe of a young woman who had lain ſome hours under water.

THIS account is communicated to the author of *Journal Hiſtorique ſur les matieres du tems*, for December 1758, by Dr. Du Moulin, an eminent phyſician, who, accidentally, and luckily for the poor girl, happened to hear of her misfortune ſoon after ſhe was taken out of the water.

A ſervant maid, he ſays, of about eighteen years of age, had fallen into the river, down which ſhe was carried, by the force of the ſtream, upwards of 150 paces from the place ſhe fell in at. But her cloaths catching hold of ſome piles, driven down for the uſe of a neighbouring tanner, ſhe there ſtopt; and, ſome hours after, the tanner's people coming that way, ſhe was taken up. Being perſonally unknown to thoſe who firſt found her, ſhe was expoſed ſome time before her friends heard of the diſaſter that had happened.

At

At length she was carried to the house of her mistress; where she was stript and laid down before the fire, without any hopes, however, of her recovery. In this situation the doctor found her, without motion, stiff, and cold, her eyes shut, her mouth open, her countenance pale and hollow, and her whole body much swelled and full of water. She had no pulse, and the case being looked upon as desperate, the doctor had a mind to try an experiment, suggested to him by what he had observed of flies and other insects, that being drowned and apparently dead, will yet recover by half burying them in ashes or salt. He accordingly ordered a sufficient quantity of dry pot-ashes to be strewed upon a bed to about three inches deep: upon this layer of ashes the girl was placed, and another layer of ashes of about two inches deep, was sprinkled over her. On her head was put a cap, containing a good quantity of ashes also; and round her throat a stocking filled with the same. The blankets were now laid on the bed, and thus the patient lay about half an hour; when her pulse began to beat, by degrees she recovered her voice, and soon cried out articulately, *O I am frozen—I am frozen.*

A cordial was administered, and she continued to lie eight hours in the ashes; during which time the water came away by the urinary passages, to an amazing quantity: after which she found herself greatly relieved; and though for the three following days she was still a little indisposed, the indisposition was slight, and went soon off. In want of a sufficient quantity of dry pot-ashes, dry salt may be used, and, according to the doctor, with the same success.

An account of some preservatives (with their processes) against hunger and thirst, equal, perhaps, in virtue to the so-much boasted French alimentary powder.

THERE were some compositions in vogue among the ancients, for averting the direful effects of hunger and thirst, and were held by them to be extremely necessary in time of scarcity, long voyages, and warlike expeditions. Pliny says, that a small portion of some things allays the hunger and thirst, and preserves strength; such as butter, cheese made of mare's milk, and liquorice. The American Indians use a composition of the juice of tobacco, with calcined shells of snails, cockles, oysters, &c. which they make into pills, and dry in the shade. Whenever they go upon a long journey, and are likely to be destitute of provisions by the way, they put one of these pills between the lower lip and the teeth, and, by swallowing what they suck from it, feel neither hunger, thirst, nor fatigue, for four or five days together.

The following composition is an extract from a manuscript scholium on a book of Heron in the Vatican library; and one much to the same effect, with some others, may be seen in Philo's fifth book of Military affairs. It was reputed an exceeding nutritive medicament, and also very effectual for banishing thirst. Both the besiegers of cities, and the besieged, fed upon it in time of extremity, and called it the Epimenidian Composition, from the sea-onion, which was an ingredient in its composition. The process is thus:

The sea-onion being boiled, wash-

ed with water, and afterwards dried, it was cut into very thin ſlices, to which a fifth part of ſeſame was added, and a fifteenth of poppy; all which being mixed and worked up into a maſs with honey, the whole was divided into portions about the bigneſs of a walnut, whereof two in the day, taken morning and evening, were ſufficient to prevent hunger and thirſt.

There was another way of preparing it, by taking a pint of ſeſame, the ſame quantity of oil, and two quarts of unſhelled ſweet almonds; when the ſeſame was dried, and the almonds grounded and ſifted, the ſea-onions were to be peeled and ſliced, the roots and leaves being cut off: then, pounding them in a mortar, till reduced to a pap, an equal part of honey was to be added, and both worked up with the oil: afterwards all the ingredients were to be put into a pot, on the fire, and ſtirred with a wooden ladle, till thoroughly mixed. When the maſs acquired a ſolid conſiſtence, it was taken off the fire, and formed into lozenges, of which two only, as above, were very ſufficient for a day's ſubſiſtence.

Avicenna relates, that a perſon, ſetting out upon a journey, drank one pound of oil of violets, mixed with melted beef-ſuet, and afterwards continued faſting for ten days together, without the leaſt hunger. He ſays, that the oil of almonds and beef-ſuet, will effect the ſame by their viſcidity. Hence it was that this celebrated phyſician, who knew things more by unqueſtionable experiments, than by idle ſpeculations and conjectures, preſcribed the following compoſitions, which, in time of famine, by ſea or land, might be extremely ſerviceable.

Take of ſweet almonds, unſhell'd, one pound, the like quantity of melted beef-ſuet; of oil of violets two ounces; a ſufficient quantity of mucilage; and of the roots of marſh-mallows one ounce: let all together be brayed in a mortar, and made into boluſſes, about the bigneſs of a common nut. They muſt be kept ſo as to prevent their melting by the heat of the ſun.

MISCEL-

MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS.

A fable, by the celebrated Linnæus, tranſlated from the Latin.

ONCE upon a time the ſeven wiſe men of Greece were met together at Athens, and it was propoſed that every one of them ſhould mention what he thought the greateſt wonder in the creation. One of them, of higher conceptions than the reſt, propoſed the opinion of ſome of the aſtronomers about the fixed ſtars, which they believed to be ſo many ſuns, that had each their planets rolling about them, and were ſtored with plants and animals like this earth. Fired with this thought, they agreed to ſupplicate Jupiter, that he would at leaſt permit them to take a journey to the moon, and ſtay there three days in order to ſee the wonders of that place, and give an account of them at their return. Jupiter conſented, and ordered them to aſſemble on a high mountain, where there ſhould be a cloud ready to convey them to the place they deſired to ſee. They picked out ſome choſen companions, who might aſſiſt them in deſcribing and painting the objects they ſhould meet with. At length they arrived at the moon, and found a palace there well fitted up for their reception. The next day, being very much fatigued with their journey, they kept quiet at home till noon; and being ſtill faint, they refreſhed themſelves with a moſt delicious entertainment, which they reliſhed ſo well, that it overcame their curioſity. This day they only ſaw through the windows that delightful ſpot, adorned with the moſt beautiful flowers, to which the beams of the ſun gave an uncommon luſtre, and heard the ſinging of moſt melodious birds till evening came on. The next day they roſe very early in order to begin their obſervations; but ſome very beautiful young ladies of that country, coming to make them a viſit, adviſed them firſt to recruit their ſtrength before they expoſed themſelves to the laborious taſk they were about to undertake.

The delicate meats, the rich wines, the beauty of theſe damſels, prevailed over the reſolution of theſe ſtrangers. A fine concert of muſic is introduced, the young ones begin to dance, and all is turned to jollity; ſo that this whole day was ſpent in gallantry, till ſome of the neighbouring inhabitants growing envious at their mirth, ruſhed in with ſwords. The elder part of the company tried to appeaſe the younger, promiſing the very next day they would bring the rioters to juſtice. This they performed, and the third day the cauſe was heard, and what with accuſations, pleadings, exceptions, and the judgment itſelf, the whole day was taken up, on which the term ſet by Jupiter expired. On their return to Greece, all the country flocked in upon them to hear the wonders of the moon deſcribed,

fcribed, but all they could tell was, that was all they knew, that he ground was covered with green, ntermixed with flowers, and that the birds ſung among the branches of the trees; but what kinds of flowers they ſaw, or what kind of birds they heard, they were totally ignorant. Upon which they were treated every where with contempt.

If we apply this fable to men of the preſent age, we ſhall perceive a very juſt ſimilitude. By theſe three days the fable denotes the three ages of man. Firſt, youth, in which we are too feeble in every reſpect to look into the works of the Creator. All that ſeaſon is given up to idleneſs, luxury, and paſtime. Secondly, manhood, in which men are employed in ſettling, marrying, educating children, providing fortunes for them, and raiſing a family. Thirdly, old age, in which, after having made their fortunes, they are overwhelmed with law-ſuits, and proceedings relating to their eſtates. Thus it frequently happens that men never conſider to what end they were deſtined, and why they were brought into the world.

From the London Chronicle.

On boarding-ſchools for girls.

SIR,

BY the ſpirited endeavours of the marine ſociety, our vagrant boys are reſcued from want and the gallows. By the Aſylum, our deſerted girls are ſaved from infamy, diſeaſe, and proſtitution. By the Magdalen-houſe a retreat is offered to the moſt miſerable, the moſt forlorn of creatures, the repentant proſtitute, who may now know where to hide her wretched head.

Theſe great, theſe noble charities, have been very forcibly recommended to the attention of the public. I beg your aſſiſtance to convey ſome hints on a ſubject I do not remember to have ſeen yet treated of, which, though it cannot be conſidered in the light of the above charities, is nevertheleſs of ſome conſequence. I mean the improper education given to a great number of the daughters of low tradeſmen and mechanics. Every village in the neighbourhood of this great city has one or two little boarding ſchools, with an inſcription over the door, *Young ladies boarded and educated.* The expence is ſmall, and hither the blackſmith, the alehouſe-keeper, the ſhoe-maker, &c. ſends his daughter, who, from the moment ſhe enters theſe walls, becomes a young lady. The parent's intention is an honeſt one: his time is too much taken up, as well as his wife's, by the neceſſary duties of their profeſſion, to have any to beſtow on the education of their children; they are therefore obliged to ſend them from home. As this is the caſe, there ought certainly to be proper ſchools for their reception: but ſurely, the plan of theſe ſchools ought to differ as much from that of the great ſchools, intended for the daughters of the nobility and gentry, as the ſtation in life of the ſcholars at the one, differs from thoſe of the other. This is however ſo far from being the caſe, that the article of expence excepted, the plan is the ſame, and the daughter of the loweſt ſhopkeeper at one of theſe ſchools, is as much Miſs, and a young lady, as the daughter of the firſt

firſt viſcount in England, at one of the other. The miſtreſs of the ſchool is called governeſs, for the word *Miſtreſs* has a vulgar ſound with it: and Miſs, whoſe mamma ſells oyſters, tells Miſs, whoſe papa deals in ſmallcoal, that her governeſs ſhall know it, if ſhe ſpits in her face, or does any thing elſe unbecoming a young lady. Was a foreigner acquainted with our language, to overhear a converſation of this kind, and ſome ſuch converſation is to be heard every day in ſome alley or other in this town, how would he be aſtoniſhed at the opulence of a country, where the meaneſt tradeſmen kept governeſſes for their daughters. French and dancing is alſo to be taught at theſe ſchools, neither of which can be of any uſe to young ladies of this ſort. The parents may imagine, the firſt may procure them a place; but in this they may be greatly miſtaken; as, I believe, there is hardly a ſingle inſtance of a girl's having learnt that language, to any degree of perfection at one of theſe ſchools. As to the laſt, I could give reaſons againſt that accompliſhment's making a part of their education, far too numerous to be inſerted. I ſhall only mention that it cannot poſſibly be of uſe to them, and that it would be of much more conſequence they ſhould be well inſtructed how to waſh the floor, than how to dance upon it. I am very certain, there are ſeveral fathers of this rank, who have had cauſe to wiſh their daughters had loſt the uſe of their limbs, rather than been taught this pernicious uſe of them, by the dancing-maſter, the conſequence of which has often been, that, of inducing them to quit their parent's ſober dwelling, at a midnight hour, for the licentious liberties of a ball of 'prentices, where the young lady, no governeſs preſent, may be expoſed to great dangers, at a place where the ſcheme for the ruin of many an innocent girl has been formed and executed. The needlework taught at theſe ſchools is of a kind, much more likely to ſtrengthen the natural propenſity in all young minds, to ſhow and dreſs, than to anſwer any houſewifely purpoſe. One of theſe young ladies, with the aſſiſtance of an ounce of coarſe thread, and a yard of cat-gut, dreſſes herſelf up, in what has the appearance of point, or Bruſſels-lace.

How diſappointed will the honeſt ſhopkeeper be, if, at an age when he thinks proper to take his daughter from ſchool, he ſhould expect any aſſiſtance from her! Can he ſuppoſe a young lady will weigh his ſoap for him? or perform any other office, the gentility of her education has exalted her ſo far above? Though ignorant of every thing elſe, ſhe will be ſo perfect in the leſſons of pride and vanity, that ſhe will diſpiſe him and his nafty ſhop, and quit both, to go off with the firſt man who promiſes her a ſilk gown, and a blonde cap. In ſhort, the plan of theſe ſchools appears to me much better calculated to qualify the ſcholars to become, in a few years, proper inhabitants of the Magdalen houſe, than to make of them induſtrious frugal wives to honeſt tradeſmen, or ſober faithful ſervants; and I cannot ſuppoſe the ambition of any father of this rank, amongſt us, riſes higher, than to ſee his children in one or the other of theſe ſtations. That he may not be diſappointed in ſo laudable

laudable a view, I would propose that schools for the education of such girls should be kept by discreet women; those who have been house-keepers in large families, would be the propereſt persons for this purpose: that the young people should be taught submission and humility to their superiors, decency and modesty in their own dress and behaviour. That they should be very well instructed in all kinds of plain-work, reading, writing, accompts, pastry, pickling, preserving, and other branches of cookery; be taught to weave, and wash lace, and other linen. Thus instructed, they may be of great comfort and assistance to their parents and husbands; they may have a right to expect the kindest treatment from their mistresses; they are sure to be respected as useful members of society; whereas, young ladies are the most useleſs of all God's creatures.

I am, SIR,
Your constant reader, and
obedient humble servant, C. S.

The advantages of Ancestry demonstrated.

ANCESTRY, however now slighted by some, and industriously decried by others, has been in all preceding times esteemed and revered. But in this refined and innovating age, when it is the mode to profess a licentiousness of sentiment, even in the most sacred and important concerns; it is not so much to be wondered at, that there are not wanting a set of men, who, from a levelling disposition, speak evil of dignities and distinctions, and have in particular aimed at extirpating the difference heretofore paid to birth.—Genealogies, or, as they more sneeringly phrase it, Pedigree, they have earnestly endeavoured to abolish, by ridicule; a few leading men of this cast have not failed to make a number of proselytes, not so much from their arguments, as from the humour of the present century, in exploding every thing, from which our predecessors derived any innate satisfaction or enjoyment, as superstitious, antiquated, or absurd, and from a fond but far from generally true conceit, industriously propagated by their aforementioned preceptors, that every generation grows wiser and wiser. But the discountenancing ancestry is sure so far from a proof of our being wiser than formerly, that many must be of the opinion it is a direct proof of the contrary. For is there any one benefit it will be productive of? will it either tend to reform the vices of the present, or any future generation? will it augment the few virtues extant among us? will it extirpate voluptuousness and effeminacy, or restore the hospitality and martial bravery, for which we were anciently so renowned? No; it is certainly highly consistent with the policy of every government and state, to inculcate and countenance family honour. 'Tis essential to the preserving that scale of gradation, requisite in every well ordered political body; for if all distinction and degree be dissolved, government can never long exist; and it is somewhat to be doubted, when once a levelling spirit prevails, if the unequal distribution of fortune alone will be sufficient to keep the multitude in subordinance. Nothing will more

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promote a ſpirit of emulation, than the countenancing family repute; it was in a conſiderable degree this that heightened the valour of the ancient Engliſh.—They well knew that the eſtimation of merit was not confined to the ſhort period of their own lives, but that their good or evil actions would tranſmit ſome degree of honour or infamy to their deſcendents.—'Twas then family vied with family, which ſhould produce the greateſt number of heroes and other worthies.—This was their incentive to magnanimity, hoſpitality, and many other virtues they poſſeſſed. This thirſt after family renown, it was, together with a reflection on the example of their anceſtors, that animated them in the bittereſt conflicts, and occaſioned them to meet death rather with tranſport than reluctance. The hiſtories of many noble families, both extant and extinct among us, will ſufficiently verify this aſſertion, ſuch as Piercy, Howard, Vere, Neville, &c. &c. —And there is no truth more obvious, than that if men will not act greatly for the enhancing of their family honour, to which they have ſo cloſe an affinity, they ſeldom will for the good of their country; for the more diffuſed their connections become, in general, the leſs intereſted will they think themſelves, and conſequently the leſs tenacious will they be of the public welfare. —Thus, when it ſhall no longer be accounted of any conſideration to be born of anceſtors, who have eminently diſtinguiſhed themſelves by any worthy acts of public utility; but the man of yeſterday, by the poſſeſſion of opulence, however oppreſſively or fraudulently acquired, ſhall be held in equal reverence and repute; emulation will inevitably ſubſide, and the deſire of fame, which has been the ſource of ſo many meritorious atchievements, will in a manner be extinguiſhed; for every one will then live uninfluenced by the conduct of his progenitors, and equally unawed by any odium infamous actions might deſervedly leave upon record.

But if the Almighty (as we are told in the Decalogue) viſits the ſins of the fathers upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation, and on the contrary, ſhews mercy and favour to the iſſue of the virtuous; why are not the deſcendents of the one, and of the other, to be duly diſtinguiſhed among men? Birth, on the one hand, is not to be too highly and immoderately eſteemed; we ſhould conſider that the moſt illuſtrious families, could they be traced to their origin, were at firſt obſcure, and not diſtinguiſhed from the common race of mortals; and that, however mortifying it may be, many of the greateſt families that ever exiſted, after gradually riſing from obſcurity, to the greateſt eminence, wealth, and power, and after having been conſpicuous a few centuries, have again as progreſſively dwindled into extinction. Many ſuch there were, the names of which alone only now remain, which all perſons converſant in the hiſtory and antiquities of Europe muſt allow. And how many thouſand families, of a ſecond claſs have there been, who after furniſhing for 5, 6, 7, or 800 years, a long ſucceſſion of knights and gentlemen, have after ſuch various periods of time (and often a much leſs) dropt into oblivion, either by

a total ceſſation of deſcendents, by the alienation of their eſtates, (thro' prodigality, profuſion, and exceſs) or by ſome other human contingency?—Empires and kingdoms have hitherto had an origin, meridian, and period to their glory and continuance; and ſhall families, which are only ſo many limbs of ſtates and governments, expect to have a more protracted duration? No; there ſeems to be nothing human deſigned for us to pride ourſelves too highly upon; thoſe therefore only delude themſelves, who, inſtead of an humble and due deportment, aſſume haughtineſs and arrogance.

As to the influence of blood or the qualities inherent from deſcent, though they are not to be inſiſted upon as infallible, yet they are not to be treated as wholly chimerical by any candid or rational perſon. The advocates of this ſay, it is ſo very apparent, even in animals, that they wonder any one will diſpute it: and many are the arguments made uſe of, which are admitted or diſputed, as they tally with the principles or prejudices of the perſons contending; but that which ſeems at once to ſurmount every objection that can be made, is, that we ſeldom fail to ſee the infirmities and maladies of human nature entailed on poſterity. Madneſs, chronical diſeaſes, violent and inordinate paſſions, and the various evils of intemperance, are uſually tranſmitted from the parent to his offspring; why then may we not from hence preſume to infer, that many valuable and amiable endowments are as often derived from birth? An inherent generoſity and benevolence have been the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtics of ſome families, and various other virtues of others. Children often more reſemble their parents by a parity of manners and conduct, than in the external ſimilitude of their perſons. This has been obſerved in orphans and poſthumous iſſue, where neither paternal example nor precept could have been the immediate cauſe of it. Certain it is, that as there are no general rules without exceptions, ſo there are many men, who, without the advantages of birth, are poſſeſſed of the moſt valuable qualifications; and, on the contrary, that there are many of a diſtinguiſhed rank of the moſt profligate and odious diſpoſitions; but theſe laſt are of an unthinking inconſiderate kind, who by being immerged in a continual ſucceſſion of ſenſual gratifications, never ſuffer themſelves to reflect at all, or trouble themſelves about thoſe which have gone before, or ſhall come after them.

But where perſons have been obſerved to be filled with a juſt and due veneration of the virtues of their predeceſſors, I believe they have ſeldom been known very glaringly to deviate therefrom, but to imitate, if not improve upon them, has been a plan they have continually kept in view; nay, I am perſuaded, that, next to religion, nothing has ſo ſtrongly actuated thinking men, nor indeed produced ſo many good and brave men, as their being inſpired with a deſire of keeping up to the examples of their forefathers.

Such a ſpirit, therefore, (however viſionary its baſis) it is nationally requiſite, ſhould be cheriſhed, particularly amongſt a military people. Our neighbours the French and Germans, ſeem more thoroughly

ly convinced of this; we find this anceſtrian enthuſiaſm breathing thro' all their nobleſſe. And many are of the opinion, it would be more confonant to the epithet our modern lucrubratiſts aſſume, of being publickly beneficial, if they were properly to inculcate and enforce it, inſtead of advancing any thing derogatory thereto.

On impriſonment for debt.

From the Idler.

WE often look with indifference on the ſucceſſive parts of that, which, if the whole were ſeen together, would ſhake us with emotion. A debtor is dragged to priſon, pitied for a moment, and then forgotten; another follows him, and is loſt alike in the caverns of oblivion; but when the whole maſs of calamity riſes up at once, when twenty thouſand reaſonable beings are heard all groaning in unneceſſary miſery, not by the infirmity of nature, but the miſtake or negligence of policy, who can forbear to pity and lament, to wonder and abhor?

There is no need of declamatory vehemence; we live in an age of commerce and computation; let us, therefore, coolly enquire what is the ſum of evil which the impriſonment of debtors brings upon our country.

It ſeems to be the opinion of the later computiſts, that the inhabitants of England do not exceed ſix millions, of which twenty thouſand is the three hundreth part. What ſhall we ſay of the humanity or the wiſdom of a nation, that voluntarily ſacrifices one in every three hundred to lingering deſtruction!

The misfortunes of an individual do not extend their influence to many; yet, if we conſider the relations and effects of conſanguinity and friendſhip, and the general reciprocation of wants and benefits, which make one man dear or neceſſary to another, it may reaſonably be ſuppoſed, that every man languiſhing in priſon gives trouble of ſome kind to two others, who love or need him. By this multiplication of miſery we ſee diſtreſs extended to the hundredth part of the whole ſociety.

If we eſtimate at a ſhilling a day what is loſt by the inaction, and conſumed in the ſupport of each man thus chained down to involuntary idleneſs, the public loſs will riſe in one year to three hundred thouſand pounds; in ten years to more than a ſixth part of our circulating coin.

I am afraid that thoſe who are beſt acquainted with the ſtate of our priſons, will confeſs that my conjecture is too near the truth, when I ſuppoſe that the corroſion of reſentment, the heavineſs of ſorrow, the corruption of confined air, the want of exerciſe, and ſometimes of food, the contagion of diſeaſes from which there is no retreat, and the ſeverity of tyrants againſt whom there can be no reſiſtance, and all the complicated horrors of a priſon, put an end every year to the life of one in four of thoſe that are ſhut up from the common comforts of human life.

Thus periſh yearly five thouſand men, overborn with ſorrow, conſumed by famine, or putrified by filth; many of them in the moſt vigorous and uſeful part of life; for the thoughtleſs and imprudent are commonly young, and the active and buſy are ſeldom old.

According to the rule generally re-

received, which ſuppoſes that one in thirty dies yearly, the race of man may be ſaid to be renewed at the end of thirty years. Who would have believed till now, that of every Engliſh generation, an hundred and fifty thouſand periſh in our goals! That in every century, a nation eminent for ſcience, ſtudious of commerce, ambitious of empire, ſhould willingly loſe, in noiſome dungeons, five hundred thouſand of its inhabitants: a greater number than has ever been deſtroyed in the ſame time by the peſtilence and ſword!

A very late occurrence may ſhew us the value of the number which we thus condemn to be uſeleſs; in the re-eſtabliſhment of the trained-bands, thirty thouſand are conſidered as a force ſufficient againſt all exigences: while, therefore, we detain twenty thouſand in priſon, we ſhut up in darkneſs and uſeleſſneſs two thirds of an army, which ourſelves judge equal to the defence of our country.

The monaſtic inſtitutions have been often blamed, as tending to retard the increaſe of mankind. And perhaps retirement ought rarely to be permitted, except to thoſe whoſe employment is conſiſtent with abſtraction, and who though ſolitary, will not be idle; to thoſe whom infirmity makes uſeleſs to others, or to thoſe who have paid their due proportion to ſociety, and who, having lived for others, may be honourably diſmiſſed to live for themſelves. But whatever be the evil, or the folly of theſe retreats, thoſe have no right to cenſure them whoſe priſons contain a greater numbers than the monaſteries of other countries. It is, ſurely, leſs fooliſh and leſs criminal to permit inaction than compel it, to comply with doubtful opinions of happineſs, than condemn to certain and apparent miſery; to indulge the extravagancies of erroneous piety, than to multiply and enforce temptations to wickedneſs.

The miſery of goals is not half their evil, they are filled with every corruption which poverty and wickedneſs can generate between them; with all the ſhameleſs and profligate enormities that can be produced by the impudence of ignominy, the rage of want, and the malignity of deſpair. In a priſon the awe of the public eye is loſt, and the power of the law is ſpent; there are few fears, there are no bluſhes. The lewd inflame the lewd, the audacious harden the audacious. Every one fortifies himſelf as he can againſt his own ſenſibility, endeavours to practiſe on others, the arts which are practiſed on himſelf, and gains the kindneſs of his aſſociates by ſimilitude of manners.

Thus ſome ſink amidſt their miſery, and others ſurvive only to propagate villainy. It may be hoped that our lawgivers will ſome time take away from us this power of ſtarving and depraving one another. But, if there be any reaſon why this inveterate evil ſhould not be removed in this age, which true policy has enlightened beyond any former time, let thoſe, whoſe writings form the opinions and the modes of their contemporaries, endeavour to tranſfer the infamy of ſuch impriſonment from the debtor to the creditor, till univerſal infamy ſhall purſue the wretch, whoſe wantonneſs of power, or revenge of diſappointment, condemns another to torture and to ruin, till he ſhall be hunted through the world as an enemy to man,

man, and find in riches no ſhelter from contempt.

Surely, he whoſe debtor periſhed in priſon, though he may acquit himſelf of deliberate murder, muſt at leaſt have his mind clouded with diſcontent, when he conſiders how much another has ſuffered from him; when he thinks on the wife bewailing her huſband, or the children begging the bread which the father would have earned. If there are any made ſo obdurate, by avarice or cruelty, as to revolve theſe conſequences without dread or pity, I muſt leave them to be awakened by ſome other power, for I write only to human beings.

To the above, we ſhall ſubjoin ſome very pertinent reflections on the ſame ſubject, of one of the authors of the Critical Review.

"It is but too common a ſaying with creditors, where they expect no benefit or intereſt from throwing their unhappy fellow-creatures into a goal, that they do it by way of puniſhment, and that they will at leaſt have that ſatisfaction." In too many caſes they have indeed a right to be exaſperated, at ſome particular circumſtances that may have attended the incurrence of the debt, on the part of the debtors. But the law, which never attends to the vindictiveneſs of private parties, beyond what is neceſſary for the good of ſociety, might ſurely interpoſe, without injuſtice to them, and oftener to their advantage, to limit the extent and duration of that puniſhment, which, as things ſtand, is now arbitrarily left to the creditors, who, blinded themſelves by a reſentment, not ſeldom the greater in proportion to its injuſtice, will ſuffer their debtors to languiſh out their lives in a goal, whilſt every day's confinement leſſens the proſpect of their payment, by increaſing their diſability. And what is worſe is, that this rigour of the law generally falls on the moſt innocent and the moſt deſerving of commiſeration: whilſt the unfair debtor, thoſe who have meditated their fraud, are always thoſe who are the leaſt liable to the ſufferings the others undergo, in a greater degree for want of having deſerved them.

A fraudulent debtor, who is in courſe prepared for an arreſt by his juſtly incenſed creditor, commonly takes his meaſures ſo well, that when the circumſtance of confinement falls upon him, he has already ſecreted wherewithal to make his impriſonment eaſy to himſelf, and to noſe his creditors with his riot at their expence, whilſt he looks on himſelf as in ſome ſort acquitted to them, by the ſatisfaction the loſs of his liberty is ſuppoſed to give them. If the ſenſe of that loſs has ſometimes engaged ſome ſuch debtors (and they are the leſs apt to be engaged to it, from their anticipation of that caſe) to pay their debts, in whole or in part, according as they might be able; by much the greater number, having already loſt their reputation, even by the manner in which it becomes known their debts were contracted; to ſay nothing of their being expoſed by the bare arreſt, or circumſtance of being carried to a goal, reſerve what they have got by their unfair dealings, to ſweeten the horrors of one, and to ſecure a ſupport, at leaſt for ſome time, without thinking themſelves obliged to conſult the intereſt of thoſe creditors eſpecially who ſhall not have ſpared them, and whoſe ſufferings they look on as compenſated in ſome meaſure by their own.

Whereas,

Whereas, was the law, which with ſo much propriety and juſtice grants to the injured creditors the attachment and impriſonment of their perſons, to compel from them a moſt exact and rigorous account of what they ſhould have at that time in poſſeſſion, to be immediately ſecured for the benefit of the creditors, with ſuch reparation and farther ſecurity to them, as the nature of the debtor's circumſtances ſhould admit; how many creditors would have reaſon to bleſs ſuch a diſpoſition? And the ſame law determining the duration of a debtor's impriſonment, according to the dictates of reaſon and humanity, after his making all the ſatisfaction in his power, (and what more ought to be required?) would, not only favour the creditor's greateſt intereſt, but reſtore to the uſes of civil life, numbers of debtors, reformed, if ſuſceptible of reformation, by ſuch a reaſonable temporary puniſhment, and, at the worſt, rendered by the loſs of credit, more incapable of hurting others, whom ſuch a circumſtance muſt naturally put on their guard.

But, if even the caſe of fraudulent or ill-deſigning debtors claims the emendation of the law for the ſake of their creditors, how much more does that of only unfortunate ones deſerve it for their own? And for the honour of human kind, it is to be hoped, they are infinitely the greater number of the two, and whom it would be conſequently the greateſt injuſtice, as well as cruelty, to ſacrifice to any conſiderations of the other; even if thoſe conſiderations did not favour the creditors themſelves, or that tenderneſs for liberty, which characteriſes our nation, did not ſo ſtrongly recommend it.

A letter from Biſhop Atterbury to his ſon Obadiah, at Chriſt-Church, Oxon.

Dear Obby,

I Thank you for your letter, becauſe there are manifeſt ſigns in it of your endeavouring to excel yourſelf, and by conſequence to pleaſe me. You have ſucceeded in both reſpects, and will always ſucceed, if you think it worth your while to conſider what you write, and to whom, and let nothing, tho' of a trifling nature, paſs through your pen negligently; get but the way of writing correctly and juſtly, time and uſe will teach you to write readily afterwards; not but that too much care may give a ſtiffneſs to your ſtyle, which ought, in all letters, by all means to be avoided. The turn of them ſhould be natural and eaſy, for they are an image of private and familiar converſation. I mention this with reſpect to the four or five firſt lines of yours, which have an air of poetry, and do therefore naturally reſolve themſelves into blank verſes. I ſend you your letter again, that you yourſelf may now make the ſame obſervation. But you took the hint of that thought from a poem, and it is no wonder, therefore, that you heightened the phraſe a little, when you were expreſſing it. The reſt is as it ſhould be; and, particularly there is an air of duty and ſincerity, that if it comes from your heart, is the moſt acceptable preſent you can make me. With theſe good qualities, an incorrect letter would pleaſe me, and without them the fineſt thoughts and language would make no laſting impreſſion upon me. The great Being ſays, you know,—*My ſon, give me thy heart*, implying, that

that without it, all other gifts signify nothing. Let me conjure you, therefore, never to say any thing, either in a letter, or common conversation, that you do not think, but always to let your mind and your words go together, on the most trivial occasions. Shelter not the least degree of insincerity under the notion of a compliment, which, as far as it deserves to be practised by a man of probity, is only the most civil and obliging way of saying what you really mean; and whoever employs it otherwise, throws away truth for breeding; I need not tell you how little his character gets by such an exchange.

I say not this as if I suspected that in any part of your letter you intended to write what was proper, without any regard to what was true; for I am resolved to believe that you were in earnest, from the beginning to the end of it, as much as I am when I tell you, that I am,

Your loving father, &c.

An Essay on Monosyllables.

WHAT I have to offer on this subject may be called a vindication of our language, and of our best poets, who have authorised the use of monosyllable lines by frequent examples of them, not out of choice, but because they could not avoid them between the multitude of English monosyllables and the restraint of rhime and measure. Pope, in his Essay on Criticism, exposes monosyllable verses that are rough; but there, and in his other poems, he is free enough in the use of those that are smooth, and so are Dryden, Waller, Prior, &c. The author of Love Elegies is an harmonious writer, and yet, in the very shortest of them, if I remember right, he has these monosyllable lines:

She nurs'd my hopes, and taught me how to sue;
She is my saint, to her my pray'rs are made;
One tear of her's is more than all thy pain.

These three in a poem of thirty-two lines, exceed by accident the usual proportion of such lines, which are not above two or three in a hundred; and as for lines with but one word of more syllables than one, which are likewise blamed, you will generally meet with about five and twenty of them in every hundred: but to proceed; as far as the constant practice of our most celebrated poets can be of weight, monosyllable verses are justified; and to prove that they deserve to be so, instead of being only excused, as slips and defects incident to the best writers, I shall admit what a certain author says, that verses ought to run like Ovid's, or walk like Virgil's, and not to stand stock still like Doctor Donne's. If therefore monosyllable lines, under proper management, can both walk and run when occasion requires them so to do, nothing better can be expected from polysyllables by those who are fondest of them; and this will always be the case where well-vowel'd words (as Dryden calls them) are chosen, and where there is a convenient mixture of liquids and short syllables; though long ones will serve the turn now and then, if they open upon one another, more or less, by beginning or ending with vowels.

Thus in the first line of Dryden's translation of the Æneid:

Arms and the man I ſing who forc'd by fate.

Of ten ſyllables five are ſhort, and more ſhort ones would have been too many. The firſt foot is in indeed a ſpondee, but the ſecond is a pyrrich, and the three laſt are iambics. This verſe, therefore, muſt of neceſſity run, whereas the ſecond line of Milton's Paradiſe loſt,

Of that forbidden tree, whoſe mortal taſte,

moves very ſlowly, though it has one triſyllable, nor can it do otherwiſe, as it conſiſts of long ſyllables, viz. five ſpondees, and the communication between the words is pretty much cut off, by their generally ending and beginning with conſonants. The author of Cooper's-Hill, ſpeaking to the Thames, ſays,

O could I flow like thee, and make thy ſtream, &c.

he has his wiſh, and flows like the Thames in monoſyllables; and without doubt the prejudice againſt them is grounded upon the practice of our antiquated poets, who having little help from the Latin, dealt frequently in Teuton monoſyllables, and thoſe generally rough; and hence aroſe the conſequence *ab abuſu ad uſum*, from rough monoſyllables to monoſyllables as ſuch, tho' never ſo ſmooth, and from many that occur in our old Engliſh, to the very few that are required in the courſe of our modern verſification upon any ſubject whatſoever; tho' were they many more, and not offenſive to the ear, it is hard to ſay why they ſhould be cenſured. Of the four following lines in Cooper's Hill,

Like him in birth, thou ſhould'ſt be like in fame,
As thine his fate, if mine had been his flame:
But whoſoe'er he was, nature deſign'd,
Firſt a brave place, and then as brave a mind,

three are monoſyllables, and full as ſmooth as the other, though indeed each of them takes up more room in paper, if that be an objection: and now we are upon Cooper's Hill, we ſhall find it has many more monoſyllable lines, in proportion to its length, than any other good poem you ſhall meet with; but if, notwithſtanding its character, its author ſhould be thought not ſufficiently modern, take the following couplet from the Hind and Panther.

Good life be now my taſk, my doubts are done,
What more could fright my faith than three in one!

And if theſe two monoſyllable lines, ſucceeding each other, give you more diſguſt than any one of them would have done, they ſhall be turned into diſſyllables, with a proper mixture of triſſyllables, and monoſyllables, merely for the ſake of variety:

Goodlife benowmy taſk, mydoubts are-done;
Whatmore could frightmyfaith than threeinone!

Here your objection is entirely removed; you wanted polyſyllables, and you have them; ſo that if the lines are not rough in all ſhapes (which would be another queſtion) you are bound upon your own principle, to be pleaſed with them; and yet, pray, why ſo? as Dr. Trapp would have ſaid; the ſyllables in this new form are the very ſame they were before, and follow one another in the ſame order, ſo that of neceſſity they muſt have the ſame effect upon the ear, which they had when they were all monoſyllables. Suppoſe

poſe a foreigner, acquainted with the meaſure of our poetry, but a ſtranger to our language; ſhew him the two foregoing lines, divided into five feet, and aſk him his opinion of their harmony, he will have no other way to anſwer you but by conſulting his ear, without enquiring how many ſyllables go to a word, or whether there are as many words as ſyllables. Again, take the moſt harmonious line conſiſting of polyſyllables that you can think of, and it will be full as harmonious if you divide it into monoſyllables, as a rough line of monoſyllables will be equally rough when you have turned them into polyſyllables; and I have dwelt the longer upon this argument, as I think it places the queſtion in that point of light which amounts to a demonſtration; and proves, with great ſubmiſſion, that the objection againſt monoſyllable lines is quite imaginary, as it is grounded upon a diſtinction without a difference. The moſt galloping of all meaſures is an hexameter of dactyls, viz.

Pul-verulenta putrim ſonitu quatit ungula campum;

and you may compoſe ſuch another when you pleaſe of Engliſh monoſyllables, viz.

— ◡ ◡ — ◡ ◡ — ◡ ◡ —
While on a *plain* we trip *it* by a *grove*,
◡ ◡ — ◡ ◡ —
or a *ſtream*, or a *green hill*.

Something like this occurs in the meaſure of ſome of our ballads when they gallop away in monoſyllables:

When young at the bar you firſt taught me to ſcore,
And bade me be free of my lips and no more.

Upon the whole matter it ſeems to reſult pretty clearly, from what has been laid down, that monoſyllables or polyſyllables is not the queſtion, but harmony or diſſonance. No modern verſificators can have occaſion for monoſyllable lines, except it be now and then, and when he has occaſion, it is no hard matter for him to ſecure their harmony by the quantity, the ſound, and the ſituation of his ſyllables, after which he will be in a fair way of carrying his point, by appealing from a man's prejudices to his ear.

An Indian tale, from the Idler.

AS the Engliſh army was paſſing towards Quebec, along a ſoft ſavanna, between a mountain and a lake, one of the petty chiefs of the inland regions ſtood upon a rock, ſurrounded by his clan, and from behind the ſhelter of the buſhes contemplated the art and regularity of European war. It was evening; the tents were pitched. He obſerved the ſecurity with which the troops reſted in the night, and the order with which the march was renewed in the morning. He continued to purſue them with his eye till they could be ſeen no longer, and then ſtood for ſome time ſilent and penſive.

Then turning to his followers, "My children, (ſaid he) I have often heard that there was a time when our anceſtors were abſolute lords of the woods, the meadows, and

and the lakes, wherever the eye can reach or the foot can paſs.

A new race of men entered our country from the great ocean: they incloſed themſelves in habitations of ſtone, which our anceſtors could neither enter by violence, nor deſtroy by fire: they iſſued from thoſe faſtneſſes, ſometimes covered like the armadillo with ſhells, from which the lance rebounded on the ſtriker, and ſometimes carried by mighty beaſts, which had never been ſeen in our vales or foreſts, of ſuch ſtrength and ſwiftneſs that flight and oppoſition were vain alike. Thoſe invaders ranged over the continent, ſlaughtering in their rage thoſe that reſiſted, and thoſe that ſubmitted in their mirth. Of thoſe that remained, ſome were buried in caverns, and condemned to dig metal for their maſters; ſome were employed in tilling the ground, of which foreign tyrants devoured the produce; and when the ſword and the mines have deſtroyed the natives, they ſupply their place by human beings of another colour, brought from ſome diſtant country to periſh here under toil and torture.

Some there are, who boaſt their humanity, that content themſelves to ſeize our chaſes and fiſheries, who drive us from every tract of ground where fertility and pleaſantneſs invite them to ſettle, and make no war upon us except when we intrude upon our own lands.

Others pretend to have purchaſed a right of reſidence and tyranny; but ſurely the inſolence of ſuch bargains is more offenſive than the avowed and open dominion of force.

But the time perhaps is now approaching, when the pride of uſurpation ſhall be cruſhed, and the cruelties of invaſion ſhall be revenged. The ſons of rapacity have now drawn upon each other, and referred their claims to the deciſion of war: let us look unconcernedly upon the ſlaughter, and remember that the death of every European delivers the country from a tyrant and a robber; for what is the claim of either nation, but the claim of the vulture to the leveret, and the tyger to the faun? Let them then continue to diſpute their title to regions which they cannot people, to purchaſe by danger and blood the empty dignity of dominion over mountains which they will never climb, and rivers which they will never paſs. Let us endeavour, in the mean time, to learn their diſcipline, and forge their weapons; and when they ſhall be weakened with mutual ſlaughter, let us ruſh down upon them, force their remains to take ſhelter in their ſhips, and reign once more in our native country."

On Biography, from the Idler.

BIography is, of the various kinds of narrative writing, that which is moſt eagerly read, and moſt eaſily applied to the purpoſes of life.

In romances, when the field of poſſibility lies open to invention, the incidents may eaſily be made more numerous, the viciſſitudes more ſudden, and the events more wonderful; but from the time of life when fancy begins to be overruled by reaſon, and corrected by experience, the moſt artful tale raiſes little curioſity when it is known to be falſe; it may, perhaps, be

be ſometimes read as a model of a plain or elegant ſtile, not for the ſake of knowing what it contains, but how it is written; or thoſe that are weary of themſelves may have recourſe to it as a pleaſing dream, of which, when they awake, they voluntarily diſmiſs the images from their minds.

The examples and events of hiſtory preſs, indeed, upon the mind with the weight of truth; but when they are repoſited in the memory, they are oftener employed for ſhew than uſe, and rather diverſify converſation than regulate life; few are engaged in ſuch ſcenes as give them opportunities of growing wiſer by the downfal of ſtateſmen, or the defeat of generals. The ſtratagems of war, and the intrigues of courts, are read by far the greater part of mankind with the ſame indifference as the adventures of fabled heroes, or the revolution of a fairy region. Between falſhood and uſeleſs truth there is little difference; as gold which he cannot ſpend will make no man rich, ſo knowledge which he cannot apply will make no man wiſe.

The miſchievous conſequences of vice and folly, of irregular deſires and prodominant paſſions, are beſt diſcovered by thoſe relations which are levelled with the general ſurface of life, which tell not how any man became great, but how he was made happy; not how he loſt the favour of his prince, but how he became diſcontented with himſelf.

Thoſe relations are therefore commonly of moſt value in which the writer tells his own ſtory. He that recounts the life of another, commonly dwells moſt upon conſpicuous events, leſſens the familiarity of his tale to increaſe its dignity, ſhews his favourite at a diſtance, decorated and magnified like the ancient actors in their tragic dreſs, and endeavour to hide the man that he may produce a hero.

But if it be true which was ſaid by a French prince, *that no man was a hero to the ſervants of his chamber*, it is equally true that every man is yet leſs a hero to himſelf. He that is moſt elevated above the croud by the importance of his employments, or the reputation of his genius, feels himſelf affected by fame or buſineſs but as they influence his domeſtic life. The high and low, as they have the ſame faculties and the ſame ſenſes, have no leſs ſimilitude in their pains and pleaſures. The ſenſations are the ſame in all, tho' produced by very different occaſions. The prince feels the ſame pain when an invader ſeizes a province, as a farmer when a thief drives away his cow. Men thus equal in themſelves, will appear equal in honeſt and impartial biography: and thoſe whom fortune or nature place at the greateſt diſtance may afford inſtruction to each other.

The writer of his own life has at leaſt the firſt qualification of an hiſtorian, the knowledge of the truth; and tho' it may be plauſibly objected, that his temptations to diſguiſe it are equal to his opportunities of knowing it, yet I cannot but think that impartiality may be expected with equal confidence from him that relates the paſſages of his own life, as from him that delivers the tranſactions of another.

Certainty of knowledge not only excludes miſtake, but fortifies veracity. What we collect by conjecture, and by conjecture only can

one man judge of another's motives or ſentiments, is eaſily modified by fancy or by deſire; as objects, imperfectly diſcerned, take forms from the hope or fear of the beholder. But that which is fully known, cannot be falſified but with reluctance of underſtanding, and alarm of conſcience; of underſtanding the lover of truth, of conſcience the centinel of virtue.

He that writes the life of another is either his friend or his enemy, and wiſhes either to exalt his praiſe, or aggravate his infamy; to him many temptations to falſehood will occur in the diſguiſe of paſſions, too ſpecious to fear much reſiſtance. Love of virtue will animate panegyric, and hatred of wickedneſs imbitter cenſure. The zeal of gratitude, the ardour of patriotiſm, fondneſs of an opinion, or fidelity to a party, may eaſily overpower the vigilance of a mind habitually well diſpoſed, and prevail over unaſſiſted and unfriended veracity.

But he that ſpeaks of himſelf has no motive to falſhood or partiality except ſelf-love, by which all have ſo often been betrayed, that all are on the watch againſt its artifices. He that writes an apology for a ſingle action, to confute an accuſation, or recommend himſelf to favour, is indeed always to be ſuſpected of favouring his own cauſe; but he that ſits down calmly and voluntarily to review his life for the admonition of poſterity, or to amuſe himſelf, and leaves his account unpubliſhed, may be commonly preſumed to tell truth, ſince falſhood cannot appeaſe his own mind, and fame will not be heard beneath the tomb.

POETRY.

POETRY.

A SIMILE.

CORINNA, in the country bred,
Harbour'd ſtrange notions in her head;
Notions in town quite out of faſhion;
Such as that love's a dangerous paſſion,
That virtue is the maiden's jewel,
And to be ſafe, ſhe muſt be cruel.
Thus arm'd, ſhe'd long ſecur'd her honour
From all aſſaults, yet made upon her,
Had ſcratch'd th' impetuous captain's hand,
Had torn the lawyer's gown and band,
And gold refus'd from knights and ſquires
To bribe her to her own deſires:
For, to ſay truth, ſhe thought it hard,
To be of pleaſures thus debarr'd,
She ſaw by others freely taſted,
So pouted, pin'd, grew pale, and waſted:
Yet, notwithſtanding her condition,
Continu'd firm in oppoſition.
At length a troop of horſe came down,
And quarter'd in a neighb'ring town;
The cornet he was tall and young,
And had a moſt bewitching tongue.
They ſaw and lik'd: the ſiege begun:
Each hour he ſome advantage won.
He ogled firſt;——ſhe turn'd away;——
But met his eyes the following day:
Then her reluctant hand he ſeizes,
That ſoon ſhe gives him, when he pleaſes;
Her ruby lips he next attacks:
She ſtruggles;——in a while ſhe ſmacks:
Her ſnowy breaſt he then invades;——
That yields, too, after ſome parades:
And of that fortreſs once poſſeſt,
He quickly maſters all the reſt.
No longer now a dupe to fame,
She ſmothers or reſiſts her flame,
But loves without, or fear, or ſhame.
So have I ſeen the Tory race
Long in the pouts, for want of place;

Never in humour, never well,
Wiſhing for what they dar'd not tell;
Their heads with country notions fraught,
Notions in town not worth a groat;
Theſe tenets all reluctant quit,
And ſtep by ſtep at laſt ſubmit
To Reaſon, Eloquence, and P—t.
At firſt to Hanover a *plum*
Was ſent; —— They ſaid——a trivial ſum;
But if he went one tittle further,
They vow'd and ſwore, they'd cry out murder:
Ere long a larger ſum is wanted;
They piſh'd and frown'd——but ſtill they granted:
He puſh'd for more, and more agen——
Well——money's better ſent, than men:
Here virtue made another ſtand.——
No——not a man ſhall leave the land
What? not one regiment to Embden?
They ſtart——but now they're fairly hem'd in:
Theſe ſoon, and many more are ſent;——
They're ſilent——ſilence gives conſent.
Our troops they now can plainly ſee,
May Britain guard in Germany;
The Hanoverians, Heſſians, Pruſſians,
Are paid to oppoſe the French and Ruſſians;
Nor ſcruple they with truth to ſay,
They're fighting for America:
No more they make a fiddle-faddle
About a Heſſian horſe or ſaddle;
No more of continental meaſures,
No more of waſting Britiſh treaſures;
Ten millions, and a vote of credit.——
'Tis night——he can't be wrong who did it;
They're fairly ſous'd o'er head and ears,
And cur'd of all their ruſtic fears.

DOLL COMMON.

A Fragment, in anſwer to the foregoing.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *
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So, loſt to ſenſe of ſhame and duty,
Doll came to town to ſell her beauty:
Cælia her friend with heart-felt pain
Had preach'd up virtue's lore in vain:
In vain ſhe try'd each winning art;
For Doll had lewdneſs in her heart.

Thus

Thus bent to be a ſordid whore,
She knock'd at Proſtitution's door,
* * aroſe and let her in,
And ſtroak'd her cheek, and chuck'd her chin;
While far from whimpers, ſobs, or weeping,
Doll curt'ſied, and was ſoon in keeping:
Now in Hyde-Park ſhe flaunts by day,
At night ſhe flutters at the play.
This keeper, and a ſecond dy'd;
Now Doll is humbled in her pride.
At length ſhe comes upon the town;
Firſt palms a guinea, then a crown;
Nay, ſlander ſays, that underhand,
The forlorn wretch did walk the Strand;
'Till grown the ſcorn of man and woman,
A pot of beer would buy Doll Common.
Mean time, deep ſmit with honeſt flame,
Cælia eſpous'd a youth of fame;
From the chaſte bed fair iſſue ſprung;
With peals of joy the country rung.
Again the matron pregnant grown,
Now haſtens to lye-in, in town.
There, *near* the Park, Doll Common *found* her,
(Her little family around her)
Then Doll began—— "So modeſt miſs!
" Is all your prudery come to this?
" Why, but your apron's round, I ſee,
" You're e'en a ſtrumpet rank, like me:
" *Quite cured of all your ruſtic fears,*
" *And fairly ſous'd o'er head and ears.*
" Coy ſimp'ring maids I find can ſin:
" For ſhame, your belly's at your chin:
" In ſpite of all your virtuous lore,
" You're now become an arrant whore."
Fair Cælia's cheek a bluſh o'erſpread;
And thus, with calm diſdain, ſhe ſaid:
" That love poſſeſſes me, 'tis true;
" Yet heav'n be prais'd! I am not you:
" *My head's with country notions fraught,*
" *Notions (to you) not worth a groat.*
" Aided by ev'ry virtuous art,
" A generous youth has won my heart.
" Yet never did I yield my charms,
" Till honour led me to his arms.
" My charms I never baſely ſold;
" I am no proſtitute for gold;
" On my own rents I liv'd before,
" Nor has my William added more.

" Wealth

" Wealth is our ſcorn; our humble labours
" Aim but to *ſerve*, or *ſave* our neighbours.
" See——heav'n has bleſt our chaſte embrace;
" Behold this little ſmiling race,
" The offſpring of an honeſt bed;——
" Here, Senegal, hold up your head:
" This tawny boy, his parents' boaſt,
" Shall bring us gold from Afric's coaſt:
" And mark theſe twins of Indian mien.
" This Louiſbourg, and that Du Queſne:
" Their bold and honeſt looks preſage,
" They'll be our comfort in old age.
" And if the babe that ſwells my womb,
" To a propitious birth ſhall come,
" O'erjoy'd I'll bleſs the happy day,
" And call our child America."
Thus Cælia ſpake with modeſt grace,
But rage deformed the harlot's face:
Her fiery eyes began to roll,
A hag in look, a fiend in ſoul:
And now ſhe vomits forth the din,
Of oyſter wenches drunk with gin.
Nay, rumour ſcruples not to tell ye
The ſtrumpet kick'd the matron's belly;
Of the fair coming birth afraid;
For black *abortion* was *her trade*.

The SIMILE *anſwered.*

CORINNA in a maiden ſtate,
You liken to a Tory:
She jealous of her virgin's fame:
He of his country's glory.

Corinna when debauch'd, you hint,
By ſome falſe flattering prig,
Becomes a proſtitute as vile
As any fawning Whig.

Granted your principles are fair;
Not ſo your ſly concluſion:
The SIMILE is faintly drawn,
Nor juſt is the alluſion.

Expunge Corinna's name, and place,
Britannia's full in view,
Each lively ſtroke your wit purſues,
Is apt, and ſtrictly true.

Britannia

Britannia loſt her virgin pride,
Her faith and former plight,
By Hogan-Mogan wiles debauch'd,
And plunder'd of her right.

He * ſtript her firſt, and every ill
Of dire Pandora's box,
Transfus'd throughout her tender frame,
And left her in a pox.

High German Doctors now were call'd,
To prop her conſtitution:
But what the foreign quacks preſcrib'd,
Increas'd the firſt pollution.

A group of home-bred coblers next,
(The vileſt ſcum on earth!)
Bled, purg'd, and grip'd the wretched dame,
And tokens brought of death.

At length a Patriot Doctor came,
Scorning reward or fee;
Who aided by Britannia's friends,
From ruin ſet her free.

He eas'd her pains, reſtor'd her health,
No more her ſpirits fret:
No *running evil* now ſhe feels,
But *running* more in *debt*.

This ſympton too in proper time
He will ſubdue, no doubt,
For ſkilful *doctors* ne'er *aſtringe*,
Till all the *venom*'s out.

Some STANZAS, *addreſſed to no Miniſter nor Great Man.*

WITH all thy titles, all thy large eſtate,
And all the favours which a king can grant,
Something is wanting ſtill to make thee great,
And ſtill that ſomething thou wilt ever want.

For, is it greatneſs at a ſumptuous board
To feaſt a country, and to hear thy name
'Mid noiſy revels riotouſly roar'd,
When longer than the banquet laſts not fame?

Or, is it greatneſs, in the pomp of pow'r,
Each morn a crowd obſequious to collect,
Pleas'd to accept th' obeiſance of an hour,
When with the levee endeth all reſpect?

He

* Some read *clapt*.

He who is great ſome nobler purpoſe ſhews,
Nor feaſts nor levees his attention claim;
That which is fit and right he firſt purſues,
And after finds it juſtify'd by fame.

What tho' a fawning academic train
(O ſhame to learning!) on thy footſteps wait,
Tho' flatt'ring muſes, in a courtly ſtrain,
Salute thee pillar of the *Britiſh* ſtate:

Yet in fair hiſtory's impartial page,
Penn'd not in flatt'ring nor invective ſtrain,
Truth will report thee to the future age
No ſtateſman, but a courtier light and vain.

For, hath *thy* civil prudence well upheld
The ſtate 'gainſt foreign and domeſtic foe?
Was fierce rebellion by *thy* counſel quell'd?
By *thee* averted *Gallia*'s threaten'd blow?

Where was thy foreſight when the *Gaul* prepar'd
To ſeize the provinces of *Albion*'s realm?
That foul diſgrace with thee tho' *others* ſhar'd,
Yet ſeiz'd they were when *thou* wert at the helm.

And tho' once more *Britannia* lifts her head,
By pow'rful nations ſees herſelf rever'd,
And hails her valiant ſons, by glory led,
T' aſſault that realm whence late aſſault ſhe fear'd:

Yet from their deeds no honour *thou* can'ſt gain,
Tho' victory's laurels ſhould their brows intwine:
For when did'ſt *thou* theſe arduous toils maintain?
Or, of their bold exploits, which plan was *thine*?

Did'ſt *thou* ſecure the harveſt of the land
Amid invaſion's threat and war's alarm?
When martial weapons fill'd the reaper's hand,
Was it *thy* voice exhorted him to arm?

Have fleets and armies by *thy* orders mov'd
To diſtant lands and oceans far remote?
And, when ſucceſs thoſe orders hath approv'd,
Do crowds *thy* wiſdom and *thy* ſpirit note?

Yet in the triumph *thou* aſſum'ſt a ſhare,
Buſtling, important, full of giddy zeal;
And vainly ſitt'ſt, with miniſterial air,
A fly of ſtate on glory's chariot-wheel.

STANZAS

STANZAS *addreſſed to a* Great Miniſter *and* Great Man.

WITH titles, honours and a large eſtate,
And all a favour'd ſubject can poſſeſs,
Can aught be wanting ſtill to make thee great,
Or can envenom'd ſlander make thee leſs.

For ſure 'tis greatneſs, nobly to diſdain
The high rewards that wait the ſtateſman's toils,
And rather, with unſparing hand, to drain
The private wealth, than ſhare the public ſpoils.

And ſure 'tis greatneſs, to the muſe's choir
Thy foſt'ring care and bounty to extend,
With royal ſmiles her grateful train to fire,
And *Attic* grace with *Spartan* morals blend.

Who, ſuch a length of years, 'midſt party rage
And veering patriots, with deſerv'd applauſe,
In place, in pow'r, has ſhone, from youth to age,
True to his King and to his country's cauſe?

On whoſe firm credit, ere the terms were known,
Have *Britain*'s wealthy ſons ſo oft rely'd,
In whom ſuch boundleſs confidence been ſhewn,
Or on whoſe word ſuch millions been ſupply'd?

Hence to thy toils each diſtant nation pays
That juſt reward which envy here denies;
Hence, future annals ſhall record thy praiſe,
And laſting trophies to thy honour riſe.

Who, when of old the public torrent ran
With boiſt'rous rage, polluted from its ſource,
In early life, with care and coſt began
To check, to turn, and regulate its courſe?

Who, unreproach'd, has ſince for half an age,
In Freedom's cauſe ſuch ſtedfaſt zeal approv'd?
Who cou'd the eſteem of Sire and Son engage,
By each entruſted, and by each belov'd?

And tho' Detraction now theſe wreaths would tear,
And break thoſe bands whence all our triumphs flow,
Who plac'd our *Tully* in the conſul's chair?
To whoſe advice this ſtateſman do we owe?

Say, when *Hortenſius* in the ſenate roſe,
Who on his rival fix'd his ſov'reign's choice?
That well-weigh'd choice, deplor'd by *Britain*'s foes,
And prais'd with tranſport by the public voice!

Still may the world, *diſtinguiſh'd pair*, behold
What bliſs your country to this union owes!
Still to the winds her conqu'ring flags unfold,
And pour her ſtrength collected on her foes!

And oh! in glory's radiance tho' the flies
Of envy float, on briſk but tranſient wing,
Their harmleſs rage regard with ſcornful eyes,
Nor heed their buzz,—you cannot fear their ſting. CRITO.

An Ode to Mr. PITT.

OUR pray'rs unbrib'd, unpenſion'd, riſe
For thee the fav'rite of the ſkies,
The guardian of the land:
For thee, defender of the laws,
The foremoſt in fair Freedom's cauſe,
The chief of Virtue's band.

Long may thy light thy country chear!
Thou miniſter without a peer,
Long may thy wiſdom warm!
For, like the ſpring thy genial ray
Improves the ſun, adorns the day,
And guards us all from harm.

Behold the ox in ſafety feeds,
And Ceres ſcatters all her ſeeds,
And Plenty ſmiles around.
Each ſhip triumphant rides the main,
Bright Honour dreads black Slander's ſtain,
And dances glad the ground.

Britannia now for battle burns,
Behold her genius now returns,
Her foes diſmay'd with fear;
Her vengeance ſhall affright the brave,
Reduce the proud, and cruſh the ſlave,
If *Pitt* but points her ſpear.

Auſpicious *Pitt!* thy glory beams
On Miſſiſippi's ſilver ſtreams,
And Ohio's ſavage ſhores;
It dazzles Afric's tawny race,
Inſpires the noble, ſcares the baſe,
And ev'ry heart explores.

Now bleſt, and free, each *Briton* roves
Along his hills, or through his groves,
Nor fears the frowns of kings:
Enjoys himſelf (that bliſs divine)
Or to the elm he joins the vine,
Or clears the bubbling ſprings.

Then

Then ſocial quaffs the chearful bowl,
While gratitude inflames his ſoul,
And *Pitt* employs his praiſe;
In ſolemn pomp he crowns his buſt,
Amidſt the great, the good, and juſt,
With laurels, palms, and bays.

Oh! be it thine at laſt to cloſe
The ſcene of war, of Europe's woes,
And huſh the world to reſt:
Bid Peace advance with placid mien,
Proclaim her ſports on ev'ry green,
And let each land be bleſt.

This is our pray'r, when cool we riſe,
Ere morning bluſhes ſtreak the ſkies,
Or Phœbus ſips the dew:
This is our pray'r, when thee we toaſt,
Auſpicious *Pitt!* as *Britain*'s boaſt,
And ev'ning joys renew.

Ode for his Majeſty's Birth-Day, Nov. 10, 1759.

By WILLIM WHITEHEAD, *Eſq*; *Poet Laureat.*

Strophe.

BEgin the ſong.—Ye ſubject choirs,
The bard whom liberty inſpires
Wakes into willing voice th' accordant lays.—
Say, ſhall we trace the hero's flame
From the firſt foſt'ring gale of fame,
Which bade th' expanding boſom pant for praiſe?
Or hail the ſtar whoſe orient beam
Shed influence on his natal hour,
What time the nymphs of *Leyna's* ſtream,
Emerging from their wat'ry bower,
Sung their ſoft carols thro' each oſier ſhade,
And for the pregnant fair invok'd *Lucina*'s aid?

Antiſtrophe.

No. Haſte to *Scheld*'s admiring wave,
Diſtinguiſh'd amidſt thouſands brave,
Where the young warrior fleſh'd his eager ſword:
While *Albion*'s troops with rapture view'd
The ranks confus'd, he *Gaul* ſubdu'd,
And hail'd, prophetic hail'd, their future lord,

Waiting

Waiting the chief's maturer nod,
On his plum'd helmet victory ſate,
While ſuppliant nations round him bow'd,
And *Auſtria* trembled for her fate,
'Till, at his bidding ſlaughter ſwell'd the *Mayne*,
And half her blooming ſons proud *Gallia* wept in vain.

Epode.

But what are wreaths in battle won?
And what the tribute of amaze
Which man too oft miſtaken pays
To the vain idol ſhrine of falſe renown?
The nobleſt wreath the monarch wears
Are thoſe his virtuous rule demands,
Unſtain'd by widows' or by orphans' tears,
And woven by his ſubjects' hands.
Comets may riſe, and wonder mark their way
Above the bounds of nature's ſober laws,
But 'tis th' all-chearing lamp of day,
The permanent, th' unerring cauſe,
By whom th' enliven'd world its courſe maintains,
By whom all nature ſmiles, and beauteous order reigns.

Ode for the New Year 1759.

Written by WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, *Eſq; Poet Laureat, and ſet by Dr.* BOYCE, *maſter of his Majeſty's band of muſic.*

Strophe.

YE guardian powers, to whoſe command,
At nature's birth, th' Almighty mind
The delegated taſk aſſign'd
To watch o'er *Albion*'s favour'd land,
What time your hoſts with choral lay,
Emerging from its kindred deep,
Applauſive hail'd each verdant ſteep,
And white rock, glitt'ring to the new born-day!
Angelic bands where'er ye rove,
Whilſt lock'd in ſleep creation lies,
Whether to genial dews above
You melt the congregated ſkies,
Or teach the torrent ſtreams below
To wake the verdure of the vale,
Or guide the varying winds that blow
To ſpeed the coming or the parting ſail,
Where'er ye bend your roving flight,
Whilſt now the ardent lord of light

Winds

Winds to the north his ſliding ſphere,
Avert each ill, each bliſs improve,
And teach the minutes as they move
To bleſs the op'ning year.

Antiſtrophe.

Already *Albion*'s lifted ſphear
And rolling thunders of the main,
Which Juſtice' ſacred laws maintain,
Have taught the haughty *Gaul* to fear.
On other earths, in other ſkies
Beyond old Ocean's weſtern bound.
Tho' bleeds afreſh th' eternal wound,
Again *Britannia*'s croſs triumphant flies.
To *Britiſh George*, the King of iſles,
The tribes that rove th' *Acadian* ſnows,
Redeem'd from *Gallia*'s poliſh'd wiles,
Shall breathe their voluntary vows:
Where nature guards her laſt retreat,
And pleas'd *Aſtræa* lingers ſtill,
While faith yet triumphs o'er deceit,
And virtue reigns, from ignorance of ill.
Yet, angel-powers, tho' *Gallia* bend,
Tho' Fame, with all her wreaths, attend
On bleeding war's tremendous ſway,
The ſons of Leiſure ſtill complain,
And muſing Science ſighs in vain,
For Peace is ſtill away.

Epode.

Go, then, ye faithful guides
Of her returning ſteps, *Angelic* band,
Explore the ſacred ſeats where Peace reſides,
And waves her olive wand.
Bid her the waſtes of war repair.
—O ſouthward ſeek the flying fair,
For not on poor *Germania*'s harraſs'd plain,
Nor where the *Viſtula*'s proud current ſwells,
Nor on the borders of the frighted *Seine*,
Nor in the depths of *Ruſſia*'s ſnows ſhe dwells.
Yet O, where'er, deſerting freedom's iſle,
She gilds the ſlave's deluſive toil,
Whether on *Ebro*'s banks ſhe ſtrays,
Or ſighing traces *Taio*'s winding ways,
Or ſoft *Auſonia*'s ſhores her feet detain,
O bring the wanderer back, with glory in her train.

To the Rev. Mr. Hurd. An Elegy.

FRiend of my youth, who, when the willing Muſe
Stream'd o'er my breaſt her warm poetic rays,
Saw'ſt the freſh ſeeds their vital power diffuſe,
And fed'ſt them with the foſt'ring dew of praiſe!

Whate'er the produce of th' unthrifty ſoil,
The leaves, the flowers, the fruits, to thee belong:
The labourer earns the wages of his toil;
Who form'd the poet, well may claim the ſong.

Yes, 'tis my pride to own, that taught by thee
My conſcious ſoul ſuperior flights eſſay'd;
Learn'd from thy lore the poet's dignity,
And ſpurn'd the hirelings of the rhyming trade.

Say, ſcenes of Science, ſay, thou haunted ſtream!
(For oft my muſe-led ſteps did'ſt thou behold)
How on thy banks I rifled every theme,
That fancy fabled in her age of gold.

How oft I cry'd, "O come, thou tragic queen!
"March from thy Greece with firm majeſtic tread!
"Such as when Athens ſaw thee fill her ſcene,
"When Sophocles thy choral Graces led:

"Saw thy proud pall its purple length devolve,
"Saw thee uplift the glitt'ring dagger high,
"Ponder with fixed brow thy deep reſolve
"Prepar'd to ſtrike, to triumph, and to die.

"Bring then to Britain's plain that choral throng,
"Diſplay thy buſkin'd pomp, thy golden lyre,
"Give her hiſtoric forms the ſoul of ſong,
"And mingle Attic art with Shakeſpear's fire."

"Ah what, fond boy, doſt thou preſume to claim?"
The Muſe replied. "Miſtaken ſuppliant, know,
"To light in Shakeſpear's breaſt the dazzling flame
"Exhauſted all Parnaſſus could beſtow.

"True; art remains; and, if from his bright page
"Thy mimic power one vivid beam can ſeize,
"Proceed; and in the beſt of taſks engage,
"Which tends at once to profit, and to pleaſe."

She ſpake; and Harewood's towers ſpontaneous roſe;
Soft virgin warblings echo'd thro' the grove;
And fair Elfrida pour'd forth all her woes,
The hapleſs pattern of connubial love.

More

More aweful ſcenes old Mona next diſplay'd;
Her caverns gloom'd, her foreſts wav'd on high,
While flam'd within her conſecrated ſhade
The Genius ſtern of Britiſh liberty.

And ſee, my Hurd! to thee thoſe ſcenes conſign'd;
O! take and ſtamp them with thy honour'd name.
Around the page be friendſhip's chaplet twin'd;
And, if they find the road to honeſt fame,

Perchance the candour of ſome nobler age
May praiſe the bard, who bad gay folly bear
Her cheap applauſes to the buſy ſtage
And leave him penſive Virtue's ſilent tear;

Choſe too to conſecrate his favourite ſtrain
To him, who grac'd by ev'ry liberal art,
That beſt might ſhine amid the learned train,
Yet more excell'd in morals, and in heart:

Whoſe equal mind could ſee vain fortune ſhower
Her flimzy favours on the fawning crew,
While in low Thurcaſtan's ſequeſter'd bower
She fixt him diſtant from promotion's view:

Yet, ſhelter'd there by calm Contentment's wing;
Pleas'd he could ſmile, and with ſage Hooker's eye
"See from his mother earth God's bleſſings ſpring,
"And eat his bread in peace and privacy."

March 20, 1759. W. Mason.

An Ode to Miſs L——. On the death of General Wolfe.

BRITONS, the work of war is done!
Conqueſt is yours, the battle's won,
Loud triumphs rend the air:
Yet, tho' with martial pride elate,
Each heart bewails Wolfe's hapleſs fate,
Nor taſtes its joy ſincere.

Too well they knew his dauntleſs mind;
They knew it open, unconfin'd,
Awake to glory's call:
The ſoldier heard this bold command;
They ſaw him lead their foremoſt band;
They ſaw their leader fall.

One common grief their hearts poſſeſt——
You, gentle maid, above the reſt,
His fate untimely mourn;
Who vow'd, if heav'n ſhould ſpare his youth,
With love, with conſtancy, and truth,
To crown his wiſh'd return.

Yet weep no more, but nobly claim
A proud alliance with his fame,
And all his glory ſhare :
His country's cauſe requir'd his aid ;
For victory to heav'n he pray'd,
And heaven hath heard his pray'r.

His wound was honeſt, on his breaſt——
Lay me in peace, and let me reſt,
Th' expiring hero cry'd :
The pitying fates his death delay,
Till heaven for him declares the day ——
He heard, rejoic'd, and dy'd.

An Eſſay to an Epitaph on the truly great and juſtly lamented Major General Wolfe, who fell victoriouſly before Quebec, Sept. 13. 1759.

HERE reſts from toil, in narrow bounds confin'd,
The human ſhell of a celeſtial mind ;
Who once, with ſplendor, fill'd a ſcene ſo large ;
And took the fate of empires in his charge.
A hero, with a patriot's zeal inſpir'd ;
By public virtue, not by paſſion, fir'd.
A hero, diſciplin'd in wiſdom's ſchool ;
In action ardent, in reflection cool.
In bloom of years, who gain'd a glorious name,
And reap'd, betimes, the harveſt of his fame.
Before Quebec he charg'd the daring foe,
And, quick as lightning, ſtruck the fatal blow :
By active valour made the day his own,
And liv'd to ſee the num'rous foe o'erthrown.
Crown'd by juſt vict'ry, drew his lateſt breath ;
As wont to ſmile on danger, ſmil'd on death :
And, having bravely for his country fought,
Dy'd nobly as he wiſh'd, and calmly as he ought.
The troops around him ſhar'd a glorious grief,
And while they gather'd laurels wept their chief :
Their chief ! to whom the great Montcalm gave way ;
And fell to crown the honours of the day !

On the Vicar of W——d.

THE vicar's rich, his income clear,
Exceeds eight hundred pounds a year.
Yet weeping want goes by his door,
Or knocks unheard—the vicar's poor.
His daughter weds, her huſband fails,
The rogue may beg, or bite his nails.

But

But ſhall the daughter ſtarve? unkind,
The match was not the vicar's mind;
Beſides ſhe once has had her dow'r,
What can he more?——the vicar's poor.
Tom graceleſs quits his band and gown,
To ſpend a winter once in town;
The vicar ſaw th' approaching curſe,
And hard he ſtrung his heart and purſe;
But Tom's reſolves as fixt remain,
His heart and purſe are ſtrung in vain
Slow then he told with trembling thumb
Five guineas; death, a dreadful ſum!
Tom ſaw the ſplendid pieces lie,
But ſaw them with a thankleſs eye:
What then, 'tis not ſufficient, well,
Back go the guineas to their cell.
Unhappy Tom, whate'er thy lot,
A prieſt, a ſquire, a ſaint, or ſot;
A cit polite, or ſage demure,
Or ſink, or ſwim——the vicar's poor.
While fairer than her mother fair,
With ſparkling eye, and golden hair,
Miſs Betty ſtill divine appears,
Nor feels the force of forty years;
What pity ſuch enchanting charms,
Shou'd fill no generous lover's arms.
Be doom'd to pleaſe ſome country boor,
It muſt be ſo——the vicar's poor.
To ſee the vicar once there came,
A friend of equal years and fame,
A brother parſon, free and gay,
Who nothing grudg'd the tedious way.
He knock'd——admitted—down he ſat,
And ancient deeds records in chat.
A pipe was call'd, he lov'd to ſmoke,
He ſpoke, and puff'd, and puff'd and ſpoke.
Two pipes were done, the thirſty vicar,
Who long had look'd in vain for liquor,
Impatient now, he whiſper'd, John!
Bring out the horſes, let's be gone!
With whip and hat, enrag'd he flew,
Nor bad his wretched friend adieu!
Yet none for this will blame him ſure,
What cou'd he do?——the vicar's poor.
The pulpit oft with black beſpread,
To mourn ſome fool of faſhion dead,
What wo'nt he do to ſave his riches,
Supplies the vicar's coat and breeches.

But then to pay the taylor's pains,
And ev'ry little trifle drains;
His wife ſupplies the taylor's art,
She meaſur'd juſt his nether part;
A well known taſk, and next with ſtitches,
To work ſhe falls and forms his breeches.
But buckram muſt be bought I fear!
Let 'ſcutcheons do for that my dear.
And can there be a greater farce,
Thoſe coats of arms ſhall kiſs your a——ſe.
Beſides, my dear, you need not lock it,
When rampant lions guard your pocket.
Unhappy vicar and unhappy wife,
By endleſs riches doom'd to endleſs ſtrife,
Content unknown, 'tis poverty they flee,
And are for ever what they dread to be.

The following is the Prologue and Epilogue to the Adelphi of Terence, which was acted this year by the young gentlemen of Weſtminſter College.

PROLOGUS.

CUM patres populumque dolor communis haberet,
Fieret & Æmilium maxima Roma ſuum,
Funebres inter ludos, his dicitur ipſis
Scenis extinctum condecorâſſe ducem.
Ecquis adeſt——ſcenam nocte hâc qui ſpectet eandem,
Nec luctum nobis ſentiat eſſe parem?
Utcunque arriſit pulchris victoria cæptis,
Qua ſol extremas viſit uterque plagas,
Succeſſûs etiam medio de fonte Britannis
Surgit amari aliquid, legitimuſque dolor.
Si famæ generoſa ſitis, ſi bellica virtus,
Ingenium felix, intemerata fides.
Difficiles Laurus, ipſoque in flore juventæ,
Heu! lethi nimiùm præcipitata dies;
Si quid habent pulchrum hæc, vel ſi quid amabile, jure
Eſto tua hæc, Wolfi, laus propriumque decus.
Nec moriere omnis——quin uſque corona vigebit,
Unanimis Britonum quam tibi nectit amor.
Regia quin pietas marmor tibi nobile ponet,
Quod tua perpetuis prædicet acta notis.
Confluet huc ſtudio viſendi Martia pubes,
Sentiet et flammâ corda calere pari;
Dumque legit mediis cecidiſſe heroa triumphis,
Dicet, ſic detur vincere, ſic moriar.

EPILOGUS.

EPILOGUS. [*Syrus loquitur.*]

QUanta intus turba eſt! quanto molimine ſudat
Accinctus cultro & forcipe quiſque coquus!
Monſtrum informe maris teſtudo in prandia fertur,
Quæ variâ & ſimplex omnia ſolâ ſapit.
Pullina eſca placet, vitulina, ſuilla, bovina?
Præſto eſt. Hæc quadrupes ſingula piſcis habet.
De gente Æthiopum conducitur Archimagirus,
Qui ſecet & coquat & concoquat arte novâ.
Qui doctè contundat aromata, miſceat aptè
Thus, apium, thyma, ſal, cinnama, cepe, piper.
Qui jecur & pulmonem in fruſtra minutula ſcindat,
Curetque ut penitus ſint faturata mero,
Multo ut ventriculus pulchrè flaveſcat ab ovo,
Ut tremulis circum viſcera vernet adeps.
His rite inſtructis conchæ ſint fercula, nam tu,
Teſtudo, & patinis ſufficis atque cibo.
Quam cuperem in laudes utriuſque excurrere conchæ!
—Sed vereor *Calepaſh* dicere vel *Calepée*.
Vos etiam ad cœnam mecum appellare juvaret,
Vellem & relliquias participare dapum.
At ſunt convivæ tam multi tamque guloſi,
Reſtabit, metuo, nil niſi concha mihi.

The Dying Rake's Soliloquy: altered and enlarged from the Univerſal Viſitor, Numb. 3. p. 40. by Dr. Bartholomew.

IN the fever of youth, ev'ry pulſe in a flame,
Regardleſs of fortune, of health, and of fame;
Gay pleaſure my aim, and profuſion my pride,
No vice was untaſted, no wiſh was deny'd.
Grown headſtrong and haughty, capricious and vain,
Not decency awe'd me, nor laws could reſtrain;
The vigils of Comus and Venus I kept,
Tho' tir'd, not ſated; in ſunſhine I ſlept:
All my appetites pall'd, I no pleaſure enjoy'd,
Exceſs made 'em taſteleſs, their frequency cloy'd;
When my health and my fortune to riot gave way,
And my parts, and my vigour, felt total decay;
The doctors were ſent for, who greedy of fees,
Engag'd that their ſkill ſhould remove the diſeaſe;
With looks moſt important each ſymptom was weigh'd,
And the face of preſcription full gravely was play'd.

Reduc'd by their arts, and quite worn to a lath,
My carcaſe was ſent to the vultures of Bath;
When drench'd and well drain'd by the faculty there,
All the hope that remain'd was to try native air.
Scarce a doit in my purſe, or a drop in my veins,
To my old mortgag'd houſe they convey'd my remains;
No friend to aſſiſt, no relation to grieve,
And ſcarcely a bed my bare bones to receive;
With ſolitude curs'd, and tormented with pain,
Diſtemper'd my body, diſtracted my brain.
Thus from folly to vice, and from vice to the grave,
I ſink, of my paſſions the victim and ſlave.
No longer debauch, or companions deceive,
But alarm'd at the vengeance, I'd fain diſbelieve;
With horrors foreboding, deſponding I lie,
Tho' tired of living, yet dreading to die.

Monſ. Brocks à ſon Lit.

THEATRE des ris et des pleurs:
Lit! où je nais et où je meurs—
Tu nous fais voir combien voiſins
Sont nos plaiſirs et nos chagrins.

IMITATED.

THOU bed! in which I firſt began
To be that various creature, man;
And, when again the fates decree,
The place where I muſt ceaſe to *be*:
When ſickneſs comes, to *whom* I fly,
To ſooth my pain, and cloſe my eye:
When cares ſurround me, where I weep;
Or loſe them all in balmy ſleep:
When ſore with labour, whom I court,
And to thy downy breaſt reſort:
Where too ecſtatic joys I find,
When deigns my Delia to be kind;
And full of love, in all her charms
Thou giv'ſt the fair one to my arms:
The center thou! where *joy* and *pain*
Diſeaſe and reſt alternate reign!
Inſtructive emblem of mankind,
In whom thoſe *oppoſites* are join'd:
Oh! if within thy *little* ſpace
So many different ſcenes have place,

Leſſons

Leſſons as uſeful ſhalt thou teach
As ſages dictate, churchmen preach:
And man, convinc'd by thee alone,
This great important truth ſhall own,
That thin partitions do divide
The bounds where good and ill reſide;
That nought is perfect here below,
But bliſs ſtill borders upon woe.

R. B.

Ode to Health.

DAughter of Exereiſe! at whoſe command
Mirth ſpreads a ſmile upon the cheek of care:
At whoſe re-kindling breath
Sickneſs looks up and lives:
Say! where (for much thy haunts I long to woo)
Shall I thy joy-infuſing preſence hail,
Amidſt what ſylvan ſcenes,
Or unfrequented plains?
Say! when the roſeate finger of the Morn
Points out the glories of her ſhort-liv'd reign,
Shall I thy ſteps purſue,
Climbing the mountain's ſide,
From whoſe tall brow, in eminence ſuperb,
Fair nature views her fruitful vales below,
While Phœbus darts around
His oriental eye?
Or ſhall I trace thy veſtige o'er the heath,
Where in deriſion of the floriſt's aid,
Shoots up, untaught by art,
The voluntary flow'r?
For well 'tis known, that oft upon the heath,
In contemplation, devious art thou ſeen,
Or panting up the ſteep
Of un-imprinted hill.
Or, when cool Evening, in her floating veſt
Sweeps o'er the lawns diffuſing ſhadowy pomp,
And bids the ſun recline
On Amphitrite's breaſt,
I will attend thee to the ſolemn grove,
Where love ſtands regiſter'd on ev'ry tree,
Where the rook rocks his young,
And Echo learns to caw.
Or ſtanding on the margent of the ſtream,
I will ſurvey thee on the paſſive wave,
Then preſs the liquid bed
To meet thy Naiad kiſs.

O tell

O tell me, nymph, thy choſen reſidence,
Be it on mountain top, or foreſt wild,
And I will conſecrate
A temple to thee there.

J. COPYWELL.

A Tankard of Porter.

Nunc eſt bibendum. HOR.

THE foaming cup replete with mad'ning juice
Of Gallic vines, to others taſte I leave.
Why ſhould I ſicken for exotic draughts,
Since with kind hand domeſtic Ceres gives
Potation more robuſt?——Repleniſh here——
Boy, take this honeſt tankard——fill it high
With buxom porter, ſuch as Hercules,
Was Hercules in being, would imbibe.
Behold its pyramid of tow'ring froth
Brown as a nut, and ſparkling on the ſight,
Tho' ſome prefer it, white as Alpine ſnow,
Or Cælia's milky orbs! encircled oft
Amidſt my jovial intimates, to her,
Benignant goddeſs of the barley-mow,
Who ever guards, and ſwells the ſmiling ear,
Her own libation let me offer up
With thanks exulting, till I can no more.
'Tis this enlivens the *freethinker's* brain,
Great bulwark of the *Robinhood* debate!
By this he dares his florid argument,
And pours forth unpremeditated tropes.
How ſhall I ſpeak its praiſe! this mental balm
To the deſponding chairman, vig'rous nurſe
Of ſpirits warlike, to the ſoldier's breaſt
Impenetrable ſteel, nerve of his nerves,
And comfort to the ſailor in the ſtorm!
Rouz'd from the lethargy of ſleeping thought
By *porter*'s fluid, the mechanic prates
Of ſtate connections, as at night he ſits
With ſmoke envelop'd over *Trueman*'s mild.
Say! is it he, who pleads for *Britiſh* freedom,
This little monarch in his potent cups!
Is't he, whoſe ample mind excurſive roves
To where the *Pruſſian* hero leads his troops
Againſt united forces! this the man
Who plans an expedition, lays down rules
To ſettle politic concerns, and dares
With ſage advice to dictate to a throne?

Grant it! but 'tis the *porter*'s manly juice
That animates his organs, gives his tongue
The liberty of ſpeech, his hollow thought
Impregnates quick and ſets his brain on fire.
At rich Hortenſio's table tho' thou'rt held
In eſtimation cheap, thy charms to me
Are not diminiſh'd; for ſecure from ills
I quaff thy ſalutif'rous ſtream, whilſt he,
(Sad ſlave to appetite, that knows no bounds)
Drinks in each glaſs th' inflammatory gout,
"And thouſand other ills that fleſh is heir to."
Can dear-bought claret boaſt of ſervices
With thine co-equal? or can punch itſelf,
However temper'd, or with Wenman's rum,
Or Aſhley's brandy, or Batavian 'rack,
High-priz'd, diffuſe hilarity like thine!
Abſurd—before the nodding barley-ſheaf
The Gallic vine muſt bow, and Gallic butlers
To the ſtout Britiſh draymen muſt give way.
Now when the evening creeps with gradual ſtep,
And wraps the day within her ſable ſhroud;
Come, *tankard*, to my hand, and with thee bring
The pipe, companion meet. Attended thus
My nectar will I quaff, and fill the room
With ſmoak voluminous, till Morpheus' wand
Slow-breaking thro' the cloud mine eye-lids cloſe,
And fix me ſnoring in my elbow-chair.

J. COPYWELL.

A Drinking Song, from a collection publiſhed at Berlin.

LET Euler go meaſure the ſun,
His knowledge muſt truckle to mine,
I meaſure the ſize of my tun,
And I know it in bottles of wine.

Let Meyer chop logic for nought,
A ſyllogiſt is but an aſs;
While, without waſting a thought,
Can infer from the bottle the laſs.

Let Haller miſpend half his time,
O'er moſs, weeds, and rubbiſh to pore;
I only ſeek out for a rhime,
As himſelf, wiſer once, did before.

Let Bodmer his inference draw,
And ſtoutly with caſuiſts fight;
He might as well balance a ſtraw,
He will never put folly to flight.

And

And in ages to come, tho' they cry,
'Such men when again ſhall we ſee!'
While I am forgot—What care I—
What are ages to come, pray, to me?

On Happineſs.

O Happineſs, where's thy reſort?
Amidſt the ſplendor of a court?
Or doſt thou more delight to dwell
With humble hermit in his cell,
In ſearch of truth? or doſt thou rove
Thro' Plato's academic grove?
Or elſe with Epicurus gay,
Laugh at the farces mortals play?
Or with the Graces doſt thou lead
The ſportive dance along the mead?
Or in Bellona's bloody car,
Exult amidſt the ſcenes of war?
No more I'll ſearch, no more I'll mind thee,
Fair fugitive:——I cannot find thee!

The Sky-Lark. A Song.

By WILLIAM SHENSTONE, *Eſq;*

GO, tuneful bird, that glad'ſt the ſkies,
To Daphne's window ſpeed thy way;
And there on quivering pinions riſe,
And there thy vocal art diſplay.

And if ſhe deign thy notes to hear,
And if ſhe praiſe thy matin ſong,
Tell her the ſounds that ſooth her ear,
To Damon's native plains belong.

Tell her, in livelier plumes array'd,
The bird from Indian groves may ſhine;
But aſk the lovely partial maid,
What are his notes compar'd to thine?

Then bid her treat yon witleſs beau,
And all his flaunting race with ſcorn;
And lend an ear to Damon's woe,
Who ſings her praiſe, and ſings forlorn.

An INSCRIPTION.

Within this monument doth lie
What's left of CÆLIA's *gallantry.*

STranger, whoe'er thou art, beſtow
One ſigh in tribute ere you go:
But if thy breaſt did ever prove
The rapture of ſucceſsful love,
Around her tomb the myrtle plant;
And berry'd ſhrubs which ring-doves haunt;
The ſpreading cypreſs; and below
Bid clumps of arbor vitæ grow;
Th' uxorious plant that leans to find
Some female neighbour of its kind.
With beech to tell the plighted flame,
And ſavine to conceal the ſhame:
That ev'ry tree and ev'ry flow'r
May join to form the am'rous bow'r;
Wherein at cloſe of ſummer's heat
The lovers of the green ſhall meet,
While Cælia's ſhade propitious hears
Their ſanguine vows, their jealous fears;
Well pleas'd to conſecrate her grove
To Venus and the rites of love.

To Dr. H——, upon his Petition of the Letter I *to D— G—, Eſq;*

IF 'tis true, as you ſay, that I've injur'd a letter,
I'll change my notes ſoon, and I hope for the better;
May the juſt right of *letters*, as well as of *men*,
Hereafter be fix'd by the tongue and the pen;
Moſt devoutly I wiſh that they both have their due,
And that *I* may be never miſtaken for *U*.

The Beldames. A Poem.

THE character which this author has ſatyrized, under the name of Beldame, he has thus deſcribed:

By no degree, no ſex defin'd,
Their virtues ſtamp the Beldame-kind.
Who cringe and ſlander, ſting and fawn,
In rags, in lice, or fur, or lawn;
Whether in perriwigs or pinners,
If Whitfield's ſaints, or Arthur's ſinners;

If

If now the ſcold at Wapping flames,
Or flaunts a dutcheſs at St. James';
Alike, if they revile or flatter,
(Who lie in praiſe, will lie in ſatire)
All the foul ſiſterhood compoſe,
All thoſe, and all reſembling thoſe.

The following extracts may ſerve as a ſpecimen of this piece, in which, though there is not minute accuracy, there is truth, elegance and ſpirit.

As in the ſun's meridian blaze
A cloud obſcene of inſects plays,
Or with invenom'd ſting invades
The quiet of ſequeſter'd ſhades;
Now ſwarms on filth, and now pollutes
The nectar of the faireſt fruits;
So thro' each rank, thro' ev'ry ſtage
Wantons the ceaſeleſs Beldame's rage.
Sublimely rapt in patriot heat
Furious ſhe ſhakes the monarch's ſeat;
Now ſtooping, ſpurns the lowly cell,
Where calm content, and concord dwell,
Well pleas'd degraded worth to ſee,
Or felons load the groaning tree.—
Behold the fiend all pallid ſtand,
A pencil trembling in her hand.
See malice mix the various dies
Of fainter truths and bolder lies.
The deep'ning gloom thick ſpreads around,
And low'ring ſhades the duſky ground.
There ſickneſs blights the cheek of health,
And begg'ry ſoils the robe of wealth.
Here, columns moulder in decay;
There, virtue ſets with dubious ray.
Now heav'nly beauty fades, and now
The laurel droops on valour's brow.
Around the dæmon throngs her race,
The weak, the buſy, and the baſe;
Eager to copy, and diſperſe:
Hence ſland'rous proſe, and ribald verſe;
The heaps that crowd Suilla's board,
And ſwell wiſe Paulo's precious hoard.
There ſcandal all its ſtore unloads,
Ballads, and epigrams, and odes.
Stern party whets her blunted knife,
And ſtabs the huſband thro' the wife;
While notes hiſtorically ſage
Fill the broad margin of each page;

Initials,

Initials, daſhes, well ſupply'd,
And all that fear or ſhame would hide;
Faithful record for future times
To harden by their fathers' crimes.--
With liquid fire the goblet crown'd,
The livid tapers gleaming round,
While wiſdom, valour, beauty, ſleep,
The midnight hags their ſabbath keep.
And recent from impure delights
Fell Hecat' leads th' infernal rites.
O'er her wan cheek diffuſely ſpread
Fierce glares the bright vermilion's red.
The borrow'd hair in ringlets flows
Adown her neck of art-form'd ſnows;
While baleful drugs in vain renew
Departing beauty's faded hue.
Some ſpotleſs name their rage demands,
The name rebellowing thro' the bands;
Some holy ſage of ſainted life,
A virgin pure, a faithful wife.
And you, who dauntleſs dar'd to brave
The ruthleſs foe, and threat'ning wave,
Vainly you 'ſcap'd th' unequal fight;
Deep yawns the gulph of deadlier ſpight;
There plung'd—— th' inſatiate Beldames roar,
And the wide ruin gapes for more.

An Account of Books published in 1759.

The continuation of the life of Edward Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England.

A Work of Lord Clarendon appearing at this time, intereſts the learned world in the ſame manner as a fine antique ſtatue dug up would the curious in arts and antiquities. We receive it with all the pleaſure of novelty, and at the ſame time, with all the veneration we uſually have for an eſtabliſhed character. The hiſtory which we have before us, is not in general ſo correct in the language and diſpoſition as the great work; it is indeed doubtful whether the noble author originally intended it ſhould be publiſhed at all; for it is out of the general maſs of this, as from the rude materials, that that hiſtory of the great rebellion is taken. Yet this work is by no means leſs entertaining than the other, as it enters yet more minutely and faithfully into the ſecret motives, the real ſprings and principles of action, of thoſe who acted on the great ſtage; and as it deſcribes the private life, and marks the progreſs of the private fortune of a virtuous man, and marks the equanimity and ſteadineſs of his mind in the great revolution that fortune underwent, it may be of greater uſe to the generality of readers, than the more finiſhed work. The ſtile of this hiſtory is, like that of his works which have before appeared, full and flowing; but as it does not ſeem to be adjuſted to any critical rules, the periods are long winded, the ſenſe ſometimes embarraſſed, and the conſtruction frequently even ungrammatical. It is impoſſible not to obſerve ſometimes an over minute attention to things, which nobody but a perſon who writes an account of *himſelf* could think of importance; indeed there is diffuſed through the whole work ſomething of that character of vanity and ſelf-partiality, that never fails to attend a writer of an hiſtory of his own life and times. However, it may be doubted whether theſe little imperfections which ſhew us the man as well as the writer, do not make ſuch books more entertaining, and ſoften down ſomething of the ſeverity of ſtudy. Few books have been more read, or pleaſed more, than Burnet's hiſtory; though along with very many other faults, it had this in a great degree. Montaigne pleaſes the good-humoured and companionable reader, in proportion as he offends the ſtern critics of Port-Royal. On the whole, with whatever faults it may have, this work muſt always have a diſtinguiſhed rank. The narrative glows with the feeling of a man converſant and intereſted in the events he deſcribes. The author was perfectly acquainted with the court, the nation, the laws, and human nature: and certainly no perſon at that time, had ſuch opportunities of knowing the true ſtate of public affairs, and of particular characters; theſe

theſe characters, which he has an admirable talent at drawing, abound in the work, and are often authenticated by well choſen and pleaſing anecdotes. As we have given ſome of them in another article in our work, which may ſerve as a ſpecimen of his happineſs in that way, we ſhall content ourſelves with an extract, which may give an idea of his ſtyle and manner on other occaſions; and it is itſelf a paſſage curious enough; painting in very good colours a very important ſcene; and it ſhews in a ſtrong light that odd mixture of human affairs, by which ſome diſagreeable, though minute incidents, are ſufficient to take off, in a great meaſure, the pure and ſincere reliſh of the higheſt, and moſt unexpected good fortune.

"It will be convenient here, before we deſcend to thoſe particulars which had an influence upon the minds of men, to take a clear view of the temper and ſpirit of that time; of the nature and inclination of the army; of the diſpoſition and intereſt of the ſeveral factions in religion, all which appeared in their ſeveral colours without diſſembling their principles, and with equal confidence demanded the liberty of conſcience they had enjoyed in and ſince the time of Cromwell; and the humour and the preſent purpoſe and deſign of the parliament itſelf, to whoſe judgment and determination the whole ſettlement of the kingdom both in church and ſtate ſtood referred by the King's own declaration from Breda, which by God's inſpiration had been the ſole viſible motive to that wonderful change that had enſued. And whoſoever takes a proſpect of all thoſe ſeveral paſſions and appetites and intereſts, together with the divided affections, jealouſies and animoſities, of thoſe who had been always looked upon as the King's party, which if united would in that conjuncture have been powerful enough to have ballenced all the other: I ſay, whoever truly and ingenuouſly conſiders and reflects upon all this compoſition of contradictory wiſhes and expectations, muſt confeſs that the King was not yet maſter of the kingdom, nor his authority and ſecurity ſuch as the general noiſe and acclamations, the bells and the bonfires, proclaimed it to be; and that there was in no conjuncture more need, that the virtue and wiſdom and induſtry of a prince ſhould be evident and made manifeſt in the preſervation of his dignity, and in the application of his mind to the government of his affairs; and that all who were eminently truſted by him, ſhould be men of unqueſtionable ſincerity, who with induſtry and dexterity ſhould firſt endeavour to compoſe the public diſorders, and to provide for the peace and ſettlement of the kingdom, before they applied themſelves to make or improve their own particular fortunes. And there is little queſtion, but if this good method had been purſued, and the reſolutions of that kind, which the King had ſeriouſly taken beyond the ſeas, when he firſt diſcerned his good fortune coming towards him, had been executed and improved; the hearts and affections of all degrees of men were ſo prepared by their own natural inclinations and integrity, by what they had ſeen, and what they had ſuffered, by their obſervations and experience, by their

fears or by their hopes; that they might have been all kneaded into a firm and conſtant obedience and reſignation to the King's authority, and to a laſting eſtabliſhment of monarchic power in all the juſt extents which the King could expect, or men of any public or honeſt affections could wiſh or ſubmit to.

The firſt mortification the King met with was as ſoon as he arrived at Canterbury, which was within three hours after he landed at Dover; and where he found many of thoſe who were juſtly looked upon, from their own ſufferings or thoſe of their fathers, and their conſtant adhering to the ſame principles, as of the King's party, who with joy waited to kiſs his hand, and were received by him with thoſe open arms and flowing expreſſions of grace; calling all thoſe by their names who were known to him, that they eaſily aſſured themſelves of the accompliſhment of all their deſires from ſuch a generous prince. And ſome of them, that they might not loſe the firſt opportunity, forced him to give them preſent audience, in which they reckoned up the inſupportable loſſes undergone by themſelves or their fathers, and ſome ſervices of their own; and thereupon demanded the preſent grant or promiſe of ſuch, or ſuch an office. Some, for the real ſmall value of one, though of the firſt claſſis, preſſed for two or three with ſuch confidence and importunity, and with ſuch tedious diſcourſes, that the King was extremely nauſeated with their ſuits, though his modeſty knew not how to break from them; that he no ſooner got into his chamber, which for ſome hours he was not able to do, than he lamented the condition to which he found he muſt be ſubject; and did in truth from that minute contract ſuch a prejudice againſt the perſons of ſome of thoſe, though of the greateſt quality, for the indecency and incongruity of their pretences, that he never afterwards received their addreſſes with his uſual grace or patience, and rarely granted any thing they deſired, though the matter was more reaſonable, and the manner of aſking much more modeſt.

But there was another mortification which immediately ſucceeded this, that gave him much more trouble, and in which he knew not how to comport himſelf. The general, after he had given all neceſſary orders to his troops, and ſent a ſhort diſpatch to the parliament of the King's being come to Canterbury, and of his purpoſe to ſtay there two days till the next Sunday was paſt, he came to the King in his chamber, and in a ſhort ſecret audience, and without any preamble or apology, as he was not a man of a graceful elocution, he told him, "that he could not do him better ſervice, than by recommending to him ſuch perſons, who were moſt grateful to the people, and in reſpect of their parts and intereſts were beſt able to ſerve him:" And thereupon gave him a large paper full of names, which the King in diſorder enough received, and without reading it put it into his pocket that he might not enter into any particular debate upon the perſons, and told him, "that he would be always ready to receive his advice, and willing to gratify him in any thing he ſhould deſire, and which ſhould not be pre-

prejudicial to his ſervice." The King, as ſoon as he could, took an opportunity, when there remained no more in his chamber, to inform the chancellor of the firſt aſſaults he had encountered as ſoon as he alighted out of his coach, and afterwards of what the general had ſaid to him; and thereupon took the paper out of his pocket and read it. It contained the names of at leaſt threeſcore and ten perſons, who were thought fitteſt to be made privy counſellors; in the whole number whereof, there were only two, who had ever ſerved the King, or been looked upon as zealouſly affected to his ſervice, the Marquis of Hertford, and the Earl of Southampton, who were both of ſo univerſal reputation and intereſt, and ſo well known to have the very particular eſteem of the King, that they needed no ſuch recommendation. All the reſt were either thoſe counſellors who had ſerved the King, and deſerted him by adhering to the parliament; or of thoſe who had moſt eminently differved him in the beginning of the rebellion, and in the carrying it on with all fierceneſs and animoſity until the new model, and diſmiſſing the Earl of Eſſex: then indeed Cromwell had grown terrible to them, and diſpoſed them to wiſh the King were again poſſeſſed of his regal power, and which they did but wiſh. There were then the names of the principal perſons of the preſbyterian party, to which the general was thought to be moſt inclined, at leaſt to ſatisfy the fooliſh and unruly inclinations of his wife. There were likewiſe the names of ſome who were moſt notorious in all the other factions; and of ſome who in reſpect of their mean qualities and meaner qualifications, no body could imagine how they could come to be named, except that, by the very odd mixture, any ſober and wiſe reſolutions and concurrence might be prevented.

The King was in more than ordinary confuſion with the reading this paper, and knew not well what to think of the general, in whoſe abſolute power he now was. However, he reſolved in the entrance upon his government not to conſent to ſuch impoſitions, which might prove perpetual fetters and chains upon him ever after. He gave the paper therefore to the chancellor, and bade him "take the firſt opportunity to diſcourſe the matter with the general" (whom he had not yet ſaluted) "or rather with Mr. Morrice, his moſt intimate friend," whom he had newly preſented to the King, and "with both whom he preſumed he would ſhortly be acquainted," though for the preſent both were equally unknown to him. Shortly after, when mutual viſits had paſſed between them, and ſuch profeſſions as naturally are made between perſons who were like to have much to do with each other; and Mr. Morrice being in private with him, the chancellor told him, "how much the King was ſurprized with the paper he had received from the general, which at leaſt recommended (and which would have always great authority with him) ſome ſuch perſons to his truſt, in whom he could not yet, till they were better known to him, repoſe any confidence." And thereupon he read many of their names, and ſaid, "that if ſuch men were made privy counſellors, it would either be

imputed to the King's own election, which would cauſe a very ill meaſure to be taken of his majeſty's nature and judgment; or (which more probably would be the caſe) to the inclination and power of the general, which would be attended with as ill effects." Mr. Morrice ſeemed much troubled at the apprehenſion, and ſaid, "the paper was of his hand-writing, by the general's order, who he was aſſured had no ſuch intention; but that he would preſently ſpeak with him and return," which he did within leſs than an hour, and expreſſed "the trouble the general was in upon the King's very juſt exception; and that the truth was, he had been obliged to have much communication with men of all humours and inclinations, and ſo had promiſed to do them good offices to the King, and could not therefore avoid inſerting their names in that paper, without any imaginations that the King would accept them: that he had done his part, and all that could be expected from him, and left the King to do what he had thought beſt for his own ſervice, which he would always deſire him to do, whatever propoſition he ſhould at any time preſume to make to his majeſty, which he would not promiſe ſhould be always reaſonable. However, he did ſtill heartily wiſh, that his majeſty would make uſe of ſome of thoſe perſons," whom he named and ſaid, "He knew moſt of them were not his friends, and that his ſervice would be more advanced by admitting them, than by leaving them out."

The King was abundantly pleaſed with this good temper of the general, and leſs diſliked thoſe, who he diſcerned would be grateful to him, than any of the reſt; and ſo the next day, he made the general knight of the garter, and admitted him of the council; and likewiſe at the ſame time gave the ſignet to Mr. Morrice, who was ſworn of the council and ſecretary of ſtate; and Sir Anthony Aſhley Cooper, who had been preſented by the general under a ſpecial recommendation, was then too ſworn of the council, and the rather, becauſe having lately married the niece of the Earl of Southampton (who was then likewiſe preſent, and received the garter to which he had been elected ſome years before) it was believed that his ſlippery humour would be eaſily reſtrained and fixed by the uncle. All this was tranſacted during his majeſty's ſtay at Canterbury."

The genuine remains in proſe and verſe of Mr. Samuel Butler, author of Hudibras, publiſhed from the original manuſcripts, formerly in the poſſeſſion of W. Longueville, Eſq; with notes by R. Thyer, keeper of the public library at Mancheſter. In two vols. Octavo. J. *and* R. Tonſon, *in the Strand.*

THAT extraordinary age which is the ſubject of the foregoing hiſtory, abounded in great and uncommon revolutions. It was the moſt fertile in new religions; in new models of government; in new ſyſtems of politics, morality and philoſophy, that perhaps ever was. There was a perſon at that time among the many extraordinary ones which it produced, that looked on all theſe things which had cauſed ſo much ſerious

ſerious good and evil in the world in a light of pleaſantry and humour; and as there were in all much falſe pretence and many ſtriking follies, no man poſſeſſed more ſtrongly the talent of expoſing them with all the force of wit, humour and ſatire. This was Butler. His Hudibras is the moſt witty book in the world. The poſthumous pieces, though there are few of them perfectly finiſhed, carry the proof of their genuineneſs about them. Nobody could have written them but Butler. And it is pleaſing, even in the unfiniſhed ſketches, to trace the firſt dawnings of thought in an ingenious mind, and to ſee in what manner a great maſter worked; we value the moſt incorrect ſcratches of a firſt rate painter.

Theſe poſthumous pieces ſhew Butler in a light in which he was not known in his own age, that of a proſe writer; but it is a light in which he has great merit; his ſpeeches, and his occaſional reflections, are written in a ſpirited and maſculine ſtile, and are full of wit and good ſenſe. A whole volume conſiſts of characters; the drawing of which was a ſort of exerciſe of the wits of that time; but to ſay the truth, they are rather, for the greater part, monſtrous caricaturas than juſt and regular pictures. They are forced and unnatural, and tire by the repetition of the ſame thing in new, indeed, but often odd and extravagant lights. However, they have, like the reſt of Butler's works, a profuſion of wit; and there are detached parts where the thoughts are incomparable, and deſerve to be better placed. To give the reader ſome idea of this way of writing, (for the faſhion is the ſame in all that drew fanciful characters at that time, though the ſtuff is here better than common) we inſert the following.

"An impudent man is one, whoſe want of money and wit have engaged him beyond his abilities. The little knowledge he has of himſelf being ſuitable to the little he has in his poſſeſſion, has made him believe himſelf fit for it. This double ignorance has made him ſet a value upon himſelf, as he that wants a great deal appears in a better condition, than he that wants a little. This renders him confident, and fit for any undertaking, and ſometimes (ſuch is the concurrent ignorance of the world) he proſpers in it, but oftener miſcarries, and becomes ridiculous; yet this advantage he has, that as nothing can make him ſee his error, ſo nothing can diſcourage him that way; for he is fortified with his ignorance, as barren and rocky places are by their ſituation, and he will rather believe that all men want judgment, than himſelf. For as no man is pleaſed, that has an ill opinion of himſelf, nature, that finds out remedies herſelf, and his own eaſe, renders him inſenſible of his defect.—From hence he grows impudent; for as men judge by compariſon, he knows as little what it is to be defective, as what it is to be excellent. Nothing renders men modeſt, but a juſt knowledge how to compare themſelves with others; and where that is wanting, impudence ſupplies the place of it: for there is no vacuum in the minds of men, and commonly, like other things in nature, they ſwell more with rarefaction than condenſation. The more men know of the world, the worſe opinion they have of it;

and the more they underſtand of truth, they are better acquainted with the difficulties of it, and conſequently are the leſs confident in their aſſertions, eſpecially in matters of probability, which commonly is ſquint-ey'd, and looks nine ways at once. It is the office of a juſt judge to hear both parties, and he that conſiders but the one ſide of things can never make a juſt judgment, though he may by chance a true one. Impudence is the baſtard of ignorance, not only unlawfully, but inceſtuouſly begotten by a man upon his own underſtanding, and laid by himſelf at his own door, a monſter of unnatural production; for ſhame is as much the propriety of human nature (though overſeen by the philoſophers) and perhaps more than reaſon, laughing, or looking aſquint, by which they diſtinguiſh man from beaſts; and the leſs men have of it, the nearer they approach to the nature of brutes. Modeſty is but a noble jealouſy of honour, and impudence the proſtitution of it; for he, whoſe face is proof againſt infamy, muſt be as little ſenſible of glory. His forehead, like a voluntary cuckold's, is by his horns made proof againſt a bluſh. Nature made man barefaced, and civil cuſtom has preſerved him ſo; but he that's impudent does wear a vizard more ugly and deformed than highway thieves diſguiſe themſelves with. Shame is the tender moral conſcience of good men. When there is a crack in the ſkull, nature herſelf with a tough horny callus repairs the breach; ſo a flaw'd intellect is with a brawny callus face ſupplied. The face is the dial of the mind; and where they do not go together, 'tis a ſign, that one or both are out of order. He that is impudent is like a merchant, that trades upon his credit without a ſtock, and if his debts were known, would break immediately. The inſide of his head is like the outſide; and his peruke as naturally of his own growth, as his wit. He paſſes in the world like a piece of counterfeit coin, looks well enough until he is rubbed and worn with uſe, and then his copper complexion begins to appear, and nobody will take him, but by owl-light."

That part intitled Thoughts on various ſubjects, is much better, of which the following is a ſpecimen.

"The ambition of ſome men and the wants of others, are the ordinary cauſes of all civil wars.

Governments, like natural bodies, have their times of growing, perfection, and declining; and according to their conſtitutions ſome hold out longer, and ſome decay ſooner than others, but all in their beginnings and infancies are ſubject to ſo many infirmities and imperfections, that what Solomon ſaid of a monarchy, *Wo to that kingdom whoſe prince is a child*, may be more juſtly ſaid of a new republic; and we may with as much reaſon ſay, *Wo be to that people, that live under a young government:* for as both muſt of neceſſity be under tutors, protectors, and keepers of liberties, until they can give the world an account, that they are able to govern of themſelves (which a prince does in fewer years than a republic can in ages) the people always ſuffer under ſo many lords and maſters; and though a foundation of liberty be laid, the fruition of it is for after-ages, like the planting of trees, whoſe ſhade and

and fruit is only to be enjoyed by posterity——For what protection can a nation have from a government that must itself be protected? that must maintain guards and armies at their own charge to keep themselves in obedience, that is, in slavery, untill in process of time by slow degrees, that which was rugged at first becomes gentle and easy—— For as that, was tyranny at first, does in time become liberty: so there is no liberty, but in the beginning was tyranny. All unripe fruit is harsh; and they, that live in new-built houses, are apt to catch diseases and infirmities. Nor is it possible to settle any government by a model, that shall hold, as men contrive ships and buildings: for governments are made, like natural productions, by degrees, according as their materials are brought in by time, and those parts of it, that are unagreeable to their nature, cast off.

He that keeps a watchful and vigilant eye upon that man's interest whom he is to treat withal, and observes it as the compass that all men generally steer by, shall hardly be deceived with fair pretences.

Principles of justice and right have chiefly relation to the general good of mankind, and therefore have so weak an influence upon particulars, that they give place to the meanest and most unworthy of private interests.

The deserts of good men do not produce so bad effects being unrewarded, as the crimes of evil men unpunished.——For good men are but discouraged, but the bad become more perverse and wicked.

It is safer for a prince to tolerate all sorts of debauchery than seditious meetings at conventicles—— As those, that have the stone, the gout, or consumption, are not shut up, because their diseases are only hurtful to themselves; but those, that have any contagious maladies that are apt to spread and infect multitudes, are with all care to be shut up, and kept from conversing with others, whom their distempers may endanger, and in time propagate among the people.

The worst governments are the best, when they light in good hands; and the best are the worst, when they fall into bad ones.

The worst governments are always the most chargeable, and cost the people dearest; as all men in courts of judicature, pay more for the wrongs that are done them, than the right.

Princes that have lost their credit and reputation, are like merchants inevitably destined to ruin: for all men immediately call in their loyalty and respect from the first, as they do their money from the latter.

The vices of tyrants run in a circle, and produce one another, begin with luxury and prodigality, which cannot be supplied but by rapine. Rapine produces hate in the people, and that hate fear in the prince; fear cruelty, cruelty despair, and despair destruction.

A tyrant is a monster of prodigy born to the destruction of the best men; as among the ancients, when a cow calved a monster, great numbers of cattle, that were fair and perfect in their kind, were presently sacrificed, to expiate and avert the ominous portent.

All governments are in their managements so equal, that no one has the advantage of another, unless in speculation; and in that there

is no convenience that any particular model can pretend to, but is as liable to as great inconveniencies some other way; insomuch that the worst of all governments in speculation, that is, tyranny, is found to be the best in the hands of excellent princes, who receive no advantage from the greatness of their power, but only a larger latitude to do good to their subjects; which the best constitution forms, that is, the most limited, do but deprive them of, and tye them up from doing good, as well as hurt.

Princes have great reason to be allowed flatterers to adore them to their faces, because they are more exposed to the infamy and detraction of the world, than the meanest of their subjects; otherways they would be dealt with very unequally, to be bound to all the infamy, true or false, that can be laid upon them, and not to be allowed an equal freedom of praise to qualify it; for though he may be abused at any man's pleasure, he cannot be flattered without his own."

Miscellaneous tracts relating to natural history, husbandry and physic. Translated from the Latin, with notes by Benj. Stillingfleet. R. *and* J. Dodsley *in Pallmall.*

THE pieces which compose this book, we are informed by the translator, were selected from many others published by several ingenious members of the great and hitherto unrivalled school of natural history, the university of Upsal in Sweden. These were not selected as the best of the collection, but as answering best the excellent purpose of the translator, which was to make known more generally how far all mankind is concerned in the study of natural history. Indeed nothing can be better adapted to that purpose than the pieces he has chosen, which are not only written with a perfect knowledge of the subject, but with a spirit and eloquence very rare in those who make profession of the sciences; and on that account they are extremely useful to excite in young minds that laudable curiosity which is one of the great principles of science. To these pieces is prefixed by the translator a preface, to explain his reasons for publishing them, together with a defence of those enquiries in natural philosophy, the practical use of which does not immediately appear; and it is indeed such a piece of writing as, we believe, will make every body wish that learned author otherwise employed than in translation.

"I can (says he) scarcely condemn mankind for treating with contempt a virtuoso whom they see employed in poring over a moss or an insect day after day, and spending his life in such seemingly unimportant and barren speculations. The first and most natural reflections that will arise on this occasion must be to the disadvantage of such pursuits. Yet were the whole scene of nature laid open to our view, were we admitted to behold the connections and dependencies of every thing on every other, and to trace the oeconomy of nature thro' the smaller as well as greater parts of this globe, we might perhaps be obliged to own we were mistaken; that the Supreme Architect had contrived his works in such

ſuch a manner, that we cannot properly be ſaid to be unconcerned in any one of them; and therefore that ſtudies which ſeem upon a ſlight view to be quite uſeleſs, may in the end appear to be of no ſmall importance to mankind. Nay were we only to look back into the hiſtory of arts and ſciences, we muſt be convinced we are apt to judge overhaſtily of things of this nature. We ſhould there find many proofs, that he who gave this inſtinctive curioſity to ſome of his creatures, gave it for good and great purpoſes, and that he rewards with uſeful diſcoveries all theſe minute reſearches.

It is true this does not always happen to the ſearcher, or his cotemporaries, nor even ſometimes to the immediate ſucceeding generation; but I am apt to think that advantages of one kind or other always accrue to mankind from ſuch purſuits. Some men are born to obſerve and record what perhaps by itſelf is perfectly uſeleſs, but yet of great importance; to another who follows and goes a ſtep farther ſtill as uſeleſs. To him another ſucceeds, and thus by degrees; till at laſt one of a ſuperior genius comes, who laying all that has been done before his time together, brings on a new face of things, improves, adorns, exalts human ſociety.

All thoſe ſpeculations concerning lines and numbers ſo ardently purſued, and ſo exquiſitely conducted by the Grecians; what they did aim at? or what did they produce for ages? A little arithmetic, and the firſt elements of geometry were all they had need of. This Plato aſſerts, and tho' as being himſelf an able mathematician and remarkably fond of theſe ſciences, he recommends the ſtudy of them, yet he makes uſe of motives that have no relation to the common purpoſes of life.

When Kepler, from a blind and ſtrong impulſe merely to find analogies in nature, diſcovered that famous one between the diſtances of the ſeveral planets from the ſun, and the periods in which they compleat their revolutions; of what importance was it to him or to the world?

Again; when Galileo, puſhed on by the ſame irreſiſtible curioſity, found out the law by which bodies fall to the earth, did he or could he foreſee that any good would come from his ingenious theorms, or was any immediate uſe made of them?

Yet had not the Greeks puſhed their abſtract ſpeculations ſo far; had not Kepler and Galileo made the above mentioned diſcoveries; we never could have ſeen the greateſt work that ever came from the hands of man. Every one will gueſs that I mean Sir Iſaac Newton's Principia.

Some obſcure perſon, whoſe name is not ſo much as known, diverting himſelf idly as a ſtander-by would have thought, with trying experiments on a ſeemingly contemptible piece of ſtone, found out a guide for mariners on the ocean, and ſuch a guide as no ſcience, however ſubtile and ſublime its ſpeculations may be, however wonderful its concluſions, would ever have arrived at. It was bare curioſity that put Sir Thomas Millington upon examining the minute parts of flowers; but his diſcoveries have produced the moſt perfect, and moſt uſeful ſyſtem of botany that the world has yet ſeen.

Other inſtances might be produced

ed to prove, that bare curiosity in one age is the source of the greatest utility in another. And what has frequently been said of chymists may be applied to every other kind of virtuosi. They hunt perhaps after chimæras and impossibilities, they find something really valuable by and bye. We are but instruments under the Supreme Director, and do not so much as know in many cases what is of most importance for us to search after. But we may be sure of one thing, viz. that if we study and follow nature, whatever paths we are led into, we shall at last arrive at something valuable to ourselves and others, but of what kind we must be content to remain ignorant.

I am sensible that after all I have said, or can say, many people will not be persuaded to allow that study of some parts of natural history can be worthy of a rational creature. They will never vouchsafe to look on mosses and insects in this light. Yet why may not the study of these likewise have its use in future times? It ought to be considered that the number of the latter is immense, that it is but lately that any great attention has been paid to them, that one of them has been long the means of cloathing thousands and feeding more, that another affords us honey, another a fine dye, not to mention some few besides, of acknowledged benefit to mankind. Lastly, that they are capable of doing the greatest mischief, and that it is possible that a more thorough knowledge of them may instruct us how to secure ourselves against their attacks. Whether this be possible we can never know, till proper encouragement has been given to this branch of natural history."

As in this contracted scale we cannot give a full idea of the work, nor is it our intention to do more than to excite and direct the reader's curiosity, we must be contented with giving one short extract from the first of these pieces, which is an oration of the celebrated Linnæus on the curious and uncommon subject of *Travelling in ones own Country*. See what he says of himself and his country; nothing can be more sensible and animated.

"My design was, in the little time allotted me, to speak to you, gentlemen, not of the peculiar advantages of universities, or of sojourning at this, rather than any foreign one; but chiefly of travelling in one's own country, thro' its fields, and roads; a kind of travelling, I confess, hitherto little used, and which is looked upon as fit only for amusement. I once more, most honorable auditors, beg your patience, and that I may not forfeit all right to your favor, and benevolence, I promise to be as short as possible. You know the poet says,

The farmer talks of grasses and
of grain,
The sailor tells you stories of the
main.

You ought not therefore to wonder, that I chose to make travelling in one's own country the subject of my discourse. Every one thinks well of what belongs to himself, and every one has pleasures peculiar to himself. I have travelled about, and passed over on foot the frosty mountains of Lapland, have climbed up the craggy ridges of Norland, and

and wandered along its steep hills, and almoſt impenetrable woods. I made large excurſions into the foreſts of Dalecarlia, the groves of Gothland, the heaths of Smoland, and the unbounded plains of Scania. There is ſcarcely any conſiderable province of Sweden, which I have not crawled thro', and examined; not without great fatigue of body and mind. My journey to Lapland was indeed an undertaking of immenſe labor; and I muſt confeſs, that I was forced to undergo more labor, and danger in travelling thro' this one tract of the northern world, than thro' all thoſe foreign countries put together, which I have ever viſited; tho' even theſe have coſt me no ſmall pains, and have not a little exhauſted my vigor. But love to truth, and gratitude towards the Supreme Being, oblige me to confeſs, that no ſooner were my travels finiſhed, but, as it were, a Lethæan oblivion of all the dangers, and difficulties came upon me; being rewarded by the ineſtimable advantages, which I reaped from thoſe devious purſuits. Advantages the more conſpicuous, for that I became daily more and more ſkillful, and gained a degree of experience, which I hope will be of uſe to myſelf, and others; and, what I eſteem above all other conſiderations, as it comprehends in one all other duties, and charities; to my country; and the public.

Good God! how many, ignorant of their own country, runeagerly into foreign regions, to ſearch out and admire whatever curioſities are to be found; many of which are much inferior to thoſe, which offer themſelves to our eyes at home. I have yet beheld no foreign land, that abounds with more natural curioſities of all kinds, than our own. None which preſents ſo many, ſo great, ſo wonderful works of nature; whether we conſider the magazines of ſnow heaped up for ſo many ages upon our Alps, and amongſt theſe vaſt tracks of ſnow green meadows, and delicious vallies here and there peeping forth, or the lofty heads of mountains, the craggy precipices of rocks, or the ſun lying concealed from our eyes for ſo many months, and thence a thick Cimmerian darkneſs ſpread over our hemiſphere, or elſe at another ſeaſon darting his rays continually along the horizon. The like to all which in kind, and degree, neither Holland, nor France, nor Britain, nor Germany, nor laſtly any country in Europe can ſhew; yet thither our youth, greedy of novelty, flock in troops. But it was not my intent to ſpeak of theſe things at preſent. I come now cloſer to my purpoſe, being about to ſhew by inſtances, that the natural philoſopher, the mineralogiſt, the botaniſt, the zoologiſt, the phyſician, the oeconomiſt, and all others, initiated in any part of natural knowledge, may find in travelling thro' our country things, which they will own they never dreamed of before. Nay things which to this day were never diſcovered by any perſon whatever. Laſtly ſuch things, as may not only gratify, and ſatiate their curioſity; but may be of ſervice to themſelves, their country, and all the world.

To give a few examples. The ſagacious ſearcher after nature will find here, wherewithall to ſharpen and exerciſe his attention in beholding the top of mount Swucku, of

of ſo immenſe a height, that it reaches above the clouds. The wonderful ſtructure of mount Torſburg, the horrid precipices of the rock Blakulla in an iſland of that name, ſituated near Oeland, and that preſents by its name, ſtill uſed among the Sueogothic vulgar no leſs than by its diſmal aſpect, an idea of the ſtupidity, and ſuperſtition of that ancient people.

Beſides the wonderful vaults, and caverns of the Skiula mountains, the high plains of the iſland Carolina, the unuſual form and ſtructure of the Kierkerſian fountains in Oeland; to paſs over numberleſs other ſtrange works of nature, the like to which perhaps are no where to be met with.

Where can we have greater opportunities, than in this Sueogothic tract, of conſidering the intenſe rigor, and vehemence of winter, the incredible marble-like ſtrength of ice. And yet in this inclement climate grain of all ſorts is obſerved to ſpring forth ſooner, grow quicker, and ripen in leſs time than in any other part of the world.‡

Whoever deſires to contemplate the ſtupendous metamorphoſes of ſea, and land, will ſcarcely find any where a more convenient opportunity, than in the ſouth and eaſt parts of Gothland; where the rock-giants, as they are called, ſeem to threaten heaven, and where the epocha's of time, the ages, the years, if I may ſo ſay, are as it were carved out in a ſurpriſing ſeries upon the ſea ſhore, and the ground above the ſhore.

The philoſopher will find room to exerciſe his ingenuity ſufficiently in the Oeland ſtone, by trying to diſcover how to overcome its moiſt nature, and quality, which whoever could accompliſh would do no ſmall ſervice to his country, and above all would infinitely oblige the inhabitants of that place.

I ſhall ſay no more than what is known, and confeſſedly by all the world, when I ſay that there is no country in the habitable part of the globe, where the mineralogiſt may make greater progreſs in his art, than in this country. Let any one, that can, tell me, and I ſhall eſteem him no mean prophet, in what regions, more rich, and ample mines of metal are found, than in Sweden, and where they dig deeper into the very bowels of the earth than here.

Let the mines of Norburg, the ridge of Taberga, the pits of Dannemore, Bitſberg, Grengia, and laſtly the immenſe treaſures of Salbergen, and Fahluna, be my witneſſes, which exceed all in the known world.

Where do the poſſeſſors ſuffer foreigners more freely to approach their furnaces, and obſerve their operations? where are there men more ready to communicate their knowledge? Strangers are received by us with civility, and even preſſed to ſtay.

Who would not ſhudder on beholding thoſe forges, vomiting forth immenſe clouds of fire, and

‡ Vid. a treatiſe concerning the foliation of trees publiſhed in this collection, and the prolegomena to the Flora Lapponica of this author, where he ſays that at Purkyar in Lapland anno 1732. barely ſown May 1731. was ripe in July 28. i. e. in 58 days; and rye ſown May 31. was ripe, and cut Aug. 5. i. e. in 66 days.

ſmoak,

ſmoak, where our iron ores are melted? Who would not behold with pleaſure the ſimple countrymen in the thick pine groves of Dalecarlia, without furnace, without any apparatus, extracting an iron ſo very hard, ſo fit for uſe, that it yields to no other, tho' prepared with the fierceſt fires, and greateſt expence?"

The hiſtory of Raſſelas, Prince of Abiſſinia, in two ſmall pocket volumes. Printed for R. *and* J. Dodſley, *and* W. Johnſton.

THE inſtruction which is found in moſt works of this kind, when they convey any inſtruction at all, is not the predominant part, but ariſes accidentally in the courſe of a ſtory planned only to pleaſe. But in this novel the moral is the principal object, and the ſtory is a mere vehicle to convey the inſtruction.

Accordingly the tale is not near ſo full of incidents, nor ſo diverting in itſelf, as the ingenious author, if he had not had higher views, might eaſily have made it; neither is the diſtinction of characters ſufficiently attended to: but with theſe defects, perhaps no book ever inculcated a purer and ſounder morality; no book ever made a more juſt eſtimate of human life, its purſuits, and its enjoyments. The deſcriptions are rich and luxuriant, and ſhew a poetic imagination not inferior to our beſt writers in verſe. The ſtile, which is peculiar and characteriſtical of the author, is lively, correct, and harmonious. It has however in few places an air too exact and ſtudied.

The idea which travellers have given us of a mountain in which the branches of the royal family of Abiſſinia are confined, though it may not be very well founded in fact, affords a ground for the moſt ſtriking deſcription of a terreſtrial paradiſe, which has ever been drawn; in this the author places the hero of his tale.

"The place, which the wiſdom or policy of antiquity had deſtined for the reſidence of the Abiſſinian princes, was a ſpacious valley in the kingdom of Amhara, ſurrounded on every ſide by mountains of which the ſummits overhang the middle part. The only paſſage by which it could be entered was a cavern that paſſed under a rock, of which it has been long diſputed whether it was the work of nature or of human induſtry. The outlet of the cavern was concealed by a thick wood, and the mouth which opened into the valley was cloſed with gates of iron, forged by the artificers of ancient days, ſo maſſy that no man could, without the help of engines open or ſhut them.

From the mountains on every ſide, rivulets deſcended that filled the valley with verdure and fertility, and formed a lake in the middle inhabited by fiſh of every ſpecies, and frequented by every fowl whom nature has taught to dip the wing in water. This lake diſcharged its ſuperfluities by a ſtream which entered a dark cleft of the mountain on the northern ſide, and fell with dreadful noiſe from precipice to precipice till it was heard no more.

The ſides of the mountains were covered with trees, the banks of the brooks were diverſified with flowers; every blaſt ſhook ſpices from the rocks, and every month dropped

dropped fruits upon the ground. All animals that bite the graſs, or brouſe the ſhrub, whether wild or tame, wandered in this extenſive circuit, ſecured from beaſts of prey by the mountains which confined them. On one part were flocks and herds feeding in the paſtures, on another all the beaſts of chace friſking in the lawns; the ſprítely kid was bounding on the rocks, the ſubtle monkeys frolicking in the trees, and the ſolemn elephant repoſing in the ſhade. All the diverſities of the world were brought together, the bleſſings of nature were collected, and its evils extracted and excluded.

The valley, wide and fruitful, ſupplied its inhabitants with the neceſſaries of life, and all delights and ſuperfluities were added at the annual viſit which the emperor paid his children, when the iron gate was opened to the ſound of muſic; and during eight days every one that reſided in the valley was required to propoſe whatever might contribute to make ſecluſion pleaſant, to fill up the vacancies of attention, and leſſen the tedioufneſs of time. Every deſire was immediately granted. All the artificers of pleaſure were called to gladden the feſtivity; the muſicians exerted their power of harmony, and the dancers ſhewed their activity before the princes, in hope that they ſhould paſs their lives in this bliſsful captivity, to which thoſe only were admitted whoſe performance was thought able to add novelty to luxury. Such was the appearance of ſecurity and delight which this retirement afforded, that they to whom it was new always deſired that it might be perpetual; and as thoſe, on whom the iron gates had once cloſed, were never ſuffered to return, the effect of longer experience could not be known. Thus every year produced new ſchemes of delight, and new competitors for impriſonment." In this delightful ſecluſion nothing that art or nature could ſupply, was wanting to ſolace and gladden its inhabitants, and the palace of the princes was decorated in the moſt ſumptuous manner. "Here the ſons and daughters of Abiſſinia lived only to know the ſoft viciſſitudes of pleaſure and repoſe, attended by all that were ſkilful to delight, and gratified with whatever the ſenſes can enjoy. They wandered in gardens of fragrance, and ſlept in the fortreſſes of ſecurity. Every art was practiſed to make them pleaſed with their condition. The ſages who inſtructed them, told them of nothing but the miſeries of public life, and deſcribed all beyond the mountains as regions of calamity, where diſcord was always raging, and where man preyed upon man.

To heighten their opinion of their own felicity, they were daily entertained with ſongs, the ſubject of which was the *Happy Valley*. Their appetites were excited by frequent enumerations of different enjoyments, and revelry and merriment was the buſineſs of every hour from the dawn of morning to the cloſe of even.

Theſe methods were generally ſucceſsful; few of the princes had ever wiſhed to enlarge their bounds, but paſſed their lives in full conviction that they had all within their reach that art or nature could beſtow, and pitied thoſe whom fate had excluded from this tranquility, as the ſport of chance, and the ſlaves of miſery."

Raſſelas,

Raſſelas, in the 26th year of his age, began to be uneaſy in his ſituation, and thus expreſſed the ſource of his grief. What, ſaid he, makes the difference between man and all the reſt of the animal creation? Every beaſt that ſtrays beſide me has the ſame corporal neceſſities with myſelf; he is hungry and crops the graſs, he is thirſty and drinks the ſtream, his thirſt and hunger are appeaſed, he is ſatisfied and ſleeps: he riſes again and is hungry, he is again fed and is at reſt. I am hungry and thirſty like him, but when thirſt and hunger ceaſe, I am not at reſt; I am, like him, pained with want, but am not, like him, ſatisfied with fulneſs. The intermediate hours are tedious and gloomy; I long again to be hungry that I may again quicken my attention. The birds peck the berries out of the corn, and fly away to the groves where they ſit in ſeeming happineſs on the branches, and waſte their lives in tuning one unvaried ſeries of ſounds. I likewiſe can call the luteniſt and the ſinger, but the ſounds that pleaſed me yeſterday weary me to-day, and will grow yet more wearieſome to-morrow. I can diſcover within me no power of perception, which is not glutted with its proper pleaſure, yet I do not feel myſelf delighted. Man has ſurely ſome latent ſenſe for which this place affords no gratification, or he has ſome deſires diſtinct from ſenſe which muſt be ſatisfied before he can be happy."

In conſequence of theſe reflections, he contrives to eſcape out of the valley; but if the hero of the tale was not happy in this ſituation, we are not to be ſurprized, that he did not find happineſs in his excurſion into the world at large.

Though the author has not put his name to this work, there is no doubt that he is the ſame who has before done ſo much for the improvement of our taſte and our morals, and employed a great part of his life in an aſtoniſhing work for the fixing the language of this nation; whilſt this nation, which admires his works, and profits by them, has done nothing for the author.

A letter from M. Rouſſeau of Geneva, to M. d'Alembert, of Paris, concerning the effects of theatrical entertainments on the manners of mankind.

NONE of the preſent writers have a greater ſhare of talents and learning than Rouſſeau; yet it has been his misfortune and that of the world, that thoſe of his works which have made the greateſt noiſe, and acquired to their author the higheſt reputation, have been of little real uſe or emolument to mankind. A tendency to paradox, which is always the bane of ſolid learning, and threatens now to deſtroy it, a ſplenetic diſpoſition carried to miſanthropy, and an auſtere virtue purſued to an unſociable fierceneſs, have prevented a great deal of the good effects which might be expected from ſuch a genius. A ſatire upon civilized ſociety, a ſatire upon learning, may make a tolerable ſport for an ingenious fancy; but if carried farther it can do no more, (and that in ſuch a way ſurely is too much) than to unſettle our notions of right and wrong, and lead by degrees to univerſal ſcepticiſm. His having before

fore attempted two such subjects, must make his attack upon the stage far less formidable than otherwise it would have been. This last subject has been often discussed before him; more good pieces have been written against the stage than in its favour; but this is by farthe most ingenious, spirited, and philosophical performance that ever appeared on theatrical entertainments The author has placed the matter in a light almost wholly new. So far as his remarks relate to small and indigent states in general, and to that of Geneva in particular, they are as just as they are ingenious; but with regard to the stage writers and performers in nations not so circumstanced, he seems to have pushed his objections much too far. There are certainly plays which shew, that the stage may at least be made as innocent as any other public entertainment; as innocent as his favourite entertainment of dancing; and there are actors of both sexes who (though it must be admitted their situation is a little dangerous) have proved by their conduct the injustice of his assertion, which makes vice inseparable from their profession, and its infamy not created, but only declared by the laws. We shall give two extracts, in order to convey to our readers an idea of his manner of writing; one with regard to plays, the other with regard to the actors.

"Public entertainments are made for the people, and it is only by their effects on them that we can determine their absolute qualities. There may be an infinite variety of these entertainments, as there is an infinite variety of manners, constitutions, and characters of different nations. Nature is the same I allow; but nature, modified by religion, government, law, customs, prejudice, and climates, becomes so different from itself, that we must no longer enquire for what is suitable to man in general, but what is proper for him in such a place or country. Hence Menander's plays, which had been written for the Athenian stage, did not at all suit that of Rome; hence the shews of gladiators, which in the times of the republic used to inspire the Romans with courage, had no other effect, under the emperors, than to make those very Romans ferocious, and cruel: from the same spectacle, exhibited at different times, the people learned at first to undervalue their own lives, and afterwards to sport with those of others.

With regard to the species of public entertainments, this must be determined, by the pleasure they afford, and not by their utility. If there is any utility to be obtained by them, well and good: but the chief intent is to please; and provided the people are amused, this view is fulfilled. This alone will ever hinder these institutions from having all the advantages of which they are susceptible; and they must be greatly mistaken, who form an idea of perfection, which cannot be reduced to practice, without offending those whom we would willingly instruct. Hence ariseth the difference of entertainments, according to the different character of nations. A people of an intrepid spirit, but determined and cruel, will have spectacles full of danger, where valour and resolution are most conspicuous. A hot fiery people are for bloodshed, for battles, for the indulging of sanguinary passions. A voluptuous

voluptuous nation wants music and dancing. A polite people require love and gallantry. A trifling people are for mirth and ridicule: *trahit sua quemque voluptas.* To please all these, the entertainments must encourage, whereas in right reason they ought to moderate their affections.

The stage in general is a picture of the human passions, the original of which is imprinted in every heart: but if the painter did not take care to flatter these passions, the spectators would soon be offended, not chusing to see their faces in such a light as must render them contemptible to themselves. And if he draws some in odious colours, it is only such as cannot be called general, and are naturally hated.

Let us not then attribute to the stage a power of changing opinions or manners, when it has only that of following or heightening them. An author, who offends the general taste, may as well cease to write, for nobody will read his works. When Moliere reformed the stage, he attacked modes and ridiculous customs; but he did not affront the public taste, he either followed or explain it, as Corneille did also on his part. It was the ancient French theatre that began to offend this taste; for though the age improved in politeness, the stage still preserved its primitive rudeness. Hence the general taste having changed since those two authors, if both their masterpieces were still to make their first appearance, they would certainly be damned. Nor does it signify that they are yet admired by connoisseurs; if the public still admires them, it is rather through shame of retracting, than from any real sense of their beauties. It is said that a good play will never miscarry; indeed I believe it: and this is because a good play never runs counter to the manners of the present time. Who can have the least doubt, but the very best tragedy of Sophocles would be hissed off our modern stage? We cannot put ourselves in the place of people with whom we have not the least resemblance.

The general effect of a play, is to heigthen the national character, to strengthen the natural inclinations, and to give a new vigour to the passions. In this sense, one would imagine, that as this effect consists in heightening, and not in changing the established manners, the comic muse would have a good effect upon the good, and an ill one upon the vicious. Even in the first case the point would still be to know, whether when the passions are too much irritated, they do not degenerate into vices. I am not ignorant that the poetic art, so far as it regards the theatre, pretends to a contrary effect; and to purge while it excites the passions: but I have great difficulty to understand this rule. Is it that to grow temperate and wise, we should begin with being intemperate and mad?

"Not at all! it is not that, say the defenders of the stage. Tragedy indeed pretends, that the several passions should move us; but it does not always require, that we should have the same feeling, as a man really tormented by a passion. On the contrary, its aim more frequently is, to excite quite different sentiments, from those with which it inspires its heroes." They tell us, that a faithful representation of the passions, and of the anxieties attending them, is alone sufficient to make

us avoid this rock with all poſſible care.

To be convinced of the inſincerity of theſe anſwers, we need only to conſult our own breaſts at the end of a tragedy. Can the concern, the pain, the pity we feel during the play, and which continue ſome time after it is over, can theſe be ſaid to be the forerunners of a diſpoſition to regulate and ſubdue our paſſions? Thoſe lively impreſſions, which by frequent repetition muſt needs grow habitual, are they proper to moderate our affections? Why ſhould the idea of pain ariſing from the paſſions, efface the remembrance of joys which alſo flow from the ſame ſource, and which the poet takes care to repreſent in lively colours, in order to embelliſh his play? Is it not well known, that all the paſſions are ſiſters, that one only is ſufficient to excite a thouſand, and that to combat one by means of another, is the way to render the heart more ſenſible to them all? The inſtrument that ſerves to purge them is reaſon; and reaſon, I have already taken notice, has no effect upon the ſtage. It is true, we are not equally affected with all the characters: for, as their intereſts are oppoſite, the poet muſt make us prefer ſome particular one to another, otherwiſe we ſhould not be affected at all: but to attain this end, he is far from chuſing the paſſion he likes himſelf; he is rather obliged to chuſe that which is our favourite. What has been ſaid of the ſpecies of plays, ought alſo to be underſtood of the intereſt by which they engage the audience. At London a lady intereſts the ſpectators in her favour, by making them hate the French; at Tunis the favourite paſſion would be piracy; at Meſſina, deep revenge; at Goa, the honour of committing Jews to the flames."

"When the Romans declared comedians infamous by law, was it with a view to diſhonour the profeſſion? Of what uſe would ſo cruel a decree have been? No; they did not diſhonour the profeſſion, they only gave open teſtimony of the diſhonour inſeparable from it: for good laws never alter the nature of things, they are only guided by it; and ſuch laws alone are obſerved. The point is not therefore to cry out againſt prejudices; but to know firſt of all whether theſe are really prejudices; whether the profeſſion of a comedian is not in itſelf diſhonourable.

What is then the ſo much boaſted ability of a comedian? It is the art of counterfeiting, of aſſuming a ſtrange character, of appearing differently from what he really is, of flying into a paſſion in cold blood, of ſaying what he does not think as naturally as if he really did think it; in ſhort, of forgetting his own ſtation to perſonate that of others. What is this profeſſion of a comedian? A trade by which a man exhibits himſelf in public, with a mercenary view; a trade by which he ſubmits to ignominies and affronts from people, who think they have purchaſed a right to treat him in this manner: a trade, in ſhort, by which he expoſes his perſon to public ſale. I conjure every ingenuous man to tell me, whether he is conſcious in the bottom of his heart, that this traffic has ſomething in it ſervile and baſe. What ſort of ſpirit is it then that a comedian imbibes from his condition? A mean ſpirit, a ſpirit of falſhood, pride, and low ridicule, which qualifies him for

for acting every ſort of character, except the nobleſt of all, that of man, which he lays aſide.

I am not ignorant, that the action of a comedian, is not like that of a cheat, who wants to impoſe upon you; that he does not pretend you ſhould take him for the real perſon he repreſents; or that you ſhould think him actuated by the paſſions which he only imitates: I know alſo, that by giving this imitation for what it really is, he renders it altogether innocent. Therefore I do not abſolutely charge him with being a cheat, but with making it his whole buſineſs to cultivate the art of deception, and with practiſing it in habits, which, though innocent perhaps on the ſtage, muſt every where elſe be ſubſervient to vice. Thoſe fellows ſo genteely equipped, and ſo well practiſed in the theory of gallantry and whining, will they never make uſe of this art to ſeduce the young and innocent? Thoſe lying varlets, ſo nimble with their tongue and fingers upon the ſtage, ſo artful in ſupplying the neceſſities of a profeſſion more expenſive than profitable, will they never try their abilities off the ſtage? Comedians muſt be honeſter by far than the reſt of mankind, if they are not more corrupt.

The orator and the preacher, you will ſay, expoſe their perſons in public, as well as the comedians. There is a very great difference. When the orator appears in public, it is to ſpeak, and not to exhibit himſelf as a ſhow: he repreſents only his own perſon, he acts only his own proper part, he ſpeaks only in his own name, he ſays, or he ought to ſay, no more than he really thinks: as the man and the character are the ſame being, he is in his right place; he is in the caſe of every other citizen that diſcharges the duties of his ſtation. But a player is a perſon who delivers himſelf upon the ſtage in ſentiments not his own; who ſays only what he is made to ſay; who oftentimes repreſents a chimerical being: conſequently he is loſt, as it were, in his hero. What ſhall I ſay of thoſe who ſeem apprehenſive of being too much reſpected in their native colours, and therefore degrade themſelves ſo far as to act in characters, which they would be extremely ſorry to reſemble in real life? It is doubtleſs a ſad thing to ſee ſuch a number of villains in the world, who paſs for honeſt men: but what can be more odious and ſhocking, or more baſe, than to ſee an honeſt comedian acting the part of a villain, and exerting his whole abilities to eſtabliſh criminal maxims, which he ſincerely deteſts in his own heart?

All this ſhews there is ſomething diſhonourable in the profeſſion; but there is ſtill another ſource of corruption in the debauched manners of the actreſſes, which neceſſarily draws after it the ſame immorality in the actors. Yet why ſhould this immorality be inevitable? Why, ſay you? At any other time there would be no occaſion to aſk this queſtion; but in this preſent age, when prejudice and error reign triumphantly under the ſpecious name of philoſophy, mankind, intoxicated by their empty learning, are grown deaf to the voice of human reaſon, as well as nature.

In all countries, and in all conditions of life, there is ſo ſtrong and ſo natural a connection between the two ſexes, that the manners of the one ever determine thoſe of the other. Not that theſe manners are

always the ſame, but they have always the ſame degree of goodneſs, modified in each ſex by their own peculiar inclinations. In England the women are gentle and timid: the men are rough and bold. Whence comes this ſeeming oppoſition? It is becauſe the character of each ſex is thus heightened; and it is natural for this nation to carry every thing to extremes. This excepted, in other reſpects they are alike. The two ſexes chuſe to live aſunder; they are both fond of good eating; both retire after dinner, the men to the bottle, the women to the tea; both ſit down to play without any violent eagerneſs, and ſeem to make rather a trade of it, than a paſſion; both have a great reſpect for decency; both do honour to the conjugal vow; and if ever they violate their fidelity, they do not boaſt of the violation; they are both fond of domeſtic quiet; they are both remarkable for taciturnity; they are both difficult to move; they are both hurried by their paſſions; in both love is terrible and tragical, it determines the fate of their days, the conſequence is nothing leſs, ſays Muralt, than to loſe either their reaſon or life; finally, they are both fond of the country, and the Engliſh ladies are as well delighted in wandering alone in their parks, as in ſhewing themſelves at Vauxhall. From this general taſte for ſolitude, ariſeth that for meditation, and romances, with which England is overrun. Thus both ſexes, more recollected within themſelves, are leſs influenced by fooliſh modes, have a greater reliſh for the real pleaſures of life, and ſtudy leſs to appear than to be happy.

I have quoted the Engliſh thro' preference, becauſe of all nations in the world, there is none where the manners of the two ſexes ſeem to differ more at firſt ſight. From the relation between men and women in that country, we may conclude for every other. The whole difference conſiſts in this, that the life of the females continually ſhews their manners; whereas that of the men being more loſt in the uniformity of buſineſs, you cannot judge rightly of them without ſeeing them in their pleaſures. If you would therefore know the men, you muſt ſtudy the women. This is a general maxim, and ſo far all the world will agree with me. But if I ſhould add, that the virtues of the fair ſex, are to be found no where but in a retired life; that the peaceful care of a family is their peculiar province; that their dignity conſiſts in modeſty; that baſhfulneſs is the inſeparable companion of chaſtity; that to court the looks of men is a proof of corruption; and that every woman, who is fond of ſhewing her charms, brings diſhonour on her perſon: inſtan ly I hear the noiſe of this new-fangled philoſophy, which has its riſe and declenſion in the corner of a large city, and would fain ſtifle the voice of nature and all mankind."

The Theory of Moral Sentiments, by Adam Smith, Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy, in the univerſity of Glaſgow.

IT is very difficult, if not impoſſible, conſiſtently with the brevity of our deſign, to give the reader a proper idea of this excellent work. A dry abſtract of the ſyſtem would convey no juſter idea of it, than the ſkeleton of a departed beauty would of

of her form when ſhe was alive; at the ſame time the work is ſo well methodiſed, the parts grow ſo naturally and gracefully out of each other, that it would be doing it equal injuſtice to ſhew it by broken and detached pieces. There will, in a work of this kind, always be great deficiences; but we are far from profeſſing to make our accounts ſtand to the reader in the place of the books on which we remark. Had we thought that this in any degree would happen, we ſhould certainly think ourſelves obliged totally to omit this article in the Regiſter, as it would be an effect the fartheſt in the world from our deſign, which is in the ſtrongeſt manner to recommend to the attention of our readers, ſome of theſe books which we think deſerving of it; we chuſe none which we cannot recommend; we give our judgment with candour and impartiality; but never aiming to impoſe our opinions dogmatically on the public, we think it but juſtice to the authors and the readers, to give ſome ſpecimen, however imperfect, of each writer's way of thinking and expreſſion. We mean to raiſe, not to ſatisfy curioſity.

There have been of late many books written on our moral duties, and our moral ſenſations. One would have thought the matter had been exhauſted. But this author has ſtruck out a new, and at the ſame time a perfectly natural road of ſpeculation on this ſubject. Had it been only an ingenious novelty on any other ſubject, it might have been praiſed; but with regard to morals, nothing could be more dangerous. We conceive, that here the theory is in all its eſſential parts juſt, and founded on truth and nature. The author ſeeks for the foundation of the juſt, the fit, the proper, the decent, in our moſt common and moſt allowed paſſions; and making approbation and diſapprobation the teſts of virtue and vice, and ſhewing that thoſe are founded on ſympathy, he raiſes from this ſimple truth, one of the moſt beautiful fabrics of moral theory, that has perhaps ever appeared. The illuſtrations are numerous and happy, and ſhew the author to be a man of uncommon obſervation. His language is eaſy and ſpirited, and puts things before you in the fulleſt light; it is rather painting than writing. We inſert the firſt ſection as it concerns ſympathy, the baſis of his theory; and as it exhibits equally with any of the reſt, an idea of his ſtyle and manner.

Of Sympathy.

"How ſelfiſh ſoever man may be ſuppoſed, there are evidently ſome principles in his nature, which intereſt him in the fortune of others, and render their happineſs neceſſary to him, though he derives nothing from it except the pleaſure of ſeeing it. Of this kind is pity or compaſſion, the emotion which we feel for the miſery of others, when we either ſee it, or are made to conceive it in a very lively manner. That we often derive ſorrow from the ſorrow of others, is too obvious to require any inſtances to prove it; for this ſentiment, like all the other original paſſions of human nature, is by no means confined to the virtuous and humane, though they perhaps may feel it with the moſt exquiſite ſenſibility. The greateſt ruffian, the moſt hardened violator

of the laws of ſociety, is not altogether without it.

As we have no immediate experience of what other men feel, we can form no idea of the manner in which they are affected, but by conceiving what we ourſelves ſhould feel in the like ſituation. Though our brother is upon the rack, as long as we are at our own eaſe, our ſenſes will never inform us of what he ſuffers. They never did, nor never can carry us beyond our own perſons, and it is by the imagination only, that we can form any conception of what are his ſenſations. Neither can that faculty help us to this any other way, than by repreſenting to us what would be our own, if we were in his caſe. It is the impreſſions of our own ſenſes only, not thoſe of his, which our imaginations copy. By the imagination we place ourſelves in his ſituation, we conceive ourſelves enduring all the ſame torments, we enter as it were into his body, and become in ſome meaſure him, and thence form ſome idea of his ſenſations, and even feel ſomething, which, though weaker in degree, is not altogether unlike them. His agonies, when they are thus brought home to ourſelves, when we have thus adopted and made them our own, begin at laſt to affect us, and we then tremble and ſhudder at the thought of what he feels. For as to be in pain or diſtreſs of any kind excites the moſt exceſſive ſorrow, ſo to conceive or to imagine that we are in it, excites ſome degree of the ſame emotion, in proportion to the vivacity or dulneſs of the conception.

That this is the ſource of our fellow-feeling for the miſery of others, that it is by changing places in fancy with the ſufferer, that we come either to conceive or be affected by what he feels, may be demonſtrated by many obvious obſervations, if it ſhould not be thought ſufficiently evident of itſelf. When we ſee a ſtroke aimed and juſt ready to fall upon the leg or arm of another perſon, we naturally ſhrink and draw back our own leg, or our own arm; and when it does fall, we feel it in ſome meaſure, and are hurt by it as well as the ſufferer. The mob, when they are gazing at a dancer on the ſlack rope, naturally writhe and twiſt, and balance their own bodies, as they ſee him do, and as they feel that they themſelves muſt do in his ſituation. Perſons of delicate fibres, and a weak conſtitution of body, complain, that in looking on the ſores and ulcers that are expoſed by beggars in the ſtreets, they are apt to feel an itching or uneaſy ſenſation in the correſponding part of their own bodies. The horror which they conceive at the miſery of thoſe wretches affects that particular part in themſelves, more than any other; becauſe that horror ariſes from conceiving what they themſelves would ſuffer, if they really were the wretches whom they are looking upon, and if that particulart part in themſelves was actually affected in the ſame miſerable manner. The very force of this conception is ſufficient, in their feeble frames, to produce that itching or uneaſy ſenſation complained of. Men of the moſt robuſt make, obſerve that in looking upon ſore eyes they often feel a very ſenſible ſoreneſs in their own, which proceeds from the ſame reaſon; that organ being in the ſtrongeſt man more delicate than any other part of the body is in the weakeſt.

Neither

Neither is it thoſe circumſtances only, which create pain or ſorrow, that call forth our fellow-feeling. Whatever is the paſſion which ariſes from any object in the perſon principally concerned, an analogous emotion ſprings up, at the thought of his ſituation, in the breaſt of every attentive ſpectator. Our joy for the deliverance of thoſe heroes of tragedy or romance who intereſt us, is as ſincere as our grief for their diſtreſs, and our fellow-feeling with their miſery is not more real than that with their happineſs. We enter into their gratitude towards thoſe faithful friends, who did not deſert them in their difficulties; and we heartily go along with their reſentment againſt thoſe perfidious traytors, who injured, abandoned, or deceived them. In every paſſion, of which the mind of man is ſuſceptible, the emotions of the by-ſtander always correſpond to what, by bringing the caſe home to himſelf, he imagines, ſhould be the ſentiments of the ſufferer.

Pity and compaſſion are words appropriated to ſignify our fellow-feeling with the ſorrow of others. Sympathy, though its meaning was, perhaps, originally the ſame, may now, however, without much impropriety, be made uſe of to denote our fellow-feeling with any paſſion whatever.

Upon ſome occaſions ſympathy may ſeem to ariſe merely from the view of a certain emotion in another perſon. The paſſions, upon ſome occaſions, may ſeem to be tranſfuſed from one man to another, inſtantaneouſly, and antecedent to any knowledge of what excited them in the perſon principally concerned. Grief and joy, for example, ſtrongly expreſſed in the look and geſtures of any one, at once affect the ſpectator, with ſome degree of a like painful or agreeable emotion. A ſmiling face is, to every body that ſees it, a chearful object; as a ſorrowful countenance, on the other hand, is a melancholy one.

This, however, does not hold univerſally with regard to every paſſion. There are ſome of which the expreſſions excite no ſort of ſympathy, but before we are acquainted with what gave occaſion to them, ſerve rather to diſguſt and provoke us againſt them. The furious behaviour of an angry man is more likely to exaſperate us againſt himſelf, than againſt his enemies. As we are unacquainted with his provocation, we cannot bring his caſe home to ourſelves, nor conceive any thing like the paſſions which it excites. But we plainly ſee what is the ſituation of thoſe with whom he is angry, and to what violence they may be expoſed from ſo enraged an adverſary. We readily, therefore, ſympathize with their fear or reſentment, and are immediately diſpoſed to take part againſt the man, from whom they appear to be in ſo much danger.

If the very appearances of grief and joy inſpire us with ſome degree of the like emotions, it is becauſe they ſuggeſt to us the general idea of ſome good or bad fortune that has befallen the perſon in whom we obſerve them: and in theſe paſſions this is ſufficient to have ſome little influence upon us. The effects of grief and joy terminate in the perſon who feels thoſe emotions, of which the expreſſions do not, like thoſe of reſentment, ſuggeſt to us the idea of any other perſon for whom we are concerned, and whoſe intereſts are oppoſite to his. The

general idea of good or bad fortune, therefore, creates ſome concern for the perſon who has met with it; but the general idea of provocation excites no ſympathy with the anger of the man who has received it. Nature, it ſeems, teaches us to be more averſe to enter into this paſſion, and, till informed of its cauſe, to be diſpoſed rather to take part againſt it.

Even our ſympathy with the grief or joy of another, before we are informed of the cauſe of either, is always extremely imperfect. General lamentations, which expreſs nothing but the anguiſh of the ſufferer, create rather a curioſity to enquire into his ſituation, along with ſome diſpoſition to ſympathize with him, than any actual ſympathy that is very ſenſible. The firſt queſtion that we aſk is, What has befallen you? 'Till this be anſwered, tho' we are uneaſy, both from the vague idea of his misfortune, and ſtill more from torturing ourſelves with conjectures about what it may be, yet our fellow-feeling is not very conſiderable.

Sympathy, therefore, does not ariſe ſo much from the view of the paſſion, as from that of the ſituation which excites it. We ſometimes feel for another, a paſſion of which he himſelf ſeems to be altogether incapable; becauſe when we put ourſelves in his caſe, that paſſion ariſes in our breaſt from the imagination, though it does not in his from the reality. We bluſh for the impudence and rudeneſs of another, though he himſelf appears to have no ſenſe of the impropriety of his own behaviour; becauſe we cannot help feeling with what confuſion we ourſelves ſhould be covered, had we behaved in ſo abſurd a manner.

Of all the calamities to which the condition of mortality expoſes mankind, the loſs of reaſon appears, to thoſe who have the leaſt ſpark of humanity, by far the moſt dreadful, and they behold that laſt ſtage of human wretchedneſs with deeper commiſeration than any other. But the poor wretch, who is in it, laughs and ſings perhaps, and is altogether inſenſible of his own miſery. The anguiſh which humanity feels, therefore, at the ſight of ſuch an object, cannot be the reflection of any ſentiment of the ſufferer. The compaſſion of the ſpectator muſt ariſe altogether from the conſideration of what he himſelf would feel if he was reduced to the ſame unhappy ſituation, and, what perhaps is impoſſible, was at the ſame time, able to regard it with his preſent reaſon and judgment.

What are the pangs of a mother when ſhe hears the moaning of her infant, that during the agony of diſeaſe cannot expreſs what it feels? In her idea of what it ſuffers, ſhe joins, to its real helpleſſneſs, her own conſciouſneſs of that helpleſſneſs, and her own terrors for the unknown conſequences of its diſorder; and out of all theſe forms, for her own ſorrow, the moſt complete image of miſery and diſtreſs. The infant, however, feels only the uneaſineſs of the preſent inſtant, which can never be great. With regard to the future it is perfectly ſecure, and in its thoughtleſſneſs and want of foreſight, poſſeſſes an antidote againſt fear and anxiety, the great tormentors of the human breaſt, from which reaſon and philoſophy will in vain attempt to defend it when it grows up to a man.

We ſympathize even with the dead, and overlooking what is of real importance in their ſituation, that

aweful

awful futurity which awaits them, we are chiefly affected by those circumstances which strike our senses, but can have no influence upon their happiness. It is miserable, we think, to be deprived of the light of the sun; to be shut out from life and and conversation; to be laid in the cold grave a prey to corruption and the reptiles of the earth; to be no more thought of in this world, but to be obliterated in a little time from the affections and almost from the memory of their dearest friends and relations. Surely, we imagine, we can never feel too much for those who have suffered so dreadful a calamity. The tribute of our fellow-feeling seems doubly due to them now when they are in danger of being forgot by every body: and, by the vain honours which we pay to their memory, we endeavour, for our own misery, artificially to keep alive our melancholy remembrance of their misfortune. That our sympathy can afford them no consolation, seems to be an addition to their calamity; and to think that all we can do is unavailing, and that, what alleviates all other distress, the regret, love, and the lamentation of their friends, can yield no comfort to them, serves only to exasperate our sense of the misery. The happiness of the dead, however, most assuredly, is affected by none of these circumstances; nor is it the thought of these things which can ever disturb the security of their repose. The idea of that dreary and endless melancholy, which the fancy naturally ascribes to their condition, arises altogether from our joining to the charge which has been produced upon them, our own consciousness of that charge, from our putting ourselves in their situation, and from our lodging, if I may be allowed to say so, our own living souls in their inanimated bodies, and thence conceiving what would be our emotions in this case. It is this very illusion of the imagination which renders the foresight of our own dissolution so terrible to us, and the idea of those circumstances, which undoubtedly can give us no pain when we are dead, makes us miserable while we are alive. And from thence arises one of the most important principles in human nature, the dread of death, the great poison to the happiness, but the great restraint upon the injustice of mankind, which, while it afflicts and mortifies the individuals, guards and protects the society.

The history of Scotland, during the reigns of Queen Mary and King James VI. *till his accession to the crown of England. With a review of the Scottish history previous to that period; and an appendix containing original papers. By William Robertson, D. D. minister of Lady Yester's, Edinburgh. In two volumes. Quarto.* A. Millar, *in the Strand.*

THE great and just applause with which this history has been received, makes it less necessary for us to dwell long upon it. Its merit is of the very first class, and it has not been under rated. But there is one beauty we have not so generally heard taken notice of, in that work; which is the great judgment of the author in drawing out or abridging his story according as he found the matter more or less important

important and intereſting in itſelf. The hiſtory of Scotland furniſhed him with a long detail of facts prior to their great revolution in religion and in political connections; but he has happily thrown all of that aſide, except what does in ſome meaſure lead to and explain the great events of that intereſting period. And after the acceſſion of James I. to the crown of England, he again contracts his plan, and ſatisfies himſelf with a general view of the ſtate of Scotland to the Union; ſenſible that from this period the affairs of that kingdom naturally made part of the Engliſh hiſtory, and that they could not be treated of ſeparately, but in a diſorderly and unconnected manner. The ſame judgment appears every where in the conduct of the work; the reader is never tired, and pays as little for a great deal of inſtruction as can be imagined. He is admirable for the clearneſs with which he ſtates all the points relative to politics and manners, that may make for the illuſtration of his narative; and nobody ever introduced or made them blend with the body of the ſtory with more propriety or grace; his account of the ancient feudal conſtitution is one of the beſt ſpecimens of his maſtery in this way.

"At the time, when Robert Bruce began his reign in Scotland, the ſame form of government was eſtabliſhed in all the kingdoms of Europe. And the ſurpriſing ſimilarity, in their conſtitution and laws, demonſtrates that the nations which overturned the Roman empire, and erected theſe kingdoms, though divided into different tribes, and diſtinguiſhed by different names, were originally the ſame people. When we take a view of the feudal ſyſtem of laws and policy, that ſtupendous and ſingular fabric erected by them; the firſt object that ſtrikes us is the King. And when we are told that he is the ſole proprietor of all the lands within his dominions, that all his ſubjects derive their poſſeſſions from him, and in return conſecrate their lives to his ſervice; when we hear that all marks of diſtinction, and titles of dignity, flow from him, as the only fountain of honour; when we behold the moſt potent peers, on their bended knees, and with folded hands, ſwearing fealty at his feet, and acknowledging him to be their *Sovereign*, and their *Liege Lord*; we are apt to pronounce him a powerful, nay an abſolute monarch. No concluſion, however, would be more raſh, or worſe founded. The genius of the feudal government was purely ariſtocratical. With all the enſigns of royalty, and with many appearancs of deſpotic power, a feudal King was the moſt limited of all Princes.

Before they ſallied out of their own habitations to conquer the world, many of the northern nations ſeem not to have been ſubject to the government of Kings*; and even where monarchical government was eſtabliſhed, the Prince poſſeſſed but little authority. A general rather than a King, his military command was extenſive, his civil juriſdiction almoſt nothing †. The army which he led was not compoſed of ſoldiers, who could be compelled to ſerve, but of ſuch as voluntarily followed his ſtandard ‡. Theſe conquered

* Cæſ. lib. vi. c. 23. † Tacit. de Mor. Germ. c. 11. ‡ Cæſ. ibid.

not

not for their leader, but for themſelves; and being free in their own country, renounced not their liberty when they acquired new ſettlements. They did not exterminate the ancient inhabitants of the countries which they had ſubdued, but ſeizing the greater part of their lands, they took their perſons under protection. And the difficulty of maintaining a new conqueſt, as well as the danger of being attacked by new invaders, rendering it neceſſary to be always in a poſture of defence, the form of government which they eſtabliſhed, was altogether military, and nearly reſembling that to which they had been accuſtomed in their native country. Their general ſtill continuing to be the head of the colony, part of the conquered lands were allotted to him; the remainder, under the name of *beneficia* or *fiefs*, was divided amongſt his principal officers. As the common ſafety required that theſe officers ſhould, upon all occaſions, be ready to appear in arms, for the common defence, and ſhould continue obedient to their general, they bound themſelves to take the field, when called, and to ſerve him with a number of men, in proportion to the extent of their territory. Theſe great officers, again parcelled out their lands among their followers, and annexed the ſame condition to the grant. A feudal kingdom was properly the encampment of a great army; military ideas predominated, military ſubordination eſtabliſhed, and the poſſeſſion of land was the pay which ſoldiers received for their perſonal ſervice. In conſequence of theſe notions, the poſſeſſion of land was granted during pleaſure only, and Kings were elective. In other words, an officer diſagreeable to his general was deprived of his pay, and the perſon who was moſt capable of conducting an army, was choſen to command it. Such were the firſt rudiments, or infancy of feudal government.

But long before the beginning of the fourteenth century, the feudal ſyſtem had undergone many changes, of which the following were moſt conſiderable. Kings formerly elective, were then hereditary; and fiefs granted at firſt during pleaſure, deſcended from father to ſon, and were become perpetual. Theſe changes, not leſs advantageous to the nobles, than to the Prince, made no alteration in the ariſtocratical ſpirit of the feudal conſtitution. The King, who at a diſtance, ſeemed to be inveſted with majeſty and power, appears, on a nearer view, to poſſeſs none of thoſe advantages, which beſtow on monarchs their grandeur and authority. His revenues were ſcanty; he had not a ſtanding army; and he enjoyed no proper juriſdiction.

At a time when pomp and ſplendor were unknown, even in the palaces of Kings; when the officers of the crown received little ſalary beſides the fees and perquiſites of their office; when embaſſies to foreign courts were rare; when armies were compoſed of ſoldiers who ſerved without pay; it was not neceſſary that a King ſhould poſſeſs a great revenue; nor did the condition of Europe, in thoſe ages, allow its princes to be opulent. Commerce made little progreſs in the kingdoms, where the feudal government was eſtabliſhed. Inſtitutions, which had no other object but to inſpire a martial ſpirit, to train men to be ſoldiers, and to make arms the only honourable profeſſion, naturally diſcouraged the commercial arts. The revenues, ariſing

arising from the taxes imposed on the different branches of commerce, were by consequence inconsiderable, and the princes treasury received little supply from a source, which among a trading people, flows with such abundance, and is almost inexhaustible. A fixed tax was not levied even on land; such a burthen would have appeared intolerable to men who received their estates as the reward of their valour, and who considered their service in the field as a full retribution for what they possessed. The King's demesnes, or the portion of land which he still retained in his own hands unalienated, furnished subsistence to his court, and defrayed the ordinary expences of government *. The only stated taxes which the feudal law obliged vassals to pay to the King, or to those of whom they held their lands, were three; one when his eldest son was made a knight; another when his eldest daughter was married; and a third to ransom him if he should happen to be taken prisoner. Besides these, the King received the feudal casualties of the ward, marriage, &c. of his own vassals. And, on some extraordinary occasions, his subjects granted him an aid, which they distinguished by the name of a benevolence, in order to declare that he received it not in consequence of any right, but as a gift, flowing from their good-will †. All these added together, produced a revenue, scanty and precarious, which far from enabling the King to attempt any thing that could excite the jealousy or fear of the nobles, kept him in continual indigence, anxiety, and dependence.

Nor could the King supply the defect of his revenues, by the terror of his arms. Mercenary troops, and standing armies were unknown as long as the feudal government subsisted in vigour. Europe was peopled with soldiers. The vassals of the King, and the sub-vassals of the barons, were all obliged to carry arms. And while the poverty of princes prevented them from fortifying their frontier towns, while a campaign continued but a few weeks, and while a fierce and impetuous courage was impatient to bring every quarrel to the decision of a battle, an army, without pay, and with little discipline, was sufficient for all the purposes both of the security and of the glory of a nation. Such an army, however, far from being an engine at the King's disposal, was often no less formidable to him, than to his enemies. The more warlike any people were, the more independent they became; and the same persons being both soldiers and subjects, civil privileges and immunities were the consequences of their victories, and the reward of their martial exploits. Conquerors, whom mercenary armies, under forms of government, often render the tyrants of their own people, as well as the scourges of mankind, were commonly, under the feudal constitution, the most indulgent of all princes to their subjects, because they stood most in need of their assistance. A prince whom even war and victories did not render the master of

* Craig. de Feud. lib. 1. Dieg. 14. Du Cange Gloss. voc. Dominicum.
† Du Cange voc. Auxilium.

his

his own army, poſſeſſed no ſhadow of military power during times of peace. His diſbanded ſoldiers mingled with his other ſubjects; not a ſingle man received pay from him; many ages elapſed even before a guard was appointed to defend his perſon; and deſtitute of that great inſtrument of dominion a ſtanding army, the authority of the King continued always feeble, and was often contemptible.

Nor were theſe the only circumſtances, which contributed towards depreſſing the regal power. By the feudal ſyſtem, the King's judicial authority was extremely circumſcribed. At firſt, princes ſeem to have been the ſupreme judges of their people, and in perſon, heard and determined all controverſies among them. The multiplicity of cauſes ſoon made it neceſſary to appoint judges, who, in the King's name decided matters, that belonged to the royal juriſdiction. But the Barbarians, who over-ran Europe, having deſtroyed moſt of the great cities, and the countries which they ſeized being cantoned out among powerful barons, who were blindly followed by numerous vaſſals, whom, in return, they were bound to protect from every injury; the adminiſtration of juſtice was greatly interrupted, and the execution of any legal ſentence became almoſt impracticable. Theft, rapine, murder, and diſorder of all kinds prevailed in every kingdom of Europe, to a degree almoſt incredible, and ſcarce compatible with the ſubſiſtence of civil ſociety. Every offender ſheltered himſelf under the protection of ſome powerful chieftain, who ſcreened him from the purſuits of juſtice. To apprehend, and to puniſh a criminal, often required the union and efforts of half a kingdom *. In order to remedy theſe evils, many perſons of diſtinction were entruſted with the adminiſtration of juſtice within their own territories. But what we may preſume was, at firſt, only a temporary grant, or a perſonal privilege, the incroaching ſpirit of the nobles ſoon converted into a right, and rendered hereditary. The lands of ſome were erected into baronies, thoſe of

* A remarkable inſtance of this occurs in the following hiſtory, ſo late as the year 1561. Mary, having appointed a court of juſtice to be held on the borders, the inhabitants of no leſs than eleven counties were ſummoned to guard the perſon, who was to act as judge, and to enable him to enforce his deciſions. The words of a proclamation, which afford ſuch a convincing proof of the feebleneſs of the feudal government, deſerve our notice.—"And becauſe it is neceſſary for the execution of her highneſs's command, and ſervice, that her juſtice be well accompanied, and her authority ſufficiently fortified, by the concurrence of a good power of her faithful ſubjects—Therefore commands and charges all the ſundry earls, lords, barons, freeholders, landed-men, and other gentlemen, dwelling within the ſaid counties, that they, and every one of them, with their kin, friends, ſervants, and houſhold men, well bodin in feir of war in the moſt ſubſtantious manner, [i. e. compleatly armed and provided,] and with twenty days victuals, to meet and to paſs forward with him to the borrough of Jedburgh, and there to remain during the ſaid ſpace of twenty days, and to receive ſuch direction and commands, as ſhall be given by him to them in our Sovereign Lady's name, for quietneſs of the county; and to put the ſame in execution under the pain of loſing their life, lands and goods." Keith's hiſt. of Scotland, 198.

others

others into regalities. The juriſdiction of the former was extenſive, that of the latter, as the name implies, royal, and almoſt unbounded. All cauſes, whether civil or criminal, were tried by judges, whom the lord of the regality appointed; and if the King's courts called any perſon within his territory before them, the lord of the regality might put a ſtop to their proceedings, and by the privilege of repleadings, remove the cauſe to his own court, and even puniſh his vaſſal, if he ſubmitted to a foreign juriſdiction †. Thus almoſt every queſtion, in which any perſon, who reſided on the lands of the nobles, was intereſted, being determined by judges appointed by the nobles themſelves, their vaſſals were ſcarce ſenſible of being, in any degree, ſubject to the crown. A feudal kingdom was ſplit into many ſmall principalities, almoſt independent, and held together by a feeble and commonly an imperceptible bond of union. And the King was not only ſtripped of the authority annexed to the perſon of a ſupreme judge, but his revenue ſuffered no ſmall diminution, by the loſs of thoſe pecuniary emoluments, which were, in that age, due to the perſon who adminiſtered juſtice."

† Craig, lib. iii. Dieg. 7.

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